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The Gazette of India.

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No. 40.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 40.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th September, 1887.

His Excellency THE VICEROY will leave Simla on Thursday, the 27th October, 1887.

His Excellency will visit Sibi, Quetta, Kurrachi, Dehra Ghazee Khan, Dehra Ismail Khan, Peshawur, Kohat, Rawul Pindi, Lahore, Bhurtpore, Allahabad, and Benares, and will probably arrive at Calcutta on or about Saturday, the 17th December, 1887.

HOME DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.—POLICE.***Simla, the 27th September, 1887.*

No. 366.—The services of Mr. V. W. Bertelsen, District Superintendent of Police, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

PATENTS.*The 26th September, 1887.*

No. 1240.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 73 of 1887.—Jean Thorrand and Victor Nicolet, Manufacturers of Cement, and Antoine Bonnet, Director of the National School of Voiron, all of the City of Grenoble, in the Department of the Isère and Republic of France for a novel artificial cement.

No. 156 of 1887.—Frank Leman, residing at Elgin, in the County of Kane and State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in the art of manufacturing watches and other mechanisms.

A. P. MACDONNELL,*Secretary to the Government of India.***REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.***Simla, the 30th September, 1887.*

No. 522—36-26 S.—Major A. W. Baird, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Surveyor-General, is granted furlough, under Section 50, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, for one year and 265 days, with effect from the 10th November, 1887, or such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

FORESTS.*The 30th September, 1887.*

No. 926 F.—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. G. Mann, Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Assam, the following appointment and reversions are made, with

effect from the 17th instant, and until further orders:

Mr. Mann to officiate in the 1st Grade of Conservators.

Mr. A. L. Home, Conservator of the 3rd (Officiating 1st Grade, in Bengal, to revert to Officiating Conservator of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Officiating Conservator of the 2nd Grade in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to revert to Officiating Conservator of the 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. T. Jellicoe, Officiating Conservator of the 3rd Grade in Assam, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator of the 2nd Grade.

E. C. BUCK,*Secretary to the Government of India.***INDIAN EMPIRE.****NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 27th September, 1887.*

No. 34-I.-E.—The following extract which appeared in the London Gazette, dated the 23rd August, 1887, is republished for general information:

India Office, August 17, 1887.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Gerald Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, Esquire, C.S.I., Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

H. M. DURAND,*Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.***FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 20th September, 1887.*

No. 1765-G.—General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., Royal Engineers, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 1st Class, and as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I., C.S., or until further orders.

No. 1769-G.—Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The 27th September, 1887.

No. 1775-G.—The following extract which appeared in the London Gazette, dated the 23rd August, 1887, is republished for general information:

India Office, August 6, 1887.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on—

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar of Wales, and
Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary of Wales.

No. 1781-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Léon Dosouque as Consul for Belgium at Calcutta.

No. 1784-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. William Shierrieff as Consul for Belgium at Rangoon.

The 30th September, 1887.

No. 1803-G.—Captain W. E. Evans-Gordon, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, is posted as Attaché in the Foreign Department.

The 28th September, 1887.

No. 4309-I.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1963-I, dated the 28th April, 1887, it is notified that the appointment of Captain Norman Franks as a Political

Assistant on special duty with Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., ceased from the 17th August, 1887.

The 29th September, 1887.

No. 1964-E.—Ahmad Yar Khan, Inspector of Police in the Quetta District, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, in the Bolan Pass, with effect from the date of taking over charge.

No. 1965-E.—Diwan Ganpat Rai, Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner at Quetta, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul.

The 30th September, 1887.

No. 4329-I.—With reference to the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 403-I, of the 4th February, 1885, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that Bombay Act I. of 1887 (An Act to further amend Bombay Act II. of 1874) shall apply to the Cantonment of Deesa.

No. 4330-I.—WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation and control of Hackney Carriages in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Law :

1. (1. This Law may be called the Secunderabad Hackney Carriage Law, 1887.

Short title, local extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Law "hackney carriage" means any wheeled vehicle drawn by animals, and used for the conveyance of passengers, which is kept, or offered,

or plies, for hire.

Definition of Hackney Carriage.

3. (1) The Resident at Hyderabad may, from time to time, make rules for the regulation and control of hackney carriages within the limits of the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

Power to Resident to make rules.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall, when published by the Resident at Hyderabad for such time and in such manner as the Resident may from time to time prescribe, have the force of law :

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, at any time, rescind any such rule.

What rules may provide for.

4. The rules to be made under section 3 may, among other matters,—

(a) direct that no hackney carriage, or no hackney carriage of a particular description, shall be let to hire, or taken to ply, or offered for hire, except under a license granted in that behalf ;

(b) direct that no person shall act as driver of a hackney carriage except under a license granted in that behalf ;

(c) provide for the issue of the licenses referred to in clauses (a) and (b), prescribe the conditions (if any) on which such licenses shall be granted, and fix the fees (if any) to be paid therefor ;

(d) regulate the description of animals, harness, and other things to be used with licensed carriages, and the condition in which such carriages, and the animals, harness and other things used therewith, shall be kept, and the lights (if any) to be carried after sunset and before sunrise ;

- (e) provide for the inspection of premises on which any such carriages, animals, harness and other things are kept;
- (f) fix the time for which such licenses shall continue in force, and the events (if any) upon which within that time they shall be subject to revocation or suspension;
- (g) provide for the numbering of such carriages;
- (h) determine the times at which, and the circumstances in which, any person keeping a hackney carriage shall be bound to let or refuse to let the carriage to any person requiring the same;
- (i) appoint places as stands for hackney carriages and prohibit such carriages waiting for hire except at such places;
- (j) limit the rates or fares, as well for time as distance, which may be demanded for the hire of any hackney carriage; and prescribe the minimum speed at which such carriages when hired by time shall be driven;
- (k) limit the number of persons, and the weight of property, which may be conveyed by any such carriage;
- (l) require the owner or person in charge of any such carriage to keep a printed list of fares in English and such other language as may be prescribed affixed inside such carriage in such place as may be determined by the rules, and prohibit the destruction or defacement of such list;
- (m) require drivers to wear a numbered badge or ticket, and to produce their licenses when required by a Magistrate or other person authorised by the rules in this behalf, and prohibit the transfer or lending of such licenses and badges; and
- (n) provide for the deposit of property found in such carriages, and the payment of a fee by the owner of such property on the delivery thereof to him.

5. Any person breaking any rule made under this Law shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for breach of rules.

6. The amount of any fees received and the amount of any expenses incurred in giving effect to this Law shall be credited and debited respectively

Disposal of fees and payment of expenses.

to the Secunderabad Cantonment Fund.

7. (1) If any dispute arises between the hirer of any hackney carriage and the owner or driver of such carriage as to the amount of the fare payable by such hirer under any rule made under this Law, such dispute shall, upon application made in that behalf by either of the disputing parties, be heard and determined by any Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such dispute has arisen; and such Magistrate or Bench may, besides determining the amount so in dispute, direct that either party shall pay to the other such sum as compensation for loss of time as such Magistrate or Bench thinks fit.

(2) Any sum determined to be due or directed to be paid under this section shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

(3) The decision of any Magistrate or Bench in any case under this section shall be final.

(4) When any such case is heard by a Bench any difference of opinion arising between the members of such Bench shall be settled in the same manner as differences of opinion arising between such members in the trial of criminal cases.

8. (1) If at the time any dispute mentioned in Section 7 arises any Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates having jurisdiction in respect of such dispute is sitting, the hirer of the carriage may require the driver thereof to take him in the same to the Court of such Magistrate or Bench for the purpose of making an application under that section.

(2) Any driver neglecting or refusing to comply with such requisition shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or with both.

H. M. DURAND,

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 26th September, 1887.

No. 5175.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.
August 1887. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

	IN AUGUST.		TOTAL IN AUGUST.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	Budget, 1887-88.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1886-87.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation).	50	51	7.75	7.81	23.52	23.04
Opium	86	91	3.77	3.81	8.89	8.04
Salt	38	44	2.73	2.62	6.60	6.60
Stamps	31	34	1.68	1.66	3.72	3.75
Excise	36	34	1.84	1.80	4.23	4.37
Provincial Rates	7	5	1.10	1.08	2.06	2.07
Customs	8	6	.49	.45	1.23	1.25
Assessed Taxes	16	16	.57	.47	1.30	1.27
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	.12	.12	.46	.34
Registration	3	3	.14	.14	.30	.30
Tributes from Native States	5	4	.18	.18	.72	.70
Other Civil Revenue	32	31	1.23	1.27	3.24	3.14
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	3.27	3.22	21.40	21.41	57.17	57.33
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 53	— 47	— 1.62	— 1.57	— 4.00	— 3.82
Opium	— 31	— 28	— 1.76	— 2.01	— 2.50	— 2.73
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1.60	— 1.64	— 8.31	— 8.27	— 22.12	— 21.07
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2.44	— 2.39	— 11.69	— 11.85	— 28.62	— 27.62
Extraordinary Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 14	+ 30	+ 41	+ 1.57	+ 67	+ 1.98
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above)	...	+ 1	8	— 6	— 14	— 23
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 13	+ 27	+ 1.06	+ 2.02	+ 4.20	+ 4.42
Do. Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	...	...	10	— 4	— 54	— 54
Military Receipts	+ 5	+ 8	+ 20	+ 30	+ 1.01	+ .98
Military Issues	— 1.21	— 1.05	— 6.08	— 5.46	— 13.79	— 14.04
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 40	+ 41	+ 2.20	+ 2.10	— 2.08	+ 5.72
State Railways Issues	— 50	— 67	— 3.16	— 3.59		— 8.90
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 27	+ 29	+ 1.71	+ 1.85	+ 2.86	+ 4.27
East Indian Railway Issues	— 9	— 9	— .63	— .52		— 1.27
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 14	+ 20	+ .63	+ .90	— 5.95	+ 2.00
Ordinary Branches Issues	— 50	— 48	— 3.09	— 2.61		— 6.91
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 1.29	— 73	— 5.85	— 3.39	— 13.76	— 12.52
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments).	+ 2.51	...	+ 4.52	— 1.09	+ 2.00	+ 4
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 14	— 4	— 36	— 25	...	+ 1
Exchange on Remittance Account	— 35	— 51	— 2.84	— 1.19	— 5.37	— 3.98
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 1.31	— .96	— 6.57	— 3.58	— 16.25	— 12.18
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 3	— 46	+ 2	— 31	+ 2.92	— .64
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+ 96	— 1.07	— 5.23	— 6.42	— 16.70	— 16.75
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 50	— 1.87	— 1.37	— 25	— 1.91	+ 44
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11.33	14.37	13.20	12.75	13.01	12.75
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11.83	12.50	11.83	12.50	11.10	13.19

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 28th September, 1887.

No. 5164.—In partial supersession of the orders contained in the Notification of this Department No. 4309, dated the 11th August, 1887, the following grade promotions of Officers of the Account Department are hereby notified:

With effect from the 28th March, 1887, in consequence of the death of Mr. W. Wells,—

Mr. F. C. Barnes, Enrolled Officer, Class V, to be an Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

With effect from the 6th May, 1887, in consequence of the seconding of Mr. F. C. Barnes,—

Mr. H. S. Groves, Enrolled Officer, Class V, to be an Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

RATES OF DUTY.

The 28th September, 1887.

No. 5187.—In exercise of the power conferred by the first paragraph of the Schedule to the Rules made by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara under Sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, 1878, and published under Notification O. R. 589, dated the 12th August, 1887, in Part II. of the *Gazette of India* of 27th August, 1887, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the following duty shall be payable on all opium exported from Ajmere, namely:

- (a) on opium booked by railway from Ajmere to the City of Bombay for exportation thence by sea,—a duty of Rs. 675 per chest containing net 140½ lbs. avoirdupois weight, including leaf and dust; and
- (b) on opium brought to the scales at Ajmere for exportation to the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council,—a duty of Rs. 725 per chest, if such opium is not covered by a pass for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay.

E. T. ATKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th September, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 757.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major V. Jenkins, West Riding Regiment, officiating Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Major H. M. E. Brunker, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General. Dated 11th April, 1887.

No. 758.—BURMA FIELD FORCE—

Lieutenant F. J. Pink, Royal West Surrey Regiment, to be Deputy-Assistant

Adjutant and Quartermaster General, 3rd Brigade, Burma Field Force, *vice* Captain A. A. Pearson, who returns to India.

No. 759.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenant Leslie Fryer, Wiltshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 45th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 12th March, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Mandalay Mounted Volunteer Rifles.

No. 760.—Captain Richard Carnac Temple, Bengal S. C., to be Captain-Commandant, *vice* Captain J. Dorman, resigned.

Mr. Edward John Richard Dyer to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Burma State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 761.—Mr. Frederick Fawcett Shawe Carstairs to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant J. E. Moultrie, who has resigned his commission.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 762.—Lieutenant Abdy Gerrard Fellowes to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 763.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Davis, General List, Infantry, Commandant, 42nd Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) up to 10th February, 1888, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Conductor P. McBrien, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Conductor A. Suggate, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor A. C. Williams, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 764.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:

Lieutenant-Colonel N. F. Parker, General List, Infantry, Commissariat Department, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—28th year, commenced 16th November, 1886.

Captain J. L. O'Brien, Bengal S. C., 31st Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—14th year, commenced 28th February, 1887.

Lieutenant G. B. Unwin, Bengal S. C., 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—10th year, commenced 25th May, 1887.

No. 765.—Colonel A. C. Havelock, Madras S. C., Commandant, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for one hundred days, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date of his being struck off duty.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 766.—The following extract is published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 30th August, 1887, page 4697.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 30th August, 1887.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :

Major-General William Robert Houghton, Bombay. Dated 2nd August, 1887.

Colonel William Hands, Madras. Dated 1st August, 1887.

Colonel John Malone Sexton, Bombay. Dated 4th August, 1887.

Colonel Charles Cherry Minchin, Madras. Dated 10th August, 1887.

Colonel Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., Bengal, to be Major-General. Dated 2nd August, 1887.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Major-General George Smart, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 2nd August, 1887.

INDIA OFFICE,

30th August, 1887.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant William Stratford Mardall, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 23rd July, 1885, but to rank from 1st February, 1881.

Lieutenant Richard Stuart Alexander, from the Connaught Rangers. Dated 28th February, 1885, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant George James Cadell Hall, from the North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 1st November, 1885, but to rank from 10th May, 1882.

Lieutenant Elliot Brownlow Lang, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 14th May, 1886, but to rank from 25th July, 1882.

Lieutenant Nigel Gresley Woodyatt, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 22nd March, 1886, but to rank from 12th May, 1883.

Lieutenant Charles William Field, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 27th May, 1885, but to rank from 25th August, 1883.

Lieutenant James Archibald Douglas, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 24th December, 1885, but to rank from 25th August, 1883.

Lieutenant Wyndham Charles Knight, from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 29th April, 1885, but to rank from 25th August, 1883.

Lieutenant Richard Henry Ewart, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 27th March, 1886, but to rank from 25th August, 1883.

Lieutenant John Joseph Digan, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 30th April, 1886, but to rank from 23rd August, 1884.

Lieutenant Henry Henman Gibbon, from the 1st West India Regiment. Dated 24th July, 1885, but to rank from 7th February, 1885.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 767.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General W. R. Houghton, Bombay S. C., (whose name is borne on the list of Lieutenant-Generals of the Indian Army) on the 2nd August, 1887 :

Major-General W. A. Gib, C.B., Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals. Colonel E. A. Green, Bombay S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 768.—Conductor Lewis Ogley to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 18th March, 1887, *vice* Honorary-Lieutenant and Deputy-Assistant Commissary Thomas Lee, invalided.

No. 769.—Sergeant Arthur Mason to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 21st May, 1887, *vice* Sub-Conductor Robert Surdival, deceased.

No. 770.—Sergeant and Supernumerary-Conductor, Thomas Brown to be absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 31st May, 1887, on augmentation of establishment.

No. 771.—Honorary-Lieutenant and Assistant-Commissary William Powell to be Deputy-Commissary ;

Honorary-Lieutenant and Deputy-Assistant Commissary Alfred Broom Cross to be Assistant-Commissary ;

Conductor Samuel Leslie to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary ;

Sub-Conductor Richard Cook to be Conductor,—

with effect from the 17th July, 1887, *vice* Honorary-Captain and Deputy-Commissary Terence O'Brien, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

8th Bengal Infantry.

No. 772.—Havildar Lalbeháí Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Lal Singh, invalided, —with effect from the 1st July, 1887.

35th Bengal Infantry.

No. 773.—Subadar Gárditt Singh, from the 45th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar ;

Jemadar Sant Singh, from the 19th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar ;

Jemadar Saer Singh, from the 30th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar ;

Jemadar Bela Singh, from the 25th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar ;

Jemadar Súdth Singh, from the 30th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar ;

Jemadar Kesar Singh, from the 25th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar;
 Jemadar Bishen Singh, from the 15th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar;
 Jemadar Kām Singh, from the 20th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar;
 Havildar Dharm Singh, from the 15th Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar;
 Havildar Khakú Singh, from the 15th Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar;
 Havildar Chet Singh, from the 4th Sikh Infantry, to be Jemadar;
 Havildar Verriām Singh, from the 30th Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar;
 Havildar Thakúr Singh, from the 29th Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar;
 Havildar Mehr Singh, from the 19th Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar,—
 with effect from the 20th April, 1887, on the formation of the regiment.

2nd Battalion, 1st Goorkha Regiment.

No. 774.—Havildar Beleram Newár to be Jemadar, *vice* Narbír Gúrúng, reverted to Havildar,—with effect from the 8th June, 1887.

No. 775.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following promotions are made in the Apothecary Branch of the Subordinate Medical Department:

Second Grade Senior Apothecary Francis William Saunders to be First Grade Senior Apothecary, from 18th January, 1887, *vice* First Grade Senior Apothecary E. Vyall, superannuated.

Second Grade Senior Apothecary Thomas Michael Sullivan to be First Grade Senior Apothecary, from 23rd July, 1887, *vice* First Grade Senior Apothecary J. F. Mills, pensioned.

Second Grade Senior Apothecary Robert Crossley to be First Grade Senior Apothecary, from 18th August, 1887, *vice* First Grade Senior Apothecary W. B. Grassby, pensioned.

First Grade Apothecary Thomas Frederick Matthews to be Second Grade Senior Apothecary, from 18th January, 1887, *vice* Second Grade Senior Apothecary F. W. Saunders, promoted.

First Grade Apothecary George Alexander Hottinger to be Second Grade Senior Apothecary, from 23rd July, 1887, *vice* Second Grade Senior Apothecary T. M. Sullivan, promoted.

Temporary Second Grade Apothecary George Oliver Forrest is confirmed in that grade from 18th January, 1887, *vice* First Grade Apothecary T. F. Matthews, promoted.

Temporary Second Grade Apothecary William John Adams is confirmed in that grade from 27th June, 1887, *vice* First Grade Apothecary Edwin Austin Thompson, deceased.

First Grade Assistant Apothecary John Edward Heppolette to be Second Grade Apothecary, from 13th July, 1887, to complete the establishment.

First Grade Assistant-Apothecary Seraphim Raphael to be Second Grade Apothecary, from 23rd July, 1887, *vice* First Grade Apothecary G. A. Hottinger, promoted.

First Grade Assistant-Apothecary William Eates to be Second Grade Apothecary, from 18th August, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Temporary Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary John Loughton Rawlin Smith is confirmed in that grade from 17th September, 1886, *vice* First Grade Assistant-Apothecary A. Anderson, deserted.

Temporary Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary Frederick George Fox is confirmed in that grade from 5th January, 1887, *vice* First Grade Assistant-Apothecary J. R. Massey, discharged.

Temporary Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary Thomas William Minty is confirmed in that grade from 18th January, 1887, *vice* temporary Second Grade Apothecary G. O. Forrest, confirmed.

Temporary Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary Alexander Adolphus Cotton is confirmed in that grade from 12th March, 1887, *vice* First Grade Assistant-Apothecary E. A. Bryan, resigned.

Temporary Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary Daniel O'Connell Murphy is confirmed in that grade from 27th March, 1887, *vice* Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary R. H. Baldwin, deceased.

Temporary Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary George William Davis is confirmed in that grade from 22nd May, 1887, *vice* Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary G. A. Collins, deceased.

Temporary Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary Daniel Robert Davies is confirmed in that grade from 27th June, 1887, *vice* temporary Second Grade Apothecary W. J. Adams, confirmed.

Temporary Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary Timothy John Edward Murphy is confirmed in that grade from 13th July, 1887, *vice* First Grade Assistant-Apothecary J. E. Heppolette, promoted.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary John Morton to be Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary from 23rd July, 1887, *vice* First Grade Assistant-Apothecary S. Raphael, promoted.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Patrick McMurray to be Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary, from 2nd August, 1887, *vice* Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary E. Mitchell, resigned.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Charles Henry Orman to be Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary, from 18th August, 1887, *vice* First Grade Assistant-Apothecary W. Eates, promoted.

REWARDS.

No. 776.—In G. G. O. No. 673 of 1887, promoting Barrack-Sergeant Arthur Wheeler to the rank of Sub-Conductor, *for* "(Bengal)" read "(Madras)."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Mandalay Mounted Volunteer Rifles.

No. 777.—Captain J. Donnan resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 44.—Mr. G. L. Mathias, First Grade Officer, Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Class, Marine Survey of India, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for one year, under para. 560, clause I, Marine Regulations, vol. I.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th September, 1887.

No. 290.—Public Works Department Notification No. 207, dated 23rd June, 1887, transferring Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Class III, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, from the Establishment under the control of the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways, is cancelled.

The 27th September, 1887.

No. 291.—Mr. St. J. Hewitt, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana, is on return from furlough temporarily transferred to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

No. 292.—Major A. G. Begbie, R.E., Officiating Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is granted furlough on private affairs out of India for seventeen months, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 4th November, 1887, or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 293.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 292, dated 27th

September, 1887, Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department, will hold charge of the current duties of the Office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, during the absence of Major Begbie, R.E., on furlough, and until the return to duty of Colonel A. J. Filgate, R.E.

No. 294.—Mr. A. Grant, Examiner of Accounts, is on return from leave posted temporarily to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

The 29th September, 1887.

No. 295.—Mr. A. Sprenger, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Assam, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough for three months, in extension of the furlough for eighteen months granted to him by the Director-General of Railways.

No. 296.—Mr. H. F. White, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class *temporary rank*, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank*, with effect from the 13th August, 1887.

No. 297.—The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned passed Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College to the Telegraph Department in India, as Assistant Superintendents, 4th Grade:

Mr. M. G. Simpson.
Mr. G. Mahon.

The 30th September, 1887.

No. 298.—Mr. J. S. Beresford, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with temporary rank in the 3rd Class, during the absence on special leave of Major F. V. Corbett, R.E., or until further orders.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 22nd September, 1887.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., R.A., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, R.E., C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C.

The Hon'ble J. B. Peile, M.A., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble J. Westland.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Colonel E. G. Wace.

The Hon'ble Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán, C.I.E.

KING OF OUDH'S ESTATE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business in order to enable him to introduce a Bill to provide for the Administration of the Estate of the late King of Oudh. He said:

"His Majesty died yesterday, and, in view of the peculiar circumstances which marked his legal position and the state of his family, it is desirable that steps should at once be taken to secure his property and to provide for its distribution without exposing it to the risk of robbery or the delays and costs of litigation.

"As the Council is aware, His late Majesty was, during his lifetime, exempt from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. Three Acts of this Council have been passed securing to him special immunities and privileges. By the first, Act XIV of 1860, provision was made for the execution of process within the precincts of the residence occupied by the King at Garden Reach. By the second, Act VIII of 1862, with a view to protect his personal dignity, His Majesty was partially exempted from the jurisdiction of the Civil and Revenue Courts, and from that of the Criminal Courts except in regard to offences punishable with death under the Indian Penal Code. By the third, Act XIII of 1868, it was provided that no suit or process should be allowed against the King's person or property unless with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council; and His Majesty was further declared incapable of entering into any contract which might give rise to any pecuniary obligation on his part.

"The King having been thus *solutus lege* in his lifetime by reason of the consideration shown him by Government, I venture to think that exceptional legislation is justified for the administration of his estate after his death. But there are other considerations which point to the same conclusion. I understand that there are between three and four thousand persons at Garden Reach who are dependent on the King, and whose occupation will be lost by his death. The situation is still further complicated by the fact that some weeks ago the King's seals were stolen from his palace, and have not improbably been used to give apparent authenticity to a variety of false documents. To provide for the claims of his enormous household and to put a check on the presentation of fraudulent demands it is proposed that the Governor General in Council shall have exclusive authority to act in the administration of the property of whatever nature left by His late Majesty the King of Oudh in regard to the settlement and satisfaction of claims against the estate of His late Majesty, and may make distribution of the remaining property or the proceeds thereof in such manner as he deems fit among the family and dependents of His late Majesty; and that no act of the Governor General in Council in connection with the administration to or distribution of the property left by His late Majesty shall be liable to be questioned in any Court.

"As the Agent to the Governor General with His late Majesty, immediately upon the King's death, took possession, under instructions from the Government of India, of all the property in the palace, it is proposed to indemnify him and all persons acting under his orders from all liability in respect of the measures taken by them for the preservation of that property. And, as a final precaution, it is proposed to enact that no testamentary or other disposition made by His late Majesty, and no proceedings that have been, or may be, instituted in any Civil Court, shall interfere with, or defeat, the exclusive authority of the Government to act in the administration of the estate.

"I may mention that similar measures were taken in the case of the Nawáb of Surat, and that the legislation now proposed finds a precedent in Act XVIII of 1848."

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE introduced the Bill, explaining that he proposed, after the other business of the Council was disposed of, to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

PUNJAB TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble COLONEL WACE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Tenancy of Land in the Punjab be taken into consideration. He said:

"When my predecessor introduced this Bill into the Council fifteen months ago, he gave a very full explanation of the circumstances with reference to which it had been framed, and of the results which it was intended to secure. In particular he explained that it was the desire of Government to depart as little as possible from the principles and policy expressed in the Punjab Tenancy Act enacted in 1868, to supply some admitted oversights and defects, and to adopt

some of the suggestions made by the Famine Commission with a view to improving the relations of landlords and tenants generally.

"It is by these aims that the Select Committee have been guided in their labours. When, on the 27th of July last, I presented the first Report of the Committee, I entered into a detailed explanation of the alterations made in the Bill subsequently to its introduction; and to recapitulate on this occasion what I then said would be a superfluous task. Of the alterations proposed in the Committee's second Report there are only two which call for special explanation. The first is the alteration of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Bill. Under the corresponding clause of the Act of 1868, if a tenant holding in the year 1868 was the representative of a cultivator who settled in the village when it was founded, that tenant was entitled to a right of occupancy. My predecessor, when introducing the Bill, explained the necessity that was felt for granting this privileged status not only to the representatives of cultivators who settled at the village founding, but also to such cultivators themselves in the instances in which they had survived up to the year 1868. But when the Hon'ble Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khan joined the Council, about the time that the Select Committee presented their first Report, he proposed that the clause as thus altered should be qualified with reference to the circumstances under which the tenant was settled. My hon'ble friend, in a memorandum which he submitted to the Select Committee on the subject, explained that—

'those persons who settle in a village with its founders can be divided into two classes, namely, (1) those who have rendered assistance to the landlord in the foundation of the village by clearing and reclaiming lands and cutting trees and making houses and wells at their own expense, and (2) those who have rendered no such assistance and have simply occupied the land, which was in every way prepared for cultivation by the landlord himself or at his expense.'

"And he urged that the latter of these two classes were not entitled to rights of occupancy.

"In our Report we have so far adopted the view thus urged as to recommend the addition to section 5 of words enabling a landlord to rebut in this particular class of cases the tenant's claim to occupancy-right by showing that the tenant was settled on land previously cleared and brought under cultivation by or at the expense of the landlord. This alteration will not invalidate any right of occupancy that has already accrued under the Act of 1868; against any such invalidation section 11 of the Bill provides a sufficient safeguard. The words added merely enable a landlord to show that a tenant of this class not already privileged under the Act of 1868 entered at the village founding under circumstances which give him no claim to special protection. I believe that the appropriateness of this addition will be readily admitted.

"I pass on to the second point, namely, the alterations which we have introduced into section 84 relating to the exercise of the power of revision. These are in accord with the views on the subject expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert when the Punjab Courts Act of 1884 was passed into law. His remarks on that occasion pointed to the difficulty of foreseeing how a revisional authority, expressed of necessity in wide and general terms, would in practice be interpreted; but he urged, quoting the words of Mr. Justice West, that in India, as in England, the exercise of this extraordinary jurisdiction should be discretionary, and that it should be used only to sustain the regular course of judicial administration, and not to promote uncertainty and restlessness by an over-nice scrutiny of proceedings which should aim at promptness rather than at refinement.

"To this end we have made it plain that the putting in motion of this exceptional jurisdiction is a matter for the discretion of the revenue-authorities, and that this discretion should be exercised strictly with reference to their own judgment of its expediency, and not on the motion of parties seeking by this means to obtain an appeal from which the law has debarred them.

"Passing on to more general considerations,—it would be sanguine to expect that a measure of this importance could be introduced into and carried through this Council without encountering unfavourable criticism. It has been said

of this Bill that it aimed at an unnecessary extension of the conditions under which tenants are entitled to rights of occupancy, that it provided a scale of rent unduly favourable to those tenants, that it contemplated the enlargement of their powers of alienation without showing any due cause for this innovation, that its provisions relating to compensation on ejectment were calculated to place material obstacles in the way of successfully executing decrees for ejectment, and finally that the Bill has been unduly elaborated. I propose to respond briefly to each of these criticisms.

"As regards the admission of new claims to rights of occupancy, the power of a tenant with a right of occupancy to alienate his land, and the treatment of claims to compensation on ejectment, it will I believe be admitted that the changes made in the Bill since its introduction have to a large extent met the apprehensions at first expressed.

"As regards the scale of rent to which tenants with rights of occupancy will in future be liable, the provisions of the Bill are undoubtedly open to this criticism that we have preferred that method of adjusting these rents which was successfully followed in the first years of our administration of the Punjab to the newer method introduced for the first time in 1868, which subsequent experience has shown to be of difficult application and to involve protracted and uncertain litigation. Under the existing law it has been difficult for a landlord to obtain an enhancement of rent, and even in the cases in which he succeeded the litigation by which it was obtained was likely to cost him more than the enhancement was worth. Under the provisions of this Bill the landlord will perhaps obtain a smaller enhancement, but he will obtain it more easily. Moreover, I am myself convinced that this enhancement, though smaller than was theoretically possible under the existing Act, is as large as can justly be allowed; and I believe this opinion is shared by the majority of those Revenue-officers who have enjoyed special opportunities of observing the condition of our agricultural classes.

"That the Bill has been unnecessarily elaborated is a criticism the merits of which will not be duly appreciated unless it is weighed in connection with the existing condition of the rest of the Punjab Code. For instance, the Punjab Laws Act of 1872 disposes of a long list of important subjects in 52 sections. Some of the principal subjects comprised in this list are succession, marriage, minority, family relationship, pre-emption, insolvency, Courts of Wards, village-police and the track law. On the assumption that so brief an enactment deals adequately with these important subjects, it is no doubt difficult to justify the fuller treatment of only one branch of the law in so lengthy an enactment as that now before this Council.

"But the time is past when large branches of the law can be dealt with in the comparatively brief style of the local laws enacted twenty years ago. Whether it is convenient to propose new legislation on any subject, as, for instance, we are beginning to feel may be necessary, if we are to deal adequately with the extremely important problems involved in the successful administration of the canals and forests of the Punjab, or with those left open to every uncertainty of litigation by the existing Punjab Laws Act, is a question that cannot be decided at any time without weighing other considerations than those immediately connected with the imperfections and shortcomings of existing enactments. But when the decision has once been taken to revise any of the older laws, then to shrink from the task of adjusting that law to the larger wants of the present time, to neglect the opportunity of incorporating rules of which the utility has been established in adjacent provinces, and to refrain from re-drafting obscure provisions in terms suited for the guidance of that great majority of our Courts, officers and legal practitioners who have scant leisure or opportunity to study books of reference and little legal training to supply the place of such aids—this would be a course that would give juster cause for dissatisfaction than is likely to be found in the increased fullness and precision of the new enactments.

"To other and wider criticisms, such as those which attack on independent grounds the merits of those rights of occupancy the protection of which is one of the chief objects of this Bill, which dispute the consistency of declaring such rights and at the same time enforcing

restrictions on their devolution and succession, and which challenge the wisdom of invalidating any agreements whatever into which landlords and tenants may enter with each other; it will suffice to reply that equally we ourselves and our predecessors in 1868 have, not perhaps with entire freedom from error and misconception, endeavoured to limit our action to the support of rights as ascertained by competent enquiry, and to bear in mind that, where persons stand to each other in the relation of landlord and tenant, we cannot give to one of these two classes without by so much taking from the other; and, if in respect of a limited class of matters, such as the encouragement of improvements, the protection of statutory rights of occupancy and the claims of a tenant to fair treatment under unforeseen calamity or on ejection, we have provided that the law shall prevail over previous usage and future agreements, we have done this in deference to conclusions based on wide experience and enquiry in all the provinces of Northern India."

The Hon'ble NAWAB NAWAZISH ALI KHAN addressed the Council in a Vernacular speech, a translation of which was read by Mr. Harvey James, the Secretary, as follows :

"The provisions of the Act of 1868, with respect to the enhancement of rent and the acquisition of the right of occupancy, were found so defective as to have given rise in some districts to a ruinous litigation, and a change in them was rendered indispensably necessary. Therefore, after some correspondence between the Local and the Supreme Governments, the preparation of this Bill was undertaken. On the announcement of this decision great anxiety was naturally felt by the people, and some of their fears were no doubt confirmed by the Bill which was introduced. But afterwards the Bill, together with the opinions of the officers and of the inhabitants of this Province, was carefully considered by the Select Committee, which, having paid due regard to those opinions and keeping the advantage of both the *landlords* and the *tenants* in view, made many alterations and additions in the Bill, so that it assumed its present form, and this form in my opinion is a most satisfactory one. I have carefully examined the Bill and I approve highly its provisions, with the exception of section 22, in which the proposed rate of rent is so low that the section is likely to prove injurious to the landlords. With this exception I firmly believe that the revised Bill is most suited to give complete satisfaction to both the landlords and the tenants, and to extirpate the dubious litigation which formerly attended many suits, and, providing clearly for every thing, it will likewise save the Courts a great deal of trouble. In conclusion, I wish to thank His Excellency the Governor General and my hon'ble colleagues for their undertaking a task of so great a magnitude and performing it with such a degree of success. I have also thoroughly gone through the Land-revenue Bill and fully approve of all the sections contained therein."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said :

"I do not think it necessary to occupy the time of the Council by making any remarks on the details of the Bill. Since it was first introduced it has been repeatedly considered in Committee, and has been subjected to most exhaustive criticism by the Judges of the Chief Court, the Lahore Committee and a number of other gentlemen of experience, Native and European. All these criticisms have been carefully considered, and the amendments which the Bill has undergone are detailed and explained in the Select Committee's Reports dated 27th July and 7th September, and in the speeches in this Council of my friend Colonel Wace, the member in charge of the Bill. My predecessor in office, Sir C. U. Aitchison, in his speech in this Council in July, 1886, on the Motion to refer to a Select Committee the Bill as originally introduced, remarked that it was an amending Bill and of a very limited scope; he added that the only important changes which it introduced were not changes of principle but alterations or additions necessitated by practical experience of difficulties in the working or in the interpreting of the existing law. This is even still more true of the Bill as now finally revised by the Select Committee, for in matters affecting the rights of landlords and tenants as distinct from matters of jurisdiction and procedure the amendments which the Committee have made are entirely in the direction of closer adherence

to the Act of 1868. I am convinced that the Committee has been wisely guided in making these amendments, and I look upon the transfer to this Bill of the rules of jurisdiction and procedure now contained in Chapter VII as a very convenient addition, which will be of much use in guiding Revenue-officers and Courts in the right administration of the law. As Financial Commissioner of the Punjab I was one of the officers who had a part in 1881 and 1882 in pressing for an amendment of the Act of 1868 : that Act had had the effect of settling the controversies raised by Mr. Prinsep's settlement-proceedings, and had tended generally to maintain the old order of things undisturbed ; but for 10 or 15 years after it passed the instances in which either proprietor or tenant took action upon its provisions were for various causes extremely rare. But latterly it became evident to lookers-on that some of these deterring causes would soon disappear and that there was every probability that in a short time the provisions of the Act would be extensively brought into play and severely tested. I think I may confidently say that all the most experienced officers of the Punjab Commission regarded the prospect with grave apprehension, not in the tenant's interest only but also in that of the proprietors. Such litigation as had occurred was sufficient to show that the law would in some important respects be most capricious in action and that in other directions it was likely to result in an unusual number of hard cases. Speaking for the Local Government I can now say that I have no such apprehensions in respect to the effect of the Bill now before the Council and that I shall not be afraid to see its provisions extensively applied. I believe the Revenue-officers and the Courts will find the law which it contains a good basis for equitable orders and decisions and generally a clear and safe guide, though no doubt a few flaws will be in time detected. I can say in words which Sir Charles Aitchison used, in the speech which I have already quoted, that I sincerely believe that the Bill when it becomes law will tend to foster and preserve the friendly relations which happily have hitherto existed in this province between landlords and their tenants."

The Hon'ble MR. PEILE said :

"After the statement which we have just heard from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, whose knowledge of the Punjab and its tenures is, we know, profound, some of the remarks which I proposed to make on the Bill may perhaps be deemed superfluous. But I differ from His Honour in this respect that I approach the subject as an observer from without, and also as the member of Your Lordship's Government who is primarily responsible for the administration of the land-revenue. While therefore I am deeply sensible of the disadvantage at which such a duty is undertaken by one who has had no personal experience of the rights and customs connected with property in the land of the province with which he is dealing, I ask leave to state to the Council how the principal points of the Bill present themselves to me. After a careful study of much that has been written on the subject, I am impressed with the feeling that, if legislation which touches on the disposition of interests in land in any part of India is a matter of anxious thought and care to Your Lordship's Government, it is especially so in the Punjab, where in amending the Tenancy Act of 1868 the legislature treads on the embers of a glowing controversy which no one desires to revive. We propose today to repeal the first Land Act of the British Government for the Punjab—an Act which, after much warm debate and a great conflict of opinions, was accepted as a compromise designed to lay to rest the contention between the advocates of the right of the landlord and the advocates of the right of the privileged tenant. The Act answered its purpose, and the balance of the compromise which it effected should not be lightly disturbed. If it cannot be said that the Bill before the Council does not affect it at all, I think it will be apparent that we have not without good reason agreed to transfer any weight from the one scale to the other. In the division of the interests in land in the Punjab there is much which is at first sight perplexing. But I think we may safely say that the usage and sentiment which were the unwritten law in these matters before the days of Legislative Councils, are much akin to the principle which is recognized as the fundamental principle of tenant-right elsewhere in India. The main principle is that the occupant of the soil is entitled to remain

on his holding, as long as he pays to the Government or a landlord the share of the produce fixed by custom or the decree of the ruling power, and that the capricious expulsion of an old tenant is condemned by public opinion as unjust. To this may be added in the Punjab that the tenant who has redeemed his holding from waste has the strongest claim to fixity of tenure, while on the other hand the landlord has asserted a right to evict when he wants the tenant's land for his own cultivation. I must confess that in a country of peasant-proprietors like the Punjab this last rider to the principle appears to be clothed with a fair show of reason. But it was not established that there was any practice of eviction, nor where the rent is a share of the produce fixed by custom is there any room for eviction with a view to enhance rent. Consequently Sir Henry Maine in the debate on the Tenancy Act described the asserted custom of eviction as 'a customary mode of doing that which never was done.' Nevertheless the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Donald Macleod, among others, did so far see reason in the contention that the landlord should be entitled to resume his tenant's land if he needed more land to cultivate himself, that he was in favour of allowing the landlord to buy out long resident tenants by paying such compensation as would enable the tenant to establish himself elsewhere. This opinion found a limited expression in section 19 of the Act of 1868, a half-hearted enactment which has become practically obsolete by virtue of the conditions attached to it on the motion of Sir Richard Temple, and it has not been reproduced in this Bill. In the end it was agreed that the Act should secure fixity of tenure to certain special classes, such as ex-proprietory tenants and old hereditary tenants who had never paid rent,—a variety of tenure which probably transcends any experiences of Her Majesty's Law Courts in Ireland,—but they were in fact tenants whom the village managing body associated with them in bearing the burthen of the crushing assessment of the Sikh Government, and who paid the quota of the Government demand assessed upon their holdings, but nothing more. It was agreed also to protect the tenants who by the decision of the Settlement-officers had been recorded before 1868 as possessing occupancy-right in virtue of long undisturbed occupation, with the proviso that on specified grounds the landlord might attack this presumption of right in a suit. But the Act contains no provision for the further accrual of occupancy-rights.

"It may perhaps be argued that in the omission of all such provision the Government did not maintain its usual policy declared in the Regulation of 1793 and expressed in more than one provincial land law, and that the omission should now be corrected by some large extension of tenant-right. But in a province where 60 per cent. of the area under the plough is tilled by small landholders in properties averaging about 25 acres, the development of tenant-right is not a question of the same dimensions as in a province of great zamindárs, and the needs of an increasing landowner population may justly be considered. The Act of 1868 therefore contained no enactment for the accrual of right to fixity of tenure by mere efflux of time, or otherwise than by proof of custom or agreement, and in this respect the Bill does not alter it. It does in some matters afford protection to the tenant-at-will, and defines more clearly for his benefit the relations between him and his landlord, but it does not provide that, as in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, a tenant who has occupied or cultivated land continuously for twelve years shall be a settled raiyat with a right of occupancy in that land. It does not, as in the Central Provinces, empower the ordinary tenant to acquire occupancy-rights by purchase. Undoubtedly, where there is no provision for recruiting occupancy-tenants by fresh accrual, the area of occupancy-tenancies will tend to diminish. We see such a decrease of old tenancies in the North-Western Provinces, where however it is more than recouped by fresh accretions under the twelve years section of the Rent Act. But in the Punjab, as I have said, 60 per cent. of the cultivated land is in the hands of the proprietors, whereas in the North-Western Provinces the proprietors cultivate only 26 per cent.; and this fact goes far to justify us in adhering to the policy adopted by our predecessors in this Council in 1868.

"The Bill does however in certain respects alter the old law as to privileged tenants. It is claimed for these alterations that they are of the nature of developments of the purpose of the old Act rather than invasions of its principle.

They will, we are assured, change little in the Punjab itself, and affect chiefly the tract known as the old Delhi territory, which extends southwards from the Sutlej between Rajputana and the Jumna, and which, becoming a British possession far earlier than the Sikh Kingdom, has a curious administrative history of its own as a frontier province. In parts of this territory, as in Sirsa and Hissar, villages were founded on waste-land in the generation before 1868. Many cultivators who were settled in such villages with or by the founders, had the special claim to fixity of tenure which attaches to the man who reclaim land from the waste, but were excluded by the wording of the section of the Act of 1868, which, while recognizing the claim, threw the origin of the right back to a remoter time. The Hon'ble Colonel Wace has explained the condition on which occupancy-rights are extended to these tenants by this Bill.

"Again, while there was a class of villagers of higher status in whom the village-management was vested, in regard to the privileges attaching to cultivating possession there was little or no distinction between this class and the body of regular cultivators. These latter paid generally only their share of the Government revenue and village-expenses, and, if any recognition of superior right at all, a few handfuls of grain. Now, though these men were recorded by the early Settlement-officers as tenants without occupancy-rights, their rent was fixed at revenue-rates and they were otherwise protected. But here again the words of the Act of 1868, as interpreted—and no doubt rightly interpreted—by the Chief Court, were somewhat too narrow to meet the full equities of the case. Numbers of these tenants who were recorded at the regular settlements of 1852 to 1864 as tenants-at-will, held and have held from that day to this the strong position above described, and their privileges may fairly be regarded as having matured into rights of fixed tenure. We therefore propose to put ourselves as regards them in the position of the legislators of 1868, and once more make the date of the passing of the Bill before us an epoch at which the occupation of land for more than two generations or for thirty years on payment of revenue-rates shall be deemed to establish occupancy-rights. We do not, as first proposed, allow this form of title to accrue hereafter, nor do we entirely exempt those who may claim occupancy-rights under the amended clause from paying rent, but we maintain them in what is in substance their actual position. What we propose is to confirm an existing status rather than to create a new one. The first clause of section 5 gives the right of fixed tenure only to tenants who during an occupancy of twenty or thirty years before 1887 have never paid any rent or rendered any service. They have in fact cultivated side by side with the men recorded as proprietors with practically identical privileges under the ægis of custom, though not, since 1868, under the ægis of the law.

"That is the extent to which we have thought it expedient to go in the enlargement of occupancy-tenancies by this Bill.

"To tenants-at-will who clear and bring waste-land under cultivation we have not given occupancy-rights on that ground, but the claim to security of tenure which has always been admitted in the case of clearing tenants has been recognized by entitling them to compensation for disturbance as well as compensation for improvements.

"Then I pass to the second chief point of difference between the old Act and this Bill.

"The Bill proposes to fix the rents of privileged tenants at a percentage on the land-revenue, and not, as in the Act, at something below the rent paid by tenants-at-will. This will be a method peculiar to the Punjab Tenancy Act. It finds place in the land law of no other Indian province. But it is not a new method in the Punjab. The Government which preceded ours was accustomed to take to itself the entire net rent of the land, leaving no margin for the owner. The tenant, paying a customary grain-rent, was presumably protected in the enjoyment of his share of the crop. But the other proprietary interest got no consideration whatever. The Government official went to whoever was the man in possession—whether village-manager or old tenant or new tenant—and swept off direct from him the whole net rent. If the man of superior status got anything, it was only a few seers of grain. Then, when our Government came

in and we began to make settlements, the Settlement-officers fixed the revenue in cash instead of grain, and the landlord's rent-charge, if any was recognized, at so many annas on the rupee of land-revenue. Rules were issued which restricted the zamindars' rent to fixed percentages on the land-revenue, and these rules were validated by the Councils Act of 1861. Now, one thing which the Act of 1868 did by its second section was to give what Sir Fitz-james Stephen called a sacred character to certain entries in the records of a regular settlement, which was extended by the Land-revenue Act of 1871 to the record of regular settlements made before the 18th of November in that year. Entries in such records, when attested by the proper officer, and relating, among other things, to rent and its enhancement, were to be deemed agreements and not to be affected by the Act. Now, the hon'ble member who introduced the Bill said that by the force of that section the old light rents had been for the most part maintained up to the present time, and what he meant was that in the early settlements the rents of privileged tenants, consisting, as I have explained, of the land-revenue and cesses plus a malikana of so many annas in the rupee of revenue, were fixed unalterably for the term of settlements which have recently expired or are expiring. So that the effect of this section has been to maintain the form of rent introduced authoritatively by the first Settlement-officers almost down to the present time, and it is only after a revised settlement that these rents can be altered. By far the greater number of privileged tenants who pay in cash—some 280,000 out of 390,000—still pay either the revenue only or the revenue plus malikana. This explains how the method of the Bill is really not a novelty, and is designed to anticipate an evil which is likely to spring up rather than to remedy one which already exists.

"Now, it certainly was the intention of the legislature in 1868 to enable the landlord to obtain from the privileged tenant a reasonable rent, reduced, according to the grade of privilege, more or less below the rent of the unprotected raiyat, and this Bill could not be justified if it failed to fulfil that intention. But it is also clear from the debate in this Council on the Act of 1868 that section 11 was framed on the understanding that the Government revenue was half the net rent, as it still in theory purports to be. On that assumption the most privileged tenant, whose rent was limited to 50 per cent. of an ordinary rent, would pay simply the Government revenue and nothing to his landlord. The less privileged tenants would pay as rent two-fifths or seven-tenths of the revenue according to class. But in the first place it has proved to be a difficult matter to discover what is the usual rent of the tenant-at-will by which the rent of the privileged tenant was to be gauged, and secondly the rent of the tenant-at-will is not definite and stable enough for a basis, because it depends on the discretion of the landlord and not on any statutory limit. The privilege of paying 15 per cent. less than a competition-rent is not a very tangible privilege. A right to have any substantial value must be expressed in definite terms, and the terms of section 11 are not as definite as they were meant to be. That is the explanation of the peculiar provisions which have been substituted for section 11 in this Bill. My hon'ble friend the Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán would have liked the maximum rent-rates therein fixed for privileged tenants to be somewhat higher. Now, this is a matter of the kind on which a Select Committee goes for guidance to local experience, and the local experience by which we were guided in this case was that of the eminent body of Punjab Revenue-officers and Native gentlemen which is known in the literature of this Bill as the Lahore Committee. That Committee advised an increase of the rent-rates proposed in the first draft of the Bill for all but the most privileged class of tenants. Their views were approved by Sir Charles Aitchison, and the Select Committee adopted their rates without modification and as they stand now in the Bill. In my opinion, if the rates are carefully examined, they will not be found to be more favourable to the various grades of privileged tenants than was section 11 interpreted on the assumption that the Government revenue absorbs half the net rent. Perhaps they are even less favourable. But I agree with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that they are not unfair to either party. When the increasing moderation of the Government assessment allowed a margin of profit once more to emerge between the customary share of the cultivator and the share of the State, it is clear that the landlord had the first claim to that margin. It has been said

that, as the Government by reducing its demand from the whole net produce to a part of it revived or created rent, it was entitled to dispose of its own creation as it thought fit. But it was obviously the landlord and not the tenant who lost his property when the former Government appropriated the whole rent, and the Secretary of State very justly declined in 1869 to assert a power of free dealing with rights which had recovered their value under a good system of government.

"On the other hand it is right that the occupancy-tenant should have appointed for his rent-rate a definite maximum easily ascertainable by the Rent Court, and I see no objection to defining his rent on this exact basis, though no doubt it establishes a broad line of distinction between the rent of the privileged tenant and the rent of the tenant-at-will, which we have not felt equally justified in safeguarding from the ordinary action of free contract and competition.

"These are the reasons in favour of this form of enactment which were accepted by Your Lordship's Government and the Secretary of State.

"The maximum rent-rates in section 22 are not immutable, but will vary with the land-revenue, which again varies with the profits of agriculture. Rents already above the maxima, of which there are said to be few, are not reducible by the Bill. Rents now below the maxima, which are believed to form the great majority, can be enhanced to the maxima only by such steps as the Rent Court deems fair and reasonable.

"It is not necessary that I should pursue the examination of the policy of the Bill, further than the hon'ble member in charge has pursued it, into the incidents of rent, such as adjustment or remission, or into the incidents of tenure, such as relinquishment and ejectment or alienation and succession. The hon'ble member has explained that, while the law in these matters has been made clearer, there is hardly any substantive change. In connection with these and other interests of the tenants, I may call attention to the important sections, now in Chapter VIII at the end of the Bill, prescribing the extent to which the law, on grounds of public policy, will prevail over certain entries in records-of-rights, and over agreements made between landlords and tenants after the passing of the Act, and conversely defining the particulars in which we have deemed it just that the saving force of section 2 of the Act of 1868 should be preserved. On the other hand, sections have been introduced which give to the landlord the right of making improvements on privileged tenancies with due provision for the protection of the tenant, and of obtaining an increase of rent on their account.

"The seventh chapter of the Bill deals with jurisdiction and procedure. In distributing between this Bill and the Land-revenue Bill the portions of the subject-matter which come within the province of each, it seemed expedient to transfer to the one or the other certain chapters of the Punjab Courts Act of 1884. It was therefore proposed to make this Bill complete by embodying in it Chapter V of the Courts Act, which treats of Revenue Courts; and in doing so we have been careful to alter as little as possible the settlement of the powers and duties of Revenue Courts arrived at, not without controversy, only three years ago. The Act of 1884 was an important step in the separation of executive and judicial functions which formed a necessary part of the re-organization of civil administration in the Punjab in that year. It was then decided that, while the Commissioners were relieved of the bulk of their judicial duties, the cognizance of certain suits relating to land should remain with the Revenue-officers as Revenue Courts, with appeal to the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner instead of the Chief Court. The assignment of appellate jurisdiction to the superior Revenue-authorities, and not as in the North-Western Provinces to the Civil Courts of appeal, was adopted as suitable to the Punjab and as affording relief to the Civil Courts. The law for the jurisdiction and procedure of Revenue Courts, enacted as part of the Courts Act, finds a more appropriate place in the land law, and has therefore been transferred without important change from the Courts Act to this Bill.

"My Lord, I have briefly touched on the salient points of the Bill. The hon'ble member in charge has reminded us that the Bill has been called, in its earlier stages at least, a tenants' Bill. I do not think that as it now stands, and in comparison with the land laws of other Indian provinces, that criticism is just. I should rather call it a landlords' Bill. But Your Lordship's Government would

not advise this Council to adopt it if it were either the one or the other in the sense of holding the scales inequitably between the two co-existing interests. I believe that in the special circumstances of the Punjab peasant-proprietors it is not open to any such criticism, and that it is a fair measure. It has been revised and again revised, and in its final form has been generally accepted. I am therefore in favour of passing it into law, and I trust that it will give such finality as a legislature can hope to secure to the settlement of the important questions with which it deals."

The Hon'ble COLONEL WACE said:—"I ask the permission of the Council to make a few remarks suggested by one observation that fell from my hon'ble friend Mr. Peile. He expresses an apprehension that in course of time the area held by occupancy-tenants in the Punjab would under the provisions of this Bill tend to diminish. In saying a few words on this point I wish to be understood as speaking rather from the existing tenures and existing customs of the Punjab than as attempting to give any forecast of what may happen during the ensuing 30 or 40 years. No doubt, in cases in which we find a small body of occupancy-tenants holding land under a stronger body of landowners who are themselves cultivators, the tendency is for these occupancy-tenants to die out, and for the landowners, who are often in needy circumstances, to watch carefully against the accrual of any new rights of this nature. But there are large portions of the Punjab, especially in the south-western districts, where there is nothing more remarkable than the liberality of the usages and agreements by which the landowners allow tenants to acquire rights of occupancy, and in these districts the difficulties of husbandry and the uncertainties of the harvests are so great that I think we may hope that these occupancy-rights will not diminish but will be continued with the same liberality as has existed in the past. I may mention that in the Sirsa settlement, a few years ago, we were surprised by the liberality with which, in spite of somewhat strained relations between landowners and tenants, the landowners at the last stage of the proceedings admitted of their own agreement tenant-rights in more numerous instances and over larger areas than were covered by the previously existing record. It is also just that I should acknowledge that in my dealings with the larger landowners of the Punjab I have in many cases found them willing to give to their tenants a larger measure of occupancy-right than might have been obtained by those tenants under the strict provisions of the law, and I am confident that the feelings by which these grants have been actuated will continue to exist."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble COLONEL WACE also moved that the following be substituted for section 11 of the Bill, namely:

"11. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections of this Chapter, a tenant who immediately before the commencement of this Act has a right of occupancy in any land under an enactment specified in any line of the first column of the following table shall, when this Act comes into force, be held to have, for all the purposes of this Act, a right of occupancy in that land under the enactment specified in the same line of the second column of the table:

PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1858.		THIS ACT.		
First Column.		Second Column.		
Section.	Clause.	Section.	Sub-section.	Clause.
5	(1)	5	(1)	(a)
5	(2)	5	(1)	(b)
5	(3)	5	(1)	(c)
5	(4)	5	(1)	(d)
6	...	6	...	...
8	...	8	...	...

He said :—"The amendment is a verbal one. Section 11 of the Bill as it at present stands is intended to secure to tenants who have been awarded rights under the Act of 1868 the privilege secured to similar tenants by the Bill under consideration. But the language used for the purpose is wanting in preciseness, and the proposed amendment is intended to remove this difficulty."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble COLONEL WACE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :

"Before putting this Motion to the Council I desire to congratulate my colleagues in the Government, as well as the members of the Legislative Council, upon the successful termination which has been reached in this important matter. Undoubtedly we are under the very greatest obligation to those members of the Committee who have undertaken the responsible and laborious task of shaping this Bill in so careful and conscientious a manner. Although it is perfectly true that the proposed Act may, in some sort, be called an amending Act, there can be no doubt that any piece of legislation which touches such important and extensive interests, unless very carefully drawn, is liable to inflict both injury and injustice. I am quite convinced that, thanks to the ability and care with which the clauses of the Bill have been drawn, this danger has been reduced to a minimum. I think we are also very much indebted to the Government of the Punjab for the manner in which they have given their attention to the subject. I also wish to express on behalf of all my colleagues our thanks to Mr. Peile for the interesting and clear manner in which he—and no man is in a better position than himself to undertake such a task—has described the general scope and objects of the measure.

"With these few observations I now beg to put the Motion made by Colonel Wace that this Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PUNJAB LAND-REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble COLONEL WACE also moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and declare the Land-revenue Law of the Punjab be taken into consideration. He said :

"When the Bill was introduced into this Council and referred to the Select Committee nearly fifteen months ago, my predecessor explained that its main object was to bring the existing law into better agreement with the changes of practice which have been established both in the preparation of records of rights and in the administration of the land-revenue since the enactment in 1871 of the existing Land-revenue Act.

"The Bill has been subjected in Select Committee to the same careful examination as the Tenancy Bill, and the changes consequently made in it were explained in the Select Committee's first Report and in the remarks which I made in this Council when I presented that Report.

"I do not desire to add on the present occasion more than a few brief remarks on the principal matters dealt with by the Bill.

"As first introduced it was not confined to the subject stated in its title, but dealt also with the jurisdiction and procedure of Revenue Courts, and with applications to Revenue-officers arising out of the Tenancy Act. From the Bill as now reported for our final consideration all these additional subjects have been excluded. It is now strictly what its title purports, namely, a Bill intended to regulate the administration of the land-revenue, and to secure the preparation and due maintenance of those records which are essential to this end.

"Speaking first on the subject of records, I need not explain in this Council the importance which from a very early period in the present century has been attached by the Government to the preparation and maintenance of accurate records of the agricultural tenures of the country. Thirty-eight years ago, when the Punjab was annexed to the empire, no documents which in any way served this purpose existed in any part of the province. By the year 1860 a sufficient record had been provided in almost all districts except those situate on the

frontier, and by 1875 the record of the remaining districts was practically complete. But, so early as 1863, the Government, acting under the advice of its principal Revenue-officers, undertook in some of the most important districts of the Punjab a revision of the record-of-rights first prepared. I believe I am not wrong in saying that even at that early date there were officers among us who deprecated this revision, and would have preferred to have seen our efforts spent rather on the improvement of the annual papers than on the preparation of entirely new records. There were no doubt reasons of some weight for revising at least once the records-of-rights prepared immediately after annexation. But the course thus adopted certainly led up to results unfavourable to the general efficiency of our revenue-administration. It came to be tacitly assumed that we could not look for more than a very moderate standard of efficiency in the patwari agency or of correctness in their annual papers, and year by year, as exact legal procedure and organised administration added fresh demands on the attention of our officers, it was natural that they should feel less and less inclined to give much attention to records for the periodical revision of which the Government was willing to provide separate trained establishments.

"This Bill expresses the definite decision of Government against such periodical revision by a separate agency. And, while I do not desire to under-rate the additional responsibility thus thrown on Revenue-officers engaged in current administration, I believe that the patwari establishment—an establishment maintained by a not inconsiderable tax on the profits of the landowners—has attained to a standard of efficiency sufficient to warrant the adoption of the course on which we have now resolved; and that, if our Revenue-officers at the appropriate agricultural seasons give a fair share of their time to the direction and supervision of that agency, the annual records prepared by the patwaris will be as accurate and complete as for practical purposes need be desired. We shall no doubt often need to be content with records less elaborate and pretentious than would be prepared by a more highly trained special agency, but I do not think that this is a result that we need regret, for the task of keeping any records correct to date is so onerous that elaborations rarely lead to greater accuracy, while the attempt to attain them is usually burdensome equally to the agriculturist and to the administration.

"In the Chapters on the assessment and collection of the land-revenue we have refrained from introducing any changes in the existing practice. There is probably no province in India which presents a greater variety of agricultural conditions than the Punjab—conditions varying from the rich husbandry of the sub-Himalayan districts secured by a certain and abundant rainfall, to that of almost rainless tracts dependent entirely on irrigation from canals and on the autumn floods of the great Punjab rivers, or where there is neither irrigation nor river floods, and such indifferent crops of pulse and millet as can be raised are dependent on an uncertain rainfall of only a few inches. Indeed, I could name one Settlement-officer's charge which contains within its own limits most of these variations.

"In a province that contains tracts so variously circumstanced no prudent administrator can advocate any one form of assessment as exclusively applicable—neither the fixed assessment system which our officers introduced at annexation from the North-Western Provinces, nor the system of assessment by rates on the results of each harvest which we have borrowed from the Irrigation Department. We can only seek, as the Government demand in each tract comes under revision, to make an assessment on broad and simple grounds, deduced from the results of previous experience, as, for instance, to give contract assessments for fairly long terms where the profits of agriculture are secure and the tenures prosperous, or where the results of agriculture vary with causes beyond the control of the landowners to limit our demand to rates assessed on the results of each season; but under all circumstances basing our success as revenue-administrators rather on a careful adaptation of existing systems to the varying requirements of each tract, than on any set system framed in the ambitious hope of anticipating by official rules results that can be reached only by the safe teachings of a wider experience than we at present possess. Whether when the agriculture of the province has been secured against the fluctuations

and uncertainties which at present surround it, and the average standard of agricultural skill and resources is higher than that now prevailing, it will be practicable to attain to a more uniform system is a question beyond the limits of our present task and duties.

"The chapter on surveys and boundaries is in very much the same condition as that in which it stood in the Bill when introduced.

"That on the partition of land has been added by the Select Committee. In the original Bill this important subject was disposed of in three sections. In the Bill as revised the established practice of the province previously expressed in the rules under the existing Land-revenue Act have been incorporated together with some additions from the law of the North-Western Provinces. And the chapter thus framed will, I believe, bring about a much-needed improvement in the manner in which this important class of business has hitherto been treated.

"The chapter on arbitration also is added from existing rules. There are some provisions in this chapter, especially that which enables a Revenue-officer to set aside the award of an arbitrator, which have provoked adverse comment. But I am convinced that these provisions cannot be altered without largely discouraging the employment of an agency from which our Revenue-officers have hitherto derived much assistance. The original civil procedure rules of the province contained similar provisions in respect of arbitrators; but with the introduction of the Civil Procedure Code of 1859 the award of arbitrators was made final, and can now only be set aside on very special and limited grounds. The result of this change has been to almost entirely put an end to the employment of arbitrators in civil causes, litigants with some reason declining to trust their interests to agents against whose decision, however faulty, there was practically no remedy. I doubt whether, even as regards civil causes, this result is not to be regretted. But, as regards the class of cases dealt with by the Land-revenue Act, it would be matter for regret if by a change of law for which no necessity has been felt, and which would be supported rather by an analogy drawn from the civil law than by the merits of the case, we were to make it difficult for our Revenue-officers to avail themselves of the assistance of the principal men among the agricultural classes.

"Of the remaining provisions of this Bill I do not think it is necessary for me to speak particularly."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said :

"I observe that this Bill seems to have attracted a comparatively small share of public interest, judging from newspaper comments and the opinions received since its introduction and publication. But as it now stands, after the exclusion of the chapter intended to apply to village waste-lands and other minor modifications made by the Committee, I do not think this small extent of public interest and criticism remarkable, for the Bill confers on the Executive no new powers encroaching on private rights.

"The Bill in fact will effect no important change in the substantive law, though it will greatly improve its expression; in some directions it will make the law more flexible, and so get rid of technical difficulties and useless restraints which the wording of the old Act has been found to impose; in other directions it will make the law more precise and definite, and so greatly reduce the number of subjects left open to be dealt with by rules.

"I concur in the remarks made by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill on the chapters which deal with the subjects of records and assessments. I will only add that the old system of elaborate survey and compilation of records, carried out by large special establishments as an accompaniment to the periodical re-assessments of the revenue, was necessary in the past, but that it is in every way an advantage to be able to give the system up, as it was a great tax on the people, and often stirred up unnecessary litigation. The annual papers which will be prepared hereafter are no more elaborate than those which have always been demanded from the patwáris, but it is to be hoped and expected that in future they will be presumably true, not only in law but also in fact; formerly no presumption of the kind could be attached to them, as the

system was quite inefficient. The practice of accepting annually from the patwáris a mass of returns known to be generally fudged and unreliable was demoralizing to our officials and worse than useless. In respect to assessments, there were some sections in the old Act which, strictly interpreted, prescribed a procedure almost impossible to follow, and different from the practice which has always prevailed in this and other provinces: the Bill makes the law accord with the practice, and also puts on a clear legal basis the system of fluctuating assessments which it has been found necessary to adopt for the benefit of landholders in certain parts of the Punjab.

"In the chapter relating to collection of the land-revenue the assertion of the rule that the land-revenue is a first charge on the land is an old principle, the omission of which from the Act of 1871 is difficult to explain. The rule is required not only to protect the public revenue, but also to protect indebted landholders from Civil Court proceedings which might result in forcing the Revenue-officers to confiscate the landholders' title to the land.

"No new powers to enforce collections have been taken in this chapter, and some of the old powers have been modified by softening provisos.

"The sections in the chapters on partition and arbitration merely supersede with some important additions the rules on the subjects passed under the old Act and are better expressed. I agree with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill in anticipating that the chapter on partition will much improve the procedure in these cases to the great benefit of the interests of the people concerned. The provision in section 117 which gives the Revenue-officer conducting a partition power to himself determine questions of title which arise, instead of referring objectors to a Civil Court, will, in my opinion, result in the quicker and better decision of those cases.

"I believe that the power to prevent illegal encroachments by co-sharers on common lands, contained in section 62, will prove a most useful provision. Cases of the kind are very common in the Punjab and create much litigation. On behalf of the Local Government I accept the Bill as a very useful amendment of the existing law, and believe that it may be safely passed by the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. PEILE said :

"I have less to say on this Bill, which deals chiefly with procedure, than on the more important Tenancy Bill, which deals with substantive rights. In one respect the Bills are alike, namely, that as the Tenancy Bill will take the place of the first directly enacted land law for the Punjab, so this Bill is to be substituted for the more elementary Act, which was rough hewn by Sir Fitzjames Stephen in 1871 out of the mass of Regulations and circulars which were appointed as a guide for the earlier revenue-administration. In fact, that first directly enacted revenue law for the Punjab was the first of its class in Northern India; and it was important as, among other things, assigning a definite legal effect to records-of-rights. As this Bill has been drafted and edited with great care and has met with general acceptance, it is needless for me to examine its provisions in detail, but I may advert to one chapter of it on which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the hon'ble member in charge have both dwelt at some length, and which may perhaps claim to give effect to a part of the administrative policy of the Government of India more exactly than the other provincial Land-revenue Acts which have been enacted between 1871 and this date.

"I am speaking of Chapter IV, which directs how the record-of-rights in land shall be maintained. This chapter is distinct from those which treat of the assessment of land-revenue and of surveys, but that is not what makes it remarkable, for even Regulation IX of 1833 enacted that the preparation of the record-of-rights need not be conducted simultaneously with the ascertainment and determination of the amount of the Government demand; and in the Act of 1871 which we propose to repeal a re-settlement may be either for the re-assessment of revenue or for the revision of the record-of-rights. But the Act of 1871 further enacts that a record-of-rights once sanctioned shall not be revised until a district or area is again put under settlement. Now, the effect of that is that the record-of-rights prepared at the settlement becomes year by year more

incorrect as the term of settlement runs on, and the village-registers, which note the matters wherein it requires correction, are mere memoranda kept with a view to the next periodic revision, and not in themselves vested with any legal validity. But, under Chapter IV of this Bill, the Revenue-officer will prepare an annual edition of the record-of-rights corrected up to date, entries in which will be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved or a new entry is lawfully substituted therefor; and in this way not only will there be at all times a correct record available as evidence in suits, but when the time for revising the assessment comes, the officer who performs that duty will find ready to his hand a great part of the data which are now specially worked up after long intervals, at no small cost, and with no little trouble to the agricultural people.

"It is hoped that by these means the revision of assessments may always take place at once as soon as the term of settlement expires. A large saving and an important gain to the public revenue has been secured in this way in other provinces. The reform is part of a larger administrative improvement which is designed to increase our knowledge of the conditions of agriculture by the observation and collation of facts, with a view to assure ourselves of the equable and discriminating assessment of the land-revenue. The claim of the State to a share of the produce of land in India is not unpopular because it is sanctioned by immemorial custom, and it would be a most indefensible breach of public duty to be careless in the stewardship of this great branch of the public income, which Sir Fitzjames Stephen, in the debate on the Act which we are repealing today, justly called the mainstay of Indian finance. But, if the demand of the State on the profits of agriculture must be firmly kept up to its legitimate proportions in justice to the financial interests of the Empire, the Government is all the more bound to assure itself by every means of investigation open to it that the incidence of its assessments is equably and uniformly adjusted to the value of the land."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble COLONEL WACE also moved that for section 73, sub-section (4), of the Bill, the following be substituted, namely :—

"(4) At some time before the expiration of that term the Collector shall determine the assessment to be paid in respect of the estate or holding for the remainder of the term of the current assessment of the district or tahsil, and, when that assessment has been sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner, shall announce it to the landowner."

He said :—"This is a verbal amendment, and its object is to bring the language used in this section relating to a particular and occasional assessment into better agreement with that used in respect of assessments generally in the chapter of the Act which deals with this subject."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble COLONEL WACE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :

"In putting this Motion, now that Colonel Wace has crowned his work by the successful passing of these two important Bills, I desire, on the part of the Government of India, to offer to him our very best thanks. There is no doubt he has displayed a great amount of industry and ability in discharging the important task which has fallen to his lot, and personally I am most obliged to him.

"I also desire to express to our hon'ble colleague Nawáb Nawázish Ali-Khán our very best thanks for his valuable assistance, and for having thus enabled his colleagues and the Government of India to profit by his great local knowledge and his advice. I am sure it has been a satisfaction to all of us to know that in a matter in which our hon'ble colleague is so deeply interested both these Bills should have received his warm and hearty support."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to establish a University at Allahabad be taken into consideration. He said :

"We have received numerous criticisms on the Bill from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from gentlemen interested in the subject residing in those provinces, and from some members of the Senate of the Punjab University. We have also been favoured with a written opinion from our hon'ble colleague Rana Sir Shankar Baksh Singh, who was prevented attending this session of Council, in which he expresses approval of the measure. These opinions and criticisms we have carefully considered, and in accordance with many of them we have cleared up what appeared to be ambiguities in the wording of the Bill as introduced, and have endeavoured to remedy defects which experience has brought to light in the working of the Punjab and other University Acts.

"I need not detain the Council by dwelling on these changes, the more important of which are set forth in our Report. I proceed at once to make some observations on the constitution of the University, the point in the Bill which has been mainly selected for adverse comment. We have made no change in the constitution and functions of the University, which will be, as originally proposed, an examining body with power in process of evolution to develop into a teaching body. It will consist of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, with whom when assembled as a Senate will rest the entire management of, and superintendence over, its affairs, concerns and property. Before the University can come into existence its component parts must be created, and therefore the Bill of necessity nominates the persons who are to be the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows. This necessity appears to have been overlooked by a few of the critics of the measure. The first Chancellor will be the present Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, as I stated at an earlier stage of the Bill. The first Vice-Chancellor will be the Hon'ble Sir John Edge, Chief Justice of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces. This nomination will, I have no doubt, commend itself to the Council not only on account of the personal merits of the nominee but also because from the fact of his holding a high office at Allahabad the Vice-Chancellor will be able to preside over all, or at least all the more important, meetings of the Senate and Syndicate and to guide their proceedings with weight and effect.

"The first Fellows will be found in Parts I and II of the schedule to the Bill. Part I contains a list of officers in the service of Government. On a former occasion I explained the reasons for which it was deemed advisable that the incumbents for the time being of such offices should be Fellows of the University. We have added to the list entered in the Bill as introduced the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, as we hope that both the Central Provinces and Rajputana, where there are at present colleges imparting high education, will soon send students to our University. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh accepted a proposal to limit the number of *ex officio* Fellows and suggested a maximum of twelve, but on consideration the Select Committee came to the conclusion that such a limitation might prove inconvenient in practice and decided to make no change on this point in the Bill as introduced.

"We were unable to attach much weight to a general objection to the institution of *ex officio* Fellowships as giving Government excessive influence in the management of the University. There is nothing in the circumstances of the infant Allahabad University which will enable her for a long time to dispense with the official support and guidance which have been found necessary in the case of her elder sisters at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Lahore. The educated classes within the sphere of her operations are not yet so numerous as to afford a sufficiently wide field for the selection of persons who could safely be entrusted with the control of higher education in an area of such vast extent, and are not so influential with the general public as to

draw them on to a practical appreciation of that education, when unaided by the prestige and authority of the Executive Government. By the measure before us Government is committing large though indirect powers of control over the education of the people to the institution established by the Bill, and it is our duty to make such provisions in regard to its constitution as will ensure that those powers will be properly and efficiently exercised and that they will not be abused.

"On this point and also on some proposed additions to the *ex officio* list Sir A. C. Lyall writes as follows :

'The institution of *ex officio* Fellows, and the power conferred by the Bill on the Local Government to specify the offices to which Fellowships should be attached, have met with some adverse criticism. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahmud, who combines with the education of an English University an intimate knowledge of the people of these Provinces and whose opinion is therefore of special value, while he admits that there are good reasons why the Bishop of Calcutta, the Chief Justice of the North-Western Provinces and the Director of Public Instruction should be *ex officio* members of the Senate and Fellows of the University, would either restrict the distinction to those appointments or, if it were thought necessary to attach it to others, would greatly add to the number specified in the first schedule of the Bill. As a member of the governing body of the Muhammadan College at Aligarh, he objects to the distinction which seems to be drawn between the Principals of Government colleges and the Principals of colleges which have been founded or are supported by the people, and suggests that either the former be struck out of the schedule or the names of the latter added to it. After full consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to recommend any alteration of the Bill in this respect. The reasons for the present rule are found in the wording of section 5 (a), which limits the nomination of *ex officio* Fellows to persons who hold offices under Government, and who would not, therefore, be at liberty either to decline the appointment or to abstain from taking such a part in the business of the University as Government might allot to them. But gentlemen who are at the head of the independent colleges are in a different position; and to enter them in the Act as Fellows *ex officio* might expose the Government to the risk of anomalies and embarrassment. All the present heads of independent colleges have been nominated by Sir Alfred Lyall as Fellows in Part II of the schedule, and there is no reason to suppose that the claims of their successors will be overlooked. When the principle on which the distinction is made is understood, it is not likely to be regarded as in any way invidious, nor indeed does the Hon'ble Saiyad Ahmad Khán Bahádúr C.S.I., the founder and Principal of the Aligarh College, take any objection to it in the opinion with which he has favoured this Government. That there should be a small number of *ex officio* Fellows to form a permanent nucleus to the Senate seems hardly open to dispute and is not gainsaid by Mr. Justice Mahmud. His suggestion, that a general power be given to the Local Government to specify such independent or aided colleges as are affiliated to the University and possess a sufficiently high status to entitle their Principals to *ex officio* Fellowships, has also been attentively considered. But here again the objection already explained stands in the way, while it has also to be remembered that a college thus specified might not maintain the standard of teaching in regard for which the Fellowship should have been made *ex officio*.'

"Part II contains the list of first Fellows other than those appointed *ex officio*—32 in number—and has been drawn up so as to include qualified representatives of all classes likely to be interested in the success of the University.

"In the printed papers on the Bill will be found letters from gentlemen connected with the Educational Department in the North-Western Provinces which express regrets and apprehensions that sufficient influence has not been given to Principals and Professors of colleges in the constitution of the University. When those letters were written the list contained in Part II of the schedule had not been published. An analysis of that list shows that of the 32 Fellows named in it 16 are or have been directly concerned with education in the united provinces.

"The services in the cause of education of my hon'ble friend Saiyad Ahmad Khán Bahádúr are well known to the members of this Council. He is the founder and practically still the manager of the Anglo-Muhammadan College at Aligarh, a flourishing institution which numbers its students by hundreds and is rapidly diffusing among our Muhammadan fellow-subjects a widespread desire for that higher English education from which they have hitherto in a great measure kept aloof.

"Rájá Siva Prasad, of Benares, was for many years employed in the Educational Department of the North-Western Provinces, where his intelligent labours earned for him special reward and distinctions.

"Besides these two gentlemen the list includes the Principals of five aided colleges, seven Professors or ex-Professors of Colleges and two Inspectors of Schools, and Part I enrolls among the *ex officio* Fellows the Director of Public Instruction and the Principals of the Government Colleges at Allahabad and Benares. Unless it be determined to make over the entire management of the University to what is after all a small body of professional teachers in the united provinces, I think their representation in the governing body of the University cannot be considered inadequate. Great as are the professional abilities, zeal and attainments of those gentlemen, we are not prepared to recommend that the just influence they may hope to maintain in the direction of the studies prescribed by the University should be untempered by the wider experience of the educational needs of the inhabitants of the united provinces which we may hope to gain from the representation in the Senate of the views of classes other than professional educationists. The identity of the teaching and examining staff is also as far as possible to be avoided in a University which, like this, aims at ultimately combining teaching with examination. In the debate on the Panjab University Bill in 1882, the late Law Member, whose opinion on the subject is entitled to especial weight, stated that from his English experience he knew the risk to be real and substantial if this principle were disregarded.

"In addition to the gentlemen directly connected with education in the North-Western Provinces, the list of first Fellows contains the names of several others who from their academic experience, professional avocations or interest evinced in the cause of education are likely to contribute to the successful management of the University.

"We have by an alteration in the Bill as introduced, in partial accordance with a recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, empowered the University to confer degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws without reference to the Government of India. The local High Court is therefore largely represented in the Senate by the Vice-Chancellor, by two others of its learned Judges, by one of its Advocates and one of its Pleaders. Three Fellows are taken from the Covenanted, one from the Uncovenanted, Civil Service, three from the Medical, and one from the Engineering professions. The Taluqdars of Oudh furnish one Fellow whose literary abilities and liberal encouragement of education on his estates would under any circumstances entitle him to a place in the list, in which also fitly appear the names of two gentlemen from the same province, one of whom is an enterprising publisher of Vernacular works which he disseminates through India, Persia and Central Asia, and the other is a Master of Arts of the Calcutta University to whom we are indebted for several useful criticisms on the Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

KING OF OUDH'S ESTATE BILL

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that the Bill be taken into consideration. He said:—"This Bill, copies of which have been laid on the table since the sitting of the Council began, consists of three sections the effect of which I will briefly state. The first section gives the Governor General in Council exclusive authority to act in the administration of the property of whatever nature left by His late Majesty the King of Oudh in regard to the settlement and satisfaction of claims against the estate of His late Majesty and to make distribution of the remaining property or the proceeds thereof in such manner as he deems fit among the family and dependents of His late Majesty; and it also provides that no act done by the Governor General in Council in connection with the administration of the property shall be liable to be questioned in any Court.

"The second section indemnifies the Agent to the Governor General (who, as I have already stated, is in possession of the property of His late Majesty in his house at Garden Reach at Calcutta) and all persons acting under his orders from liability in respect of all acts done by him or them since the 20th

of September, the date of His Majesty's death, in connection with the preservation and administration of the estate of His late Majesty; and provides that no suit or other proceeding shall be instituted in any Court against him or them or against the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of those acts or any of them.

"The third section is designed to prevent the possibility of any testamentary or other disposition of the estate made by His late Majesty from taking effect adversely to the administration of the estate by the Government, and to nullify any proceedings which may have been or may be instituted before any Civil Court for administering the estate, and it also provides that any person who under any probate, letters of administration or certificate or otherwise has received any portion of the estate of the King shall be bound to account for such property to the Government of India or to such officer as may be appointed in this behalf"

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble MR SCOBLE then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 6th October, 1887.

SIMLA;

The 29th September, 1887

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S HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25th SEPTEMBER, 1887.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the past week has been confined to Bengal, Assam, Burma, and Bombay. Elsewhere there has been little or no rain.

The *kharif* harvest has begun in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and prospects elsewhere are on the whole very satisfactory.

Rabi operations are now in progress throughout the country, and sowing has commenced in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in some parts of the Punjab and Rajputana.

Except in parts of Tinnevely and Madura, prospects are fair in Madras. In Mysore and Coorg more rain would be beneficial.

In some districts of Bombay and Bengal the rice crop is in want of rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the crop is being reaped; and in Burma and Assam prospects are favourable.

Cotton sowing is in progress in Bombay; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the crop has been injured by excessive rain in places.

The public health is on the whole good in all Provinces.

Prices are fluctuating in Mysore, elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 28th.)		
Bellary	Average '26	Standing crops good. Harvest <i>korra</i> , yield below average. Cholera decreasing in three and cattle-disease increasing in two taluks.
Kurnool	Average '57	Standing crops fair, but in three taluks partially suffered from excessive rain. Small-pox in two, and cattle-disease increasing in five taluks. Cholera decreasing.
Ganjam	Average last week since revised, 2'09; this week, '67.	Small-pox in four, fever in five, and cattle-disease decreasing in three divisions.
Kistna	Average '22	Standing crops generally good, but require rain in parts. River 4'1 feet over Anicut. Cholera in one, and cattle-disease increasing in five taluks.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average '34	Standing crops fair. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Small-pox in two, cholera in two, and cattle-disease decreasing in five taluks.
Coimbatore	Nil	Standing crops generally good, but require rain in parts. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Fever in one taluk.
Tanjore	Average '01	More rain wanted. Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Slight cholera. Cattle-disease decreasing in three taluks.
Madura	Average '07	Standing crops withering for want of rain. Slight cattle-disease in one taluk. Water-supply deficient in all but three taluks.
Malabar	Average '05	Rain insufficient for second crop cultivation. Standing first crop paddy ripening. Harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever in one, slight small-pox in six, and cattle-disease decreasing in two taluks.
Travancore		Harvest of first crop paddy over, yield good. Fever and small-pox in parts.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair, excepting in parts of Tinnevely and Madura.
Bombay—(Sept. 28th)		
Karachi		River at Kotri on 26th, 10 feet 9 inches against 12 feet 6 inches on same date last year. <i>Kharif</i> crops slightly damaged by insects in some talukas. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 23, 30 and 32 and in Sujawal 24, 40 and 38 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad		<i>Kharif</i> crops ripening rapidly. More water required in eleven talukas; hope lies only in rainfall as river has fallen to 10 feet 9 inches on 26th as compared with 12 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Slight small-pox and cattle-disease in two and fever in ten talukas. Wheat 24, <i>jowari</i> 40, <i>bajri</i> 34, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad .	'09; total 24'62	Standing crops good, except in Dhandhuka, where they are withering, owing to want of rain. More rain wanted throughout the district. Fever in Dholka, Gogha and Sanand talukas. Two cases of cholera in the city, of which one was fatal. Wheat 27 and <i>bajri</i> 29 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Baroda		Cholera in city, 12 cases, 5 deaths. It is present in parts of Naozari and Kadi divisions. Cattle-disease in Kadi and Kalol. Standing crops in good condition. Bajrs 26, wheat 19, and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat		Weeding progressing. Rice harvest commenced in places. Rain wanted throughout the district. Cattle healthy. Fever in Olphad, Bardoli, and Chikli. Cholera in Bardoli, Chikli, Bulsar, Pardi and Surat city, 33 cases, 27 deaths. <i>Jowars</i> 32 and <i>nagli</i> 43 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Run in Igatpuri 175, Sinnu, 75, Baglim 50, Niphadi, 44, Ycona, 36, and Funt, 27.	Standing crops thriving. Land being prepared for <i>rabi</i> sowings in all the talukas, except Sinnu, where <i>rabi</i> sowings are commenced. Weeding in progress. Rain needed throughout the district. Cholera in Nasik, Sinnu, Nandgaon, Malegaon, and Baglim, total attacks 34, deaths 15. Small-pox prevalent in Sinnu, 6 attacks only. Prices steady.
Colaba (Bon Day)	Run on 21st and 22nd 160, total to date 98, being 23 inches over the average.	Abnormal temperature 3° cool on 21st and 22nd and 24th and 2° cool from 25th to 27th. Vapour in air slightly in defect of normal. Abnormal wind easterly on 21st and 22nd, northerly from 24th to 27th, and wind normal on 23rd.
Poona	Run in five talukas, maximum 110 in Telhi, Burmiti and minimum 6, in Mawal talukas.	More rain wanted in <i>behi</i> portion of the Haveli taluka. <i>Kharif</i> crops doing well. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> in progress. Public health generally good. 249 cholera cases in the district, 129 fatal. In Poona city 1 attack, 1 death. <i>Bajrs</i> 41 and <i>jowars</i> 58 pounds in the district, and <i>lajm</i> 37 and <i>jowars</i> 48 pounds per rupee in Poona city.
Ahmednagar	Run in Jinkhed 159, Rahim, 100, Kajari, 70, and Purni, 27, very slight in four in none in three talukas.	<i>Kharif</i> crops doing well but want rain. <i>Rabi</i> sowing in progress throughout the district. Cholera attacks 133, deaths 63. Cattle-disease in Jinkhed, 42 heads of cattle reported as died during the week. <i>Bajrs</i> 30 and <i>jowars</i> 57 pounds per rupee.
Solapur	Run in Solapur 78, Bui, 27, Mudli, 13, Purni, 19, and Mudli, 19, and Mudli, 19.	<i>Kharif</i> crops doing well. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress. Slight cholera in Bui, Kajari, Singoli and Mudli talukas, cases 75, fatal 31. <i>Jowars</i> 51½ and <i>bajrs</i> 52½ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Run in Nandgaon 150, Run, 137, Gidga, 90, Mudli, 12, elsewhere none.	Rice crops suffering from want of rain. <i>Jowars</i> and minor crops good. Heavy rain generally and urgently required. Cotton sowing partly completed and partly in progress throughout the district. Slight cholera in Dharwar, Gidga, Kalol taluka and Ron talukas. No cattle-disease. <i>Jowars</i> 58 and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Run in Kanara, total 124½, Kunpur, 1½, Surs, 1, and Haliyal.	Weather fair. Rice harvest in Kanara taluka, and cardamom and betelnut harvest in Surs and Yellapur, respectively. Slight cattle-disease in Surs talukas. Common rice in Kanara and district average 11½ stricks per rupee.
Rajkot		Weather hot. Fever generally prevalent. Wheat 23, <i>bajrs</i> 23, and <i>jowars</i> 29 pounds per rupee. Rain much wanted. <i>General Remarks</i> —Slight rain in several districts, more wanted in most districts of the Presidency, except the Konkan. River continues low in Sind. Crops suffering from want of moisture in parts of Sind, Belgum, Dharwar, Ahmedabad, and Wadhwan, and damaged by blight in parts of Ratnagiri, and by insects in parts of Kutch. <i>Kharif</i> reaping commenced in four districts. <i>Rabi</i> sowing in progress in nine districts. Cholera in parts of eighteen, fever in part of fourteen, cattle-disease in parts of ten, and small-pox in parts of five districts.
Bengal (Sept 28th)		
Chittagong (Sept 27th)	198	Weather seasonable. Prospects of <i>aman</i> and sugarcane good. Cholera reported, public health otherwise good. Prices stationary.
Dacca	162	Prospects of crops good. Rivers falling. Public health generally good.
21-Pergunnas (Calcutta)	424	Prospects favourable. Rain has done good to crops, but more wanted in some places in Sadi subdivision. General health good, but a few cases of cholera and fever reported from Buihat and Sadi subdivisions.
Khoolna	267	Weather hot, with occasional heavy shower. Transplanting <i>aman</i> nearly finished. Prospects good. Public health fair.
Meor-ul-Jalalad	377	Weather seasonable. Rain at intervals. Prospects of <i>aman</i> good. Sowing of <i>til</i> and <i>lajm</i> commenced. Sugarcane and jute progressing. Public health good. Fever prevails in Fuli-Bul subdivision.
Pubna	170	Weather rainy. Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Dinagpore	222	State and prospects of late rice good. Harvesting of jute nearly finished.
Rungpore	190	Prospects of crops good. Jute being cut. Fever prevailing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Midnapore .	'55	Prospects of rice crop generally good, except in flooded parts of Ghatal and Contai subdivisions. Public health good, but a few cases of cholera and malarious fever reported.
Burdwan .	2 39	Timely showers keep rice prospects fair, but good rain now wanted. Prices somewhat easier. No fresh cholera. Fever prevalent.
Bhagalpur .	Nil	Harvesting early rice and <i>marua</i> closing, with good outturn. Late rice doing well.
Purneah .	1 17	Agham rice promises well. <i>Bhitor</i> rice and jute being harvested. Health of people and cattle very bad. Rivers falling.
Durbhanga .	Nil	<i>Bhitor</i> harvest nearly completed. Prospects of rice continue very promising. A few heavy showers at intervals still required to secure rice crop. Public health generally good.
Chumparun .	4 44	Prospects of <i>bhitor</i> crops good. Harvesting of <i>malas</i> in progress. <i>Agham</i> looks promising, but more rain wanted. Public health fair. Prices stationary.
Patna . .	1 0	Reaping of <i>bhitor</i> crops completed. Paddy growing well. Sowing of castor continues. Public health generally good.
Gya . .	2 28	<i>Bhitor</i> reaped. Paddy good. Cholera and fever reported from some stations.
Hazareebagh	Nil	Weather bright and clear. Rain much wanted all over the district. <i>Bhitor</i> being harvested, with fair outturn. General health good.
Cuttack .	2 80	<i>Bhitor</i> is still being reaped. <i>Sarad</i> rice growing well. Cases of cholera still reported, public health otherwise good.
<i>General Remarks</i> —Rain has been fairly general over Bengal Proper and Orissa, but in Behar rain was scanty, and Hazareebagh and Ranchi have been rainless. Late rice has been much benefited by rain, but more is wanted, especially in Tipperah. Autumn harvest is rapidly being completed, and is generally yielding a fair outturn. Sugarcane is promising. Public health is generally fair, but in some districts fever is prevalent.		
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Sept 28th)		
Benares (Sept 27th)	Very little rain	Weather cooler. Agricultural prospects generally good. Markets full. Prices steady. Some fever otherwise health good.
Ballia (" 26th)		Weather fair. Reaping of <i>tharu</i> crops in progress. Market well supplied. Prices steady. Public health good.
Gorakhpore (" ")	1 21 at Sidr	Harvest prospects good. Prices rising. Cholera almost disappeared.
Fyzabad (" 27th)		Weather clear. New <i>tharu</i> grain coming into market. <i>Rabi</i> ploughing commenced. Prices unchanged. Public health fair. Cattle-disease in parts of district.
Lucknow (" 26th)		Weather clear. <i>Harad</i> crops thriving. <i>Rabi</i> sowing commenced. Supplies abundant. Prices almost stationary. Public health good. Condition of cattle fair.
Rai Bareilly (" ")		Weather fair and cool. Outlook of crops good. Prices steady. Cholera has almost disappeared. Some cases of fever and ague reported.
Paritabgarh (" 27th)		Sky clear. Weather reasonable. Prices almost stationary. Cattle-disease in Fathil Peth.
Allahabad (" ")	Average 40	Weather getting colder. Early rice being harvested. <i>Rabi</i> ploughing commences. Markets full. Prices steady. Cholera still higher, but is diminishing daily. Fever of the ordinary type prevalent.
Cawnpore (" ")		Crops doing well. Ploughing for <i>rabi</i> in progress. Prices steady. Cholera in places. Fever prevailing. Cattle-disease in three taluhs.
Karakahad (" ")		<i>Ud, muna</i> , and cotton slightly injured by late rain. Supplies ample. Prices rising. Cholera increasing.
Sitapur (" ")		Weather fine. <i>Rabi</i> sowing of paddy, gram, &c., commenced. Prospects favourable.
Bareilly (" ")	Ampl in	Prospects most promising. Prices steady. General health good. Cholera disappearing.
Banda (" 26th)		Ploughing for <i>rabi</i> going on. Prices stationary. Public health good, except the usual autumnal fever.
Kumaon (" 27th)		Weather reasonable. Rice and millet being reaped in parts. Prices falling. General health fair. Cattle-disease on the decrease.
Agra (" 26th)		Good clear weather. <i>Burr</i> being cut. Ploughing for <i>rabi</i> in progress. Prices steady. Fever prevalent. Cholera decreasing.
Jhansi (" 27th)		Weather clear. Ground being prepared for <i>rabi</i> . Prices almost stationary. Some fever and cattle-disease.
Meerut (" ")		Clear sky and westerly wind. Cold nights and mornings. Muzc and rice being cut, gram being sown. Prices of wheat still rising. Cholera dying out. Fever prevalent. Cattle-disease decreasing.
<i>General Remarks</i> —The weather has cleared. Crops are thriving, and general prospects are favourable. Supplies are ample and prices continue steady. Cholera is dying out, and apart from the usual autumnal fever, the health of the people continues good. Cattle-disease is decreasing.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Sept. 28th)		
Hissar (Sept. 27th)		Fever prevalent. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. <i>Kharif</i> prospects good.
Delhi . . .		Cholera continues. Prices almost stationary. <i>Kharif</i> crops damaged.
Umballa . . .		Cholera abating. Fever prevailing. Prices stationary. Cutting of crops commenced.
Jullundur . . .	90	Health good. Prices stationary. <i>Kharif</i> prospects good.
Ferozepore . . .		Fever prevalent. Prices falling.
Amritsar . . .	130	Slight fever. Prices stationary. <i>Kharif</i> crops good.
Sialkot . . .		Health good. Prices stationary. <i>Kharif</i> crops somewhat damaged by drought.
Lahore . . .		Cholera decreasing. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings progressing.
Multan . . .		Health good. Prices stationary. Preparations for sowings in progress. <i>Kharif</i> crops good.
Rawalpindi . . .	90	Health good. Prices stationary. <i>Kharif</i> prospects average.
Shahpur . . .	Rainfall occurred	Health good. Prices almost stationary. <i>Kharif</i> crops in fair condition.
Dera Ismail Khan		Health good. Prices stationary. <i>Kharif</i> prospects fair.
Peshawar . . .		Cholera disappearing. Slight fever. Prices almost stationary.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen in Jullundur, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, and Shahpur. Health is good in Jullundur, Sialkot, Multan, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan. Fever is prevalent in Hissar, Umballa, and Ferozepore, and to a slight degree in Amritsar and Peshawar. Cholera continues in Delhi and is abating in Umballa, Lahore, and Peshawar. Prices stationary, except in Ferozepore, where they are falling. <i>Kharif</i> prospects generally good, but in Delhi crops have been injured by rain, and in Sialkot by drought. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings in progress in Hissar and Lahore, and preparations for sowings in progress in Multan.		
Central Provinces— (Sept. 28th)		
Nagpur . . .		Weather cloudy and close. Land being ploughed for <i>rabi</i> . Cholera abating.
Jubbulpore . . .		No report received.
Saugor . . .		Weather clear. Preparations for <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress. General health good. Prices steady.
Seoni . . .		Weather fine. Land being prepared for <i>rabi</i> . Cholera decreasing. Prices unchanged.
Hoshangabad . . .		Weather occasionally cloudy. Prospects improved by break. Slight fever. Prices unchanged.
Khandwa . . .		Weather clear and warm. Prospects good. Harvesting of pulses in progress. Slight cholera. Prices steady.
Bilaspur . . .	12	Crops promising. Linseed being sown. Fever prevalent. Prices falling.
Raipur . . .		Weather clear. Crops promising. Fever prevalent.
Sambalpur (Sept. 24th)	130	Weather seasonable. Crops good. Fever prevalent.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather clear, break beneficial. Prospects favourable. Cholera decreasing. Fever in places. Prices steady.		
Burma—(Sept. 28th)		
Akyab (Sept. 24th)	1103 (Total rainfall to date 13670).	Some cholera in town and district. Crop prospects favourable.
Bassein . . .	635 (Total rainfall to date 8018).	Slight cattle-disease. Transplanting almost completed.
Rangoon . . .	82 (Total rainfall to date 9508).	
Amherst (Moulmein) . . .	1806 (Total rainfall to date 17203).	Prospects of crops good.
Tavoy . . .	264 (Total rainfall to date 16052).	Crops very healthy.
Pegu . . .	689 (Total rainfall to date 12496).	Transplanting finished. Crops good.
Henzada . . .	645 (Total rainfall to date 7307).	Crops healthy.
Prome . . .	158 (Total rainfall to date 3444).	Slight cattle-disease.
Toungoo . . .	443 (Total rainfall to date 7495).	Crop prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects
Burma—contd.		
Thayetmyp .	1'23 (Total rainfall to date 25'85).	Transplanting continues.
Shwebo .	1'17 (Total rainfall to date 31'28).	
Kyaukse .	1'18 (Total rainfall to date 21'66).	Crop prospects good.
Myingyan .	1'63 (Total rainfall to date 20'39).	Food-supply sufficient.
Minbu .	1'82 (Total rainfall to date 21'61).	Crop prospects fair.
Yamethen .	1'50 (Total rainfall to date 27'66).	Cultivation progressing.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Some cholera in Akyab and Amherst. Cattle-disease in four Lower Burma districts. Crop prospects favourable. Reports from eleven Upper Burma districts. Health good. Crop prospects fair. <i>Kyaukki</i> paddy reaped in Meik-tela and coming to market. Paddy scarce in Yeu and Pyin-mana. Anthrax continues in latter district.		
Assam—(Sept. 28th)		
Gauhati (Sept. 27th) |	2'12	Weather hot. Public health fair. Malarial fever still prevalent in Sastra Barpetta and its vicinity, also in part of Polasbari, Luki, and Chomoria tahsils. Sowing of <i>mati kalai</i> in progress.
Sylhet . . . . |	1'97	Rain has done good to crops. Prospects of <i>aman</i> rice favourable. Reaping of <i>aus</i> and transplanting of <i>sali</i> over in most parts of the district. Outturn of tea satisfactory. Karimganj reports 29 deaths from cholera.
Cachar	4'33	Weather rainy for the first four days. Reaping of <i>aus</i> continues, transplanting of <i>sali</i> rice nearly finished. Prospects of tea good. Rice selling at 17 seers 12½ chittacks per rupee. Public health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	2'41	Weather very hot. <i>Muti kalai</i> being sown. Public health indifferent.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 28th)		
Bangalore . . .	Rainfall scanty in the Kolar, Kadur, Shimoga, Hassan, and Chitaldroog districts; no rain in other districts.	Standing crops in good condition, but need rain. Prospects of season continue favourable. Public health good. Cholera in Bangalore, Mysore, and Gubbi taluk, Tumkur district. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent in parts of the State. Prices fluctuating.
Mysore		
Mercara	0'3	The south-west monsoon rains have ceased. More rain required for the paddy crops in South and East Coorg. Prices stationary.
Berar and Hyderabad— (Sept. 28th) |		
Amraoti	1'50	Weather warm. Weeding continues. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings commenced. Cholera in places. Fever prevalent. Wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 25 seers per rupee.
Akola		Weather clear. Crops promising. Cholera continues. Fever still prevalent. Slight cattle-disease.
Hyderabad . . .	7'1	Total since 1st January to date 22'56. Standing crops thriving. Weeding of <i>kharij</i> crops in progress. Ague and fever prevalent in all talukas. Prices—wheat 11½, coarse rice 12, white <i>juar</i> 18½, yellow <i>juar</i> 20½ and <i>tur</i> 14 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Sept. 28th)		
Indore		Weather clear and cool.
Morar (Gwalior) . .		Fever still prevailing.
Sutna		
Neemuch	5'5	Health good.
Goona		Seven deaths from cholera at Bajgarh, otherwise health good.
Agar		Health and prospects fair.
Sehore		Weather clear and cool. Crops fair. Cholera disappearing, 1 fatal case of cholera during week.
Nowgong	1'17	Weather clear. Cholera disappearing. Prices steady.
Bhopawar		Cholera reported from Barwani. Malarious fever prevalent in Alirajpur and Jhabua. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(Sept. 28th)		
Abu (Sept. 28th)		Weather quite clear and seasonable.
Sirohi (" 25th)		Little water in tank; wells low. Health good. Crop prospects bad at present. Weather cool. Rain much wanted.
Marwar (" 24th)		Cholera much abating. Crops doing well, except in some districts. Weather clear and cooler. Prices tending to rise.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—contd.		
Meywar (Sept. 24th)	. . . . .	Water in tanks and wells decreasing. Crop prospects average. Health fair. Prices stationary. Weather fine. Warm days; cool nights.
Pertabgurh ( " " )	. . . . .	Tanks and wells full. Health good. Prices rising.
Harowli (" ")	Deoli, 21, Tonk, 22, Shahpura, previous week, 15	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar (" 25th)	. . . . .	Rabi ploughing in progress. Cholera in one thana.
Ajmere (" 27th)	. . . . .	Weather clear and warm. Kharif prospects fair. Rabi sowings commenced. Cholera still prevalent in Keju and other villages. Wheat 23, barley 37, and gram 38 pounds per rupee.
Jeypore ( " " )	. . . . .	Weather seasonable. Rabi ploughings in progress.
Kurwlee (" 24th)	. . . . .	Tanks and wells full. Fever continues. Prices steady. Break beneficial to crops.
Dholepore ( " " )	. . . . .	Tanks and wells full. Crop prospects average. Fever prevails, otherwise health good. Prices stationary. Weather clear.
Bhurtpore (" 27th)	. . . . .	Prospects fair. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Ulwar (" ")	Slight rain in three tahsils.	Rabi ploughing continues. Prices stationary. Health fair. Fever prevalent. Cholera absent from city, and subsiding in districts.
Kotah (" 24th)	. . . . .	Rabi ploughing commenced. Fever prevalent. Weather clear.
Kherwara (" 25th)	. . . . .	Rain needed for tanks and wells. Crops good. Health fair. Prices unchanged. Weather fine and cool.
Bickanir (" 24th)	Drops; Dungurgurh, 40.	Prospects good. Fever in some districts. Prices stationary. Weather hot.
Nepal—(Sept. 22nd)		
Katmandu (Sept. 23rd)	. 62	

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending the 28th September, 1887.

During the past week the weather has been very quiet generally, and the rains appear to have practically ended over the greater part of India. But, though the rains appear to have ceased, this phenomenon has not, up to the present time, been accompanied with those changes in pressure and wind with which the cessation of the rains is usually associated. In ordinary years as the rains cease the barometer rises briskly in Northern India, while it falls slowly in the South. Hence very uniform pressures become established, and variable winds take the place of the steady monsoon current which has previously prevailed. These variable winds are composed of the last breezes of the moist summer monsoon and of the first breezes of the dry winter monsoon, and the mixture of these two currents apparently generates the thunderstorms and showers which, in normal years, mark the cessation of the rains. In the present year this uniformity of pressure has not been developed, and the barometric distribution at the present time approximating more closely to that of the end of August than that of the end of September. Hence, though the rains seem to have ceased, the change has been unaccompanied by the usual concomitant phenomena, and a return of slight rainfall seems by no means impossible.

In the west light and rather variable winds prevailed on the 22nd, and the only rainfall recorded was a few slight showers on the West Coast and in the Carnatic. On the 23rd the wind remained light on the West Coast, but, though light, the current from the Arabian Sea was steadily extending and was spreading across the Peninsula into Bengal. The only rainfall connected with this current was a very light shower at Bellary. On the 24th westerly and north-westerly winds prevailed right down the West Coast and across the Peninsula, and the weather was everywhere fine. The Chart of the 25th showed no change in the wind direction, but slightly more rain fell than on the preceding day, though only as light local showers. Over the greater part of Western India, conditions were unaltered on the 26th, but in Sind the wind had backed, and a fresh south-westerly breeze was blowing across the Coast. The Chart of the 27th showed that the south-westerly wind in Sind still held, and also that the north-westerly wind over the Peninsula had given showers to several stations in that region. On the 28th there was practically no change.

In Bengal conditions have been less quiet. On the 22nd a feeble depression was shown over the head of the Bay. This occasioned a slight cyclonic circulation of the wind over Bengal and the North of the Bay, and gave a good deal of rain to Burma and South Bengal. The Chart of the 23rd showed no change in the position of the Bengal storm, which still occasioned a feeble cyclonic circulation of the winds and a good deal of precipitation over that region. On the 24th the storm had somewhat intensified, so that the cyclonic circulation of the winds and the rainfall were both more marked than on the preceding day. The next day showed that a brisk barometric rise had occurred within the storm area, and that the depression had almost disappeared. With the breaking up of this depression, the weather improved. The westerly wind from Central and Upper India spread into Bengal, and from the 26th to the 28th fairly fine weather prevailed all over this part of India. In Upper India the weather has been fine throughout. On the 22nd thunderstorms gave moderate rain to a few places in the Punjab, but after that date there was no rain

throughout the whole of Behar, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India during the rest of the week.

Stations.	Total Rainfall since June 1st, 1887.	Average Rainfall, June 1st to September 28th.	Difference.
Akyab	138'37	155'85	—17'48
Saugor Island	55'02	55'14	— 0'12
Calcutta	44'43	48'77	— 4'34
Dhubri	53'33	64'50	—11'17
Purneah	42'00	57'01	—15'01
Gya	35'96	35'97	— 0'01
Allahabad	33'40	34'85	— 0'45
Meerut	24'66	22'82	+ 1'84
Delhi	35'22	22'20	+13'02
Lahore	16'07	13'51	+ 2'56
Peshawar	3'19	5'98	— 2'79
Cochin	61'63	82'53	—20'90
Ratnagiri	109'20	98'41	+10'79
Bombay	90'77	67'04	+23'73
Poona	21'80	21'60	+ 0'20
Surat	37'27	40'35	— 3'08
Khandwa	30'88	29'94	+ 0'94
Nagpur	47'31	37'12	+10'19

The table of seasonal rainfall shows the same features as were recorded last week, *viz.* :—a trifling deficiency in Aracan and Bengal; an average rainfall in Behar and the North-Western Provinces; an excess in the Punjab (except the Derajat Division), on the West Coast, and in the Central Provinces.

The weather has been cooler than usual in the centre and north of India; warmer than the normal elsewhere. In the Indus Valley maxima exceeding 100° are still recorded almost daily.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week for the different Provinces:

Divisions.	No. of Stations.	Total Rainfall.
Burmah	6	34'50
Bengal and Assam	14	26'89
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	0	0
Punjab	2	0'36
Hill Stations	1	0'15
Ceylon	0	0
Malabar Coast	2	0'48
Bombay	5	2'78
Berars and Central Provinces	2	0'02
Guzerat and Central India	0	0
Sind—Rajputana	1	0'04
Madras	9	6'96

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 30th September, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXI of 1887-88.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total mean length open	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH AUGUST, 1886		Total mean length open	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH AUGUST, 1887		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 25TH AUGUST, 1886		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 27TH AUGUST, 1887		Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
			Total.	Per mile open		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
September, 1887	Oudh and Rohilkhand	683	91,729	137	656	93,036	136	28,18,702	103	26,35,633	180	..	1,82,659
ditto	Madras	501	1,29,035	157	531	1,47,570	175	32,50,373	170	33,60,440	190	1,15,661	..
ditto	South Indian	654	99,005	153	151	94,551	145	21,01,877	154	21,10,011	153	3,786	..
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	51,70,10	352	1,111	3,9,44,52	265	1,66,44,554	519	1,72,46,031	513	6,37,837	..
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,64,945	355	401	1,26,000	273	50,63,672	604	52,64,875	530	..	7,03,794
	TOTAL	4,156	10,44,797	251	4,156	8,57,859	205	1,07,12,074	110	3,00,76,333	349	..	1,65,744
	<i>State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies</i>												
September, 1887	Past Indian	1,515	7,41,730	490	1,519	7,27,526	477	1,91,16,113	581	1,81,51,720	565	8,34,618	..
ditto	Patna-Gaya	57	7,115	132	57	5,005	141	1,11,111	151	1,11,111	150	12,141	..
ditto	Dildarnag-Ghaziपुर	1	11	1	1	631	53	11	1	0	81	2,153	..
ditto	Sindia	75	5,51	77	75	9,109	124	1,41,175	92	1,65,622	106	18,047	..
ditto	Kajputana Malwa (a)	1,664	2,92,11	178	1,664	1,92,000	117	77,04,002	110	64,27,105	181	12,77,037	..
ditto	Bengal Nagpur (late Nagpur-Chhattisgarh)	140	0,706	60	140	7,757	52	5,91,803	18	5,61,137	177	5,37,498	30,421
ditto	Southern Mahratta (b)	315	25,710	91	315	4,118	0	7,22,094	107	1,01,119	57	23,530	..
ditto	Indian Midland	4	2,20	53	4	1,746	42	40,012	45	63,036	71	79,641	..
ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Silgramau					3,012	36	..	..	78,641	45	..	..
	TOTAL	3,659	10,94,599	250	3,659	10,08,133	221	2,51,12,124	345	1,07,44,142	297	..	1,49,768
	<i>State Lines worked by Government</i>												
September, 1887	Pastern Bengal (c)	606	1,84,865	305	645	2,06,750	310	29,11,065	26	31,19,593	227	1,78,915	..
ditto	Nalhati	27	1,044	33	27	1,315	51	3,51,701	1	4,00,031	71	4,355	..
ditto	Lithot	240	21,51	54	241	21,11	55	6,01,711	125	6,93,522	131	33,057	..
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	5,698	193	45	4,117	109	2,77,151	255	8,40,909	303	12,450	..
ditto	Burma	3-7	30,018	04	3-7	4,474	133	5,51,311	127	11,52,996	170	4,03,140	..
August, 1887	(Beria-Companyganj)					(d)		(e) 101	7	(f) 750	5	479	..
September, 1887	North-Western (g)	1,685	5,29,670	315	1,685	3,18,761	140	1,07,31,018	266	84,41,119	176	..	21,85,719
ditto	Barilly-Pilibheet	30	1,811	50	30	1,161	3	4,01,023	53	3,11,121	47	..	4,494
ditto	Patna	20	955	37	20	936	36	1,01,011	27	2,01,013	34	5,734	..
ditto	Bilaspur-Patna (Katni Umaria Section)	..	..	..	37	1,206	33	..	..	29,554	34	29,554	..
	TOTAL	3,195	7,75,518	244	3,195	5,90,713	164	1,55,91,119	227	1,39,51,600	178	..	16,32,423
AND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)			11,151	29,15,534	61	12,16	4,58,021	202	7,19,76,027	313	7,10,50,181	279	32,95,846
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			..	..	..	..	..	3,63	14,754	152	11,34,51,957	134	..
NET RECEIPTS			..	..	..	..	..	3,35	81,273	161	1,71,48,124	145	14,32,949
	<i>Assisted Companies</i>												
September, 1887	Bengal Central	125	7,014	61	125	9,100	73	2,48,650	93	2,49,535	94	905	..
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumoun	67	4,515	67	67	5,020	75	1,41,066	96	1,39,149	98	1,937	..
ditto	Dibru-Sadiya (late Assam)	78	7,154	92	78	8,667	111	1,30,490	83	1,79,000	108	39,510	..
ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	26,750	88	376	27,610	73	8,70,449	134	9,11,207	114	40,758	..
ditto	Tarekumar	2	3,314	153	2	4,061	185	1,06,987	227	1,12,721	241	5,730	..
	TOTAL	595	49,337	81	608	54,458	82	15,06,662	118	15,91,614	112	84,952	..
	<i>Native States</i>												
September, 1887	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	10,589	55	193	10,957	57	4,47,519	108	4,49,729	109	1,210	..
ditto	Jodhpore	04	3,317	52	124	5,400	44	79,336	58	1,43,504	54	63,909	..
ditto	H. H. the Nizam's	208	27,109	131	208	24,109	116	5,00,416	126	6,37,424	144	70,806	..
ditto	Mysore	140	10,346	74	140	8,408	60	1,84,475	61	2,04,510	69	20,235	..
ditto	Morvi	24	3,318	14	65	2,239	33	19,508	38	66,477	40	47,969	..
ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	..	(1)	..	59	1,600	27	(1)	..	68,978	50	68,978	..
ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	..	..	..	21	500	24	..	..	16,211	36	16,211	..
	TOTAL	629	51,719	82	613	53,213	65	12,91,254	96	15,85,689	92	2,94,445	..

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.

(b) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(c) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharila, and Assam-Bihar State Railways.

(d) Return not received.

(e) Total receipts from 1st July to 21st August, 1886.

(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th August, 1887.

(g) Includes the Amritsar-Patna and Rajpura-Patna State Railways.

(h) Calculated on percentage used for the corresponding period of 1886.

(i) Information not available.

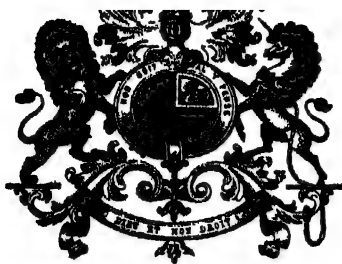
S.M.L.A.

10th September, 1887.

JAMES RAMSAY,

Offg. Under-Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1887

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March, 1887.

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 26th instant, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 10th September, 1887.

No. 37.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Beni Nath Banerji, M.B., of the Imperial Establishment, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the date of his relief.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India:

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 21st September, 1887.

No. 3.—Mr. H. A. Foy, Apprentice Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Sind-Pishin State Railway, is transferred to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

A. G. BEGBIE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 22nd September, 1887.

No. 18.—Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two days, in further extension of that granted to him by Notification No. 13, dated the 1st August, 1887.

C. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Depty. Surveyor General,
In charge Trigonometrical Surveys.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 19th September, 1887.

No. 148.—Mr. H. Savory, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, transferred temporarily to Baluchistan, reported his arrival at Quetta on the forenoon of 18th instant, and is posted to the 1st Division, Frontier Road.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,
Joint Secy. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Baluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 23rd September, 1887.

No. 3439.—Lieutenant C. V. F. Townshend, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, returned from the language leave granted to him in Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 966 G. and 1630 G., dated, respectively, the 27th May and 31st August, 1887, on the 11th September, 1887.

By Order,
F. L. PETRE,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 24th September, 1887.

No. 1172-37 P.W.D.—Under the authority vested in him by Sections 40 and 41 of the Ajmere Laws Regulation (III of 1877), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to frame the following rules for the imposition and levy of a shop-tax at the Pokhur Fair, for the maintenance of watch and ward, and the establishment of a proper system of conservancy and sanitation at the said Fair:—

Rules.

- I. The control of all arrangements in connection with Pokhur Fair shall be vested in a Committee composed of

President:

Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

Members:

A Native Magistrate.

Two Headmen of Pokhur.

Two non-official Hindus of Ajmere.

Two non-official Muhammadans of Ajmere.

NOTE.—The above members to be annually nominated by the Commissioner.)

- II. The Committee are empowered to levy a tax on shops, according to the scale specified in the schedule hereunto annexed (Schedule I).

- III. The Committee shall prepare a list of shops liable to be taxed under these rules, on or before the third day of the Fair, and determine the amount of the tax that should be paid by each shop-keeper, and enter the same in a register (Schedule II) certified extracts of which shall, without delay, be supplied to all persons who have been taxed, showing—

Number.

Name of shop-keeper.

Profession.

Rate charged.

Grounds on which the maximum or minimum rate has been charged.

Date of payment.

Signature of the member of the Committee collecting the tax.

The Committee shall be at liberty to make such additions to the list as may be necessary from time to time during the Fair.

- IV. The delivery of the extracts shall be followed by immediate payment of the tax, but any person may within twenty-four hours of the delivery of the extract referred to in Rule III, present his petition of objection on unstamped paper, stating the grounds of his objection. The petition shall be accompanied by the original extract, and a refund shall be made, if the petition is accepted.

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|-----|--|--|-----------------------------|---------|
| OR. | | | -ids on which
maximum of | symant. |
| | | | | |

Dehydration of Leafy Green Animals - Mammals

Journal of Malabar Works

	Maximum.			Minimum.		
	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Provision sellers .	3	0	0	0	2	0
Confectioners .	3	0	0	0	2	0
Pedlars .	2	8	0	0	4	0
Money changers .	3	0	0	0	8	0
Vegetable sellers .	1	0	0	0	2	0
Cloth merchants .	3	0	0	0	8	0
Hardware dealers .	2	0	0	0	8	0
Others . .	1	8	0	0	1	0

Director-General.

OLD CEMETERY, HYDERABAD, SIND.

The following monuments in the Old Cemetery, Hyderabad, needing repairs, notice is hereby given in accordance with Notification No. 103 (Ecclesiastical), dated 20th June 1885, Part I, Rule XIX, that if the said monuments be not repaired by some interested person or persons, they will be levelled and the slabs they contain will be built into the nearest wall of the Cemetery :—

Person to whom Monument was erected.	Date.	Person to whom Monument was erected.	Date.
David Erskine, Lieutenant, Bombay Artillery .	1843	Ephena Thomson	1852
Lieutenants Meacham and W. Cormick .	1843	Elizabeth Dowman	1852
Henrietta Webb	1843	George Joseph, son of Lieutenant Mangor .	1852
S. I. Dalziel	1843	Children of Mr. Henry Knot	?
Captain Edward Durbin, Her Majesty's 29th Regiment	1844	Charlotte Eliza, infant daughter of Lieutenant Milford, 6th Native Infantry	1853
Ann J. Marterman	1844	Surgeon Nicholson, 6th Native Infantry	1854
W. E. Walker, 13th Native Infantry	1845	Helena, child of Lieutenant Tyman	1855
Ensign Long, 14th Native Infantry	1845	George, son of Captain Thompson	1855
S. A. Stephens	1845	Henry Cadman, son of Captain Hodgkinson, 28th Native Infantry	1854
Susannah Walsh	1846	Captain John P. Winfield, 2nd European Light Infantry	1855
S. H. R. Bowman	1847	Olivia Knight	1856
Surgeon Ellis, 2nd Sind Horse	1847	Sarah Wray	1856
Elizabeth Hutchinson	1848	Thomas Turner	1856
Colonel Douglas, 78th Highlanders	1849	Anne Isabella Preston	1856
James Aiken	1849	W. Foxley	1856
Lieutenant Fredrick A. Billamore, 24th Native Infantry	1849	Jane, wife of Captain G. O. Geach, 13th Native Infantry	1856
Eliza Jane, daughter of Sergeant Pat. Reilly, 64th Regiment	1850	Annette Gilbert Cooper	1856
Captain W. J. James, 64th Regiment	1851	Rowena Lang Lord	1857
Reverend A. DeCruz	1851	Clement Francis Rimington	1857
W. H. Short, Surgeon, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment	1851	James Ritson Smart	1861
George Archer, M.D., Surgeon, 64th Regiment .	1852		

HYDERABAD, SIND,
The 16th September 1887.

F. B. SANDBERG,
Chaplain of Hyderabad.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, dated at Belgaum, this 20th day of September, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 3764, Paymaster Sergeant Jas. Johnstone.
Age,—30 years 10 months.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—18th September, 1887.
Place of Desertion,—Belgaum, India.
Date of Enlistment,—30th May, 1879.

At what Place Enlisted,—London, England.
Parish and County in which Born,—Kewswick, Cumberland, England.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Fitter.
Coat or Jacket,—Waistcoat,—Breeches or Trowsers,—
REMARKS,—Under 9 years' service.

FRANK RAIKES, Captain,
Comdg. Depôt, 1st Battn., Rifle Bde.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, dated at Belgaum, this 20th day of September, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 4629, Private Saml. Tudor.
Age,—25 years 11 months.
Size,—5 feet 5½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—18th September, 1887.
Place of Desertion,—Belgaum, India.
Date of Enlistment,—15th September, 1881.

At what Place Enlisted,—Ashton-under-Lyne.
Parish and County in which Born,—Shrewsbury, Salop, England.
Marks,—Mole left side of cheek; scar on right knee.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,—Waistcoat,—Breeches or Trowsers,—
REMARKS,—Under 7 years' service.

FRANK RAIKES, Captain,
Comdg. Depôt, 1st Battn., Rifle Bde.

Descriptive Roll of a Non-Commissioned Officer, absent without leave, who left Meerut on the 14th September, 1887.

Name,—E. P. Todhunter, Sergeant, Commissariat Department.
Race,—Englishman.
Age,—25 years.

Height,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Eyes,—Hazel.
Hair,—Brown.
Description,—Stout and slightly freckled.

C. C. LUCAS, Captain,
for Asst. Comsy. Genl.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1887.		R	
W31	S 29—33081	50	Harsaha Samram, Mhow.

G. H. R. HART,

Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

BOMBAY,

The 27th September, 1887.

Madras Circle.**NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		<i>R</i>	
17	B 92—23912	50	T. Krishnaswamayya, Madras.
18	T 1—72621	100	K. Narasimham, Bhadrachallum.
	—86635	100	

H. S GROVES,

Asst. Accountant Genl.,

In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

The 24th September, 1887.

Rangoon Circle.**NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		<i>R</i>	
W6	Q 5—14254	50	W. H. Strentz, 7, Phayre Street, Rangoon

W. D. COWLEY,

Asst. Comptroller, Paper Currency.

RANGOON,

The 23rd September, 1887.

POST OFFICE.**NO TIFICATIONS.**

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office
on 27th September, 1887

Baron & Co.	Greinhough, W.	Ranny & Co, M.
Rowen, D. & Co.	King, Rufus	Runbourn, F O, &
Coad, John.	Le Tourneux, E.	Co
D'Souza, S.	Marcon, E.	Tamrez & Co.
Edwards, J. H.	Nahapiet, C. M.	Tilley, Lieut
Finsmet, Gustave.	O'Reilly, J. M.	Watts, William
Lawcett, I E.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.	Fife, Allan.	Macphoe, Alex
A. T. C.	Fordham, R. O.	Norwich, B. R. E.
Allcock, A. C.	Friedman, J. J.	Parkins, E. A.
Ancell, Fred.	Gallbraith, Jam. S.	Petter, E.
Asphar, John, Mrs	"Castue"	Pisto, Leonidas M.
Augier, W. M.	Gillhooley, P. C.	Puteput, Mrs.
Bannister, W.	Goodman, R. N.	"R. M."
Barclay, Master W.	Grey, W. F.	Richardson, H. G.
O.	Handcock, J. P.	Rutherford, Col. F.
Barry, F.	Harrison, J. E.	W.
Bingham, J. M.	Hay, John.	Sanderson, C. S.
Birmer, M.	Hay, William	Shaw, Dr. F. C.
Blackburn, J. E.	Hebbon, John.	Sparling, A. H.
Brown, James.	Henty, A. H.	St H. C.
Burgess, Dr. T.	Hind, G. B.	Smith, Mrs. A. L.
Campbell, F. J.	Hogan, B. C.	Sturgeon, J.
Croghan, W. J.	Hollingbury, Miss.	Sullivan, R. O.
DeBurgh, E.	Hunter, John.	Suzor, Samuel.
Downie, Mrs.	Jones, W.	Thurs, C. W.
Edgell, F. A.	Joseph, John	Touzel, C. J. C.
Elliot, Hy	"K"	Vald, A.
"Engineer."	Knight, W. C.	Van-de-Berg J.
"Enterprize."	Kinsella, Capt.	Van Gruhu, Capt.
Eugel, Mon.	Lamb, Esq.	Vyall, Mrs. C. H.
Ewing, E.	Landestrut, S. S.	Wilks, E. B.
Fabion, Renny.	Lemarchand, J. R.	Wilson, W.
Faichine, A.	Londor, R.	W. P.
Fenn, Edward.	Macgregor, Stuart.	

Registered Letters.

Augier, M. T. W.	La Misadizioni La	Wagner, Miss Soffie.
Hucker, Geo.	Fareti	Wilson, W.
Jones, Frank Marlow.	Marmonstein, H.	Wright, A. C.
	Pearson, John.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office
on the 26th September, 1887.

Boss, R. L.	DePenning, G. A.	Wilhe, F. Sergt.
Conroy, G.	Earpe, Chao.	Wilson, W. A.
Crengh, Capt. B.	Geddes, C. T.	Young, Geo.
Crossman, J.	McDonald.	

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 1st October, 1887.
SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	1887. 4th Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	3rd "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique and East Coast of Africa generally, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies by B. I. Steamers from Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the Castle Mail Packets.	4th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	11th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	11th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	12th "	Per P. & O. Steamer <i>Bengal</i> .
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China.	3rd "	Per French Steamer <i>Fibre</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong	11th "	Per Steamer <i>Wingyang</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	5th "	Per Steamer <i>Putiala</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon.	5th "	Per Steamer <i>Madras</i> .

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour inland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.
On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R 4-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R 8-8*; per pound tin, *R 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R 5-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R 10-8*; per pound tin, *R 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے برٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سوائے اون کے جو کوئی ایک مشہد بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ دیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور عوام الناس ہوتا نکال کارکن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے
سپرٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید
کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ
آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ؛ ایک پونڈ کے تین کا
بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دلائی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں
بکتی ہی ماسوائے قیص مذکورہ بالا کے معقول ڈاک چار
اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ؛ اور ایک پونڈ کے
تین کا بارہ آنہ

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below:—

- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875**, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. Rs. 85.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. Rs. 88.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. Rs. 88.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts. Rs. 88.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. Rs. 85.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1884, 4to, 153 pages text, 305 pages tables, 4 charts. Rs. 88.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1885, 4to, 202 pages text, 315 pages tables, 4 charts. Rs. 88.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates. Rs. 8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates. Rs. 8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates. Rs. 8.
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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates. Rs. 8.
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Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for each of the years 1879 to 1886, corrected and reduced. Each year, Rs. 8.
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The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part II [The Meteorology of India]. Rs. 5.
Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. Rs. 2.
Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator. Rs. 5.

Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator, shewing the specific gravity, temperature and currents of the sea surface. Rs. 8.

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series. The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

In supersession of previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1885, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows:—

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.		For the complete Series, including postage	
	Without postage.	R22 8	With postage.
For the Calcutta Series	R10 0	R12 0	
" each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series	" 6 0	" 7 0	
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" a part of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series purchased separately inclusive of postage in India	"	" 1 0	
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The Government Central Book Depot, Bombay.			
" Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			
" Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.			

Orders and subscriptions for 1885 should be at once remitted

NOTICE.

Indian Law Reports.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	Half page.	Quar. page.
For one issue	R 20	R 14	R 9
" three issues	" 55	" 36	" 24
" six	" 100	" 68	" 45
" nine	" 145	" 90	" 64
" twelve	" 180	" 120	" 80

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A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 13) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

Catalogue of Charts issued at the Marine Survey Office, Bombay, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Marine Survey Office, I. G. Dockyard, Bombay.

All Charts are corrected up to the date of Issue.

RED SEA.

- Office No. of Chart.
Kb. 276. Red Sea, in five sheets. Captain T. Elwon, R.N., 1871-72. Rs. 3 the set.
Ll. 286. Anchorages in the Red Sea. Published in 1873. Rs. 4.
Ll. 1277. Mersa Durur to Trinkitat, showing the approaches to Sawakin. Commander A. Carpenter R.N., 1884. Rs. 12.
Mm. 294. Gulf of Suez. Captain G. S. Nares, R.N., 1871-72. Rs. 4.

INDIAN OCEAN.

Office No. of Chart.

- O. 11. Indian Ocean: Curves of equal magnetic variation, 1880. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S. 8a.
- O. 1258. Indian Ocean, Suez to Penang, including Zanzibar and Madagascar (Engraved). Physical and track chart. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, 1881. R1.
- O. 1257. Arabian Sea, Western portion, with plans of Babel Mandeb Strait and Zanzibar Harbour. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1881. R2.
- O. 1257a. Arabian Sea, Eastern portion, with plans of Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Galle and Madras. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1881. R2.

PERSIAN GULF.

- Oo. 310. Bahrain Harbour approaches. By M. Chapman, I.N. 1874. Two sheets. R1.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

- N. 16. Karachi Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant T. C. Pascoe, R.N., 1883. R1.
- N. 25. Port of Salaya or Seraia. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1879. R1.
- N. 26. Bet Harbour. Navigating Lieutenant T. C. Pascoe, R.N., 1883. R1.
- N. 1217. Cutch Mandvi. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., corrected to 1879. R1.
- N. 1270. Okha Coast. By Lieutenant Constable, I.N., 1852. 12a.
- N. 1271. Kathiawar Coast. Two sheets. Lieutenant Constable, I.N., 1853. R1-8.
- N. 1272. Kathiawar Coast. Porebandar to Korynaur. Lieutenant A. M. Grieve, I.N., 1854. Two sheets R1-8.
- N. 27. Veraval Roads. By Lieutenants Constable and Stille, I.N., 1883, corrected to 1878. R1.
- N. 1274. Shial Bet. By Navigating Lieutenant T. C. Pascoe, R.N., 1884. R1.
- N. 1273. Mahuva. By Navigating Lieutenant T. C. Pascoe, R.N., 1884. R1.
- K. 66. Bombay Harbour. By Officers of Marine Survey, 1880-82. R2.
- K. 67. Port of Bombay. By Navigating Lieutenants Petley and Pascoe, R.N., 1880-81. 12a.
- M. 39. Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876. 8a.
- M. 1190. Ratnagiri, including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1878. R1.
- M. 1231. Kundari Island to Chaul. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1879. R1.
- M. 1232. Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1879. R1.
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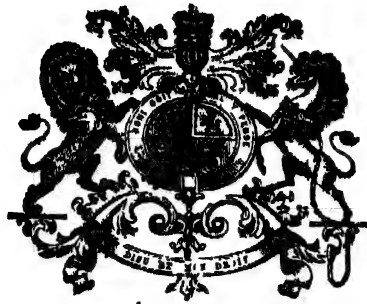
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		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.																											
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15															
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eriosema canina</i>).		KANGNI OR KALAN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Sesaria indica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, KUDURV OR SUNDAGA (<i>Cicer arvense</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ASHAR OR TRICE (<i>Crotalaria indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.			
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
MYSORE.	Bangalore	10 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	27 0	26 7			35 0	35 0			12 8	12 3			19 0	18 10			84 0	84 0	11 0	11 0
	Kolar													40 0	40 0			13 8	13 0			20 0	20 0			144 0	144 0	10 12	10 4
	Tumkur	11 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	32 0			46 0	48 0			13 8	13 0			20 0	20 0			340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
	Mysore	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	32 0			42 0	48 0			11 12	12 0			16 4	16 4			81 0	81 0	9 12	10 0
	Hassan	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	31 8	31 8			52 8	52 8			14 0	14 0			18 0	18 0			96 0	96 0	9 0	9 7
	Shimoga	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0			48 0	48 0			16 13	16 13			12 0	12 0			480 0	480 0	9 7	9 7
MYSORE.	Kadur	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0			48 0	48 0			14 0	14 0			18 0	18 0			320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
	Chitaldroog	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	40 0	40 0			48 0	48 0			50 0	50 0			18 0	18 0			320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0

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(Statistical Branch.)

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 41. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No 41.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th October, 1887.

No. 30—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the sixth day of October, 1870, the provisions of the 33rd of Vic. Chap 3, Sec. 1, were declared applicable to the Districts of Hazára, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghazi Khan,

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the Governor-General's assent on the 4th day of October, 1887;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India:

REGULATION NO. XIII OF 1887.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to the Tenancy of Land in the Hazára District

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the tenancy of land in the Hazára district; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Title, extent and Hazára Tenancy Regulation, 1887.

(2) It extends to the Hazára district; and
(3) It shall come into force on the same day as the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, comes into force in the rest of the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

2. The Hazára Tenancy Regulation, III of 1873, and the Hazára Tenancy Regulation Amendment Regulation, III of 1874, are hereby repealed, and the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868, shall, as regards the Hazára district, be deemed to have been repealed by the Hazára Tenancy Regulation, III of 1873, with effect on and from the tenth day of April, 1873

3. The whole of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, except so much of section 3 thereof as relates to the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868, shall extend to the Hazára district, subject to the following modifications in its application thereto, namely:—

(1) for section 5 of that Act the following shall be substituted:—

Tenants having right of occupancy "5 (1) A tenant—

(1) who had before the tenth day of April, 1873, occupied land for more than two generations in the male line of descent through a grandfather or grand-uncle, and paid no rent in respect of the land beyond the amount of the land-revenue thereof and the rates and cesses for the time being chargeable thereon, and has since that date continuously occupied the land and paid no rent in respect thereof beyond such amount as aforesaid, or

- (b) who having owned land, and having ceased to be landowner thereof otherwise than by forfeiture to the Government or than by any voluntary act, has, since he ceased to be landowner, continuously occupied the land, or
- (c) who, in a village or estate in which he settled along with, or was settled by, the founders thereof, occupied land on the tenth day of April, 1873, and has continuously occupied the land since that date, or
- (d) who is or has been jágirdár of the estate or any part of the estate in which the land occupied by him is situate, and who,—
- (i) being such jágirdár, has continuously occupied the land for not less than twenty years, or
- (ii) having been such jágirdár, occupied the land while he was jágirdár and has continuously occupied it for not less than twenty years, or
- (e) who occupied land before the summary settlement of 1847 and has continuously occupied it since that year, or
- (f) who has continuously occupied land from a time within the currency of the first summary settlement and paid no rent in respect of the land beyond the amount of the land-revenue thereof and the rates and cesses for the time being chargeable thereon,

shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in the land so occupied.

(2) The words in clause (a) of sub-section (1) denoting natural relations include relations by adoption.

(3) Occupancy which was interrupted during the rule of the Sikh Government but was restored before the completion of the second summary settlement and has since continued shall notwithstanding the interruption be deemed for the purposes of sub-section (1) to have been continuous.

(4) The word 'land' in that sub-section does not include either land occupied by gardens or groves of fruit-bearing or other trees which were originally planted by the landlord or land held by a village-servant on condition of his rendering service in return therefor."

(2) to section 10 of the said Act the following shall be added:—

"A tribesman who has not been excluded by the rules of his tribe from being one of the owners of land owned by the tribe shall not acquire a right of occupancy under this Chapter in any part of such land."

(3) for the table in section 11 of the said Act the following shall be substituted:—

FIRST COLUMN.		SECOND COLUMN.		
Hazára Tenancy Regulation, III of 1873.		Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, as applied to Hazára by the Hazára Tenancy Regulation, 1887.		
Section.	Clause.	Section.	Sub-section.	Clause.
5	(a)	5	(1)	(a)
5	(b)	5	(1)	(b)
5	(c)	5	(1)	(c)
5	(d)	5	(1)	(d)
5	(e)	5	(1)	(e)
5	(f)	5	(1)	(f)
6	...	6	...	...
8	...	8	...	...

(4) for section 22 of the said Act the following shall be substituted:—

"22. (1) Where a tenant having a right of occupancy pays his rent entirely by a cash-rate on a recognised measure of area or by a cash-rent in gross on his tenancy, the rent may be en-

Enhancement of cash-rents of occupancy-tenants.

hanced on the ground that, after deduction therefrom of the land-revenue of, and the rates and cesses chargeable on, the tenancy it is,—

(a) if the tenant belongs to the class specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5, less than two annas per rupee of the amount of the land-revenue;

(b) if he belongs to any of the classes specified in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of that sub-section, or if he belongs to the class specified in clause (e) of that sub-section and has within the meaning of this Act continuously occupied the tenancy from a time previous to the famine of 1783, less than six annas per rupee of the amount of the land-revenue;

(c) if he belongs to the class specified in clause (e) of that sub-section and has not within the meaning of this Act continuously occupied the tenancy from a time previous to the famine of 1783, or if he belongs to the class specified in clause (f) of that sub-section, or if his right of occupancy is established under section 8 and his rent is not regulated by contract, less than twelve annas per rupee of the amount of the land-revenue.

(2) In a case to which sub-section (1) applies, the rent may be enhanced to an amount not exceeding two, six or twelve annas per rupee of the amount of the land-revenue, as the case may be, in addition to the amount of the land-revenue of the tenancy and the rates and cesses chargeable thereon;"

and

(5) in section 24, sub-section (2), of the said Act, for the words and figures "Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868", the words and figures "Hazára Tenancy Regulation, 1873", shall be substituted.

The 7th October, 1887.

No. 31.—*Corrigendum.*—In Section 6, sub-section (4), of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII. of 1887, as published in the Gazette of India of the 24th September, 1887, for "sub-section (2)," read "sub-section (3)."

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 4th October, 1887.

No. 2262.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confirm the admission of Mr. Ahsan-uddin Ahmad, a Probationer in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, to employment in the Civil Service of the Bengal Presidency in accordance with the Rules issued under Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3.

The 5th October, 1887.

No. 2279.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confirm the admission of Mr. Shankar Madho Chitnavis, a Probationer in the Central Provinces, to employment in the Civil Service of the Bengal Presidency in accordance with the Rules issued under Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3.

POLICE.

The 5th October, 1887.

No. 339.—The services of Lieutenant G. A. Welman, 13th Madras Infantry, Commandant of the Police Battalion, Pyinmana, are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government.

PATENTS.

The 3rd October, 1887.

No. 1275.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the

provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 121 of 1887.—Lalla Nanoo Mull, son of Lalla Budree Dass, General Merchant of Delhi, in the Punjab, for an improved roller cotton gin.

No. 136 of 1887.—Frank Proctor, of Stevenage, England, Engineer, for improvements in machinery for cultivating land.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 27th September, 1887.

No. 5659.—*Erratum*—In this Department* Notification No. 27, dated 4th January, 1887, declaring certain enactments to be in force in the villages of the Mehwasi Chiefs mentioned in Part II of the First Schedule to Act XIV of 1874, for "Regulation XXX of 1827," read "Regulation XXV of 1827."

By order,

(Sd.) W. LEE-WARNER,

Acting Secretary to Government.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th October, 1887.

No. 1825-G.—Captain E. D. F. Bignell, Adjutant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, was on general leave in India from the 16th August to the 14th September, 1887.

The 6th October, 1887.

No. 1838-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel V. E. Law, Political Agent of the 3rd Class and Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and is posted as Political Agent in Bikanir, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 30th September, 1887.

No. 5253.—Mr C. R. C. Kiernander, Deputy Auditor-General, has been granted privilege leave with effect from the 3rd October, 1887.

E. T. ATKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th October, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 778.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant A. Pressey, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 4th Bengal Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, on probation, with effect from the 19th September, 1887.

No. 779.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following extract, paragraphs 1 and 2, from a letter from the Secretary of State for India, No. 214, dated 31st August, 1887, is published for general information:

The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date 31st March, 1887, the day of their joining the Army Medical School.

William Henry Wilson Elliot.
James Murray
William Ronaldson Clark
George Frederick William Braide.
Robert John Marks.
Charles Edward Sunder.
Malcolm Albert Ker
Albert Robert Jolliffe.
Andrew Buchanan.
Percy Oswald Ward Huiley.
Lewis Gordon Fischer.
William Vost.
John Garvie.
Charles Edwin Lloyd Gilbert
Herbert William George Macleod.
Courtenay Clarke Manifold.
Gerard Beatty Irvine

2. They will be allowed to count as service for pension the period of their attendance at the Army Medical School, from the 31st March, 1887, to the 29th July, 1887, inclusive

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 780.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Kinsman, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 2nd Class, is reappointed for a further term of five years, with effect from the 4th October, 1887.

No. 781.—Lieutenant H. A. K. Jennings, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 4th Class (3rd Class, sub. *pro tem*), to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, *vice* Captain W. G. Massy, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, resigned.

Lieutenant E. S. F. Walker, R.A., officiating as an Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Lieutenant Jennings, R.A., promoted, with effect from the 1st October, 1887.

No. 782.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

Captain C. R. Burn, 1st (Royal) Dragoons, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain L. Gordon, King's Own Scottish Borderers, resigned.
Dated 1st October, 1887

STAFF CORPS.

No. 783.—Lieutenant Arthur de la Cour Travers, Connought Rangers, Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 26th April, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

No. 784.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Frederick John Henry Wynch, Middlesex Regiment, Wing Officer, 37th Bengal Infantry,—11th March, 1886.

Lieutenant Herbert Stirling Belli-Bivar, Royal Munster Fusiliers, officiating Squadron Officer, 11th Bengal Lancers,—13th March, 1886.

No. 785.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant E. W. K. Money, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Lieutenant R. A. Smith, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Spankie, South Lancashire Regiment.

Lieutenant A. K. Armstrong, South Lancashire Regiment.

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant A. J. Macleod, South Wales Borderers.

Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant A. J. W. Browne, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

No. 786.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Robert Young Renfry to be Captain, *vice* Captain H. Elworthy, become supernumerary.

Mr. Charles Jahn to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant W. F. Whitehead, promoted.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 787.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:

Captain C. P. Triscott, R.A., Commandant, No. 1, Bengal Mountain Battery, (p. a.) for one year and 24 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Conductor T. Smith, Ordnance Department, Bengal Circle, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor W. Devine, Ordnance Department, Bengal Circle, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 788.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:

Colonel R. J. L. Crutchley, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) up to 23rd November, 1887. Pension service,—38th year, commenced 23rd November, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Beckett, General List, Infantry, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—29th year, commenced 12th April, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Carr, General List, Infantry, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 243 days. Pension service,—20th year, commenced 16th November, 1886.

Captain W. G. Yates, Bengal S. C., 4th Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—14th year, commenced 12th November, 1886.

Lieutenant H. Bower, Bengal S. C., 17th Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—7th year, commenced 23rd October, 1886.

No. 789.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel C. A. Munro, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. McK. Homfray, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 790.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Conrad Sartorius, Bombay S. C.,—1st October, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond Irvine Crawford, Bombay S. C.,—4th October, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Albert Dodd, Bengal S. C.,—4th October, 1887.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Colonel Alexander Robert Badcock, C.B.,—1st October, 1887.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Joseph Hume Balfour,—6th October, 1887.

Lieutenant Algernon Henry Wilmer,—6th October, 1887.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Alfred James Stead,—4th October, 1887.

Major Henry Wyllie, C.S.I.,—4th October, 1887.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

To be Surgeons-Major, with effect from the 30th September, 1887.

Surgeon P. A. Weir, M.B.

Surgeon P. J. Fryer, M.D.

Surgeon P. de H. Haig.

Surgeon I. Lewtas, M.B.

Surgeon J. O'Neill, M.D.

NATIVE ARMY.

2nd Bengal Infantry

No. 791.—Jemadar Kusáhar Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Jalar Ali Khan, Bahadur, invalided, with effect from the 5th August, 1887.

Jemadar Súbarán Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Balraj Singh, invalided, with effect from the 1st September, 1887.

Havildar Chandhí Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Kusáhar Singh, promoted, with effect from the 5th August, 1887.

Havildar Mir Zahid Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Súbarán Singh, promoted, with effect from the 1st September, 1887.

6th Bengal Infantry

No. 792.—Jemadar Jitha Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Bankat Singh, invalided, with effect from the 8th August, 1887.

Jemadar Dalel to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Prem-sukh, transferred to the Burma Police, with effect from the 26th August, 1887.

Havildar Surat Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Jitha Singh, promoted, with effect from the 8th August, 1887.

Havildar Arjun to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Dalel, promoted, with effect from the 26th August, 1887.

13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 793.—Havildar Gúláb to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Jaimal Singh, transferred to the 36th Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 20th April, 1887.

Havildar Mahadeo to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Hardayál, transferred to the Burma Police, with effect from the 6th September, 1887.

30th Bengal Infantry.

No. 794.—Jemadar Gyán Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Maula Bakhsh, invalided, with effect from the 1st May, 1887.

Color-Havildar Bija Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sher Singh, transferred to the 35th Bengal Infantry;

Pay-Havildar Bhola Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sudh Singh, transferred to the 35th Bengal Infantry;

Color-Havildar Basáwa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Didár Singh, transferred to the 36th Bengal Infantry,—

with effect from the 20th April, 1887.

Pay-Havildar Nawá Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Nizam Dín, invalided;

Pay-Havildar Kan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Gyán Singh, promoted—

with effect from the 1st May, 1887.

42nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 795.—Jemadar Bhairó Phapa to be Subadar, and Havildar Ranbaladur Pá to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Debi Lal Karkí, invalided, with effect from the 16th August, 1887.

REWARDS.

No. 796.—Conductor George Greyclink, Commissariat Department to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 20th August, 1887, under the provisions of clause 48, India Army Circulars, 1884, for services with the Burma Expeditionary Force.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA

No. 707.—In G. G. O. No. 459 of 1887, an increase to the Order of British India of fifty appointments in the Second Class was sanctioned, giving the following total establishment for India

	1st Class	2nd Class	Total
Bengal, including Punjab Frontier Force, the Hyderabad Contingent, and the Local Corps	85	118	206
Madras	53	63	116
Bombay	34	44	78
Total	175	225	400

2 The Governor-General in Council is now pleased to direct that the following revised establishment based on the proportion of native officers in the three armies shall be adhered to in future

	1st Class	2nd Class	Total
Bengal, including Punjab Frontier Force, the Hyderabad Contingent, and the Local Corps	106	137	243
Madras	35	45	80
Bombay	34	43	77
Total	175	225	400

3 The eighteen supernumeraries in the first class and the eighteen in the second class in Madras, and the one supernumary in the second class in Bombay, will be absorbed by the lapse of one appointment in every three vacancies.

No 709.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following admissions to the Order of British India, with effect from the 21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment:

BOMBAY

To the 2nd Class with the title of "*Bahadur*."

Subadar-Major Sayyid Azam, 21st Bombay Infantry
 Ressaldar-Major Hariji Mahadik, 1st Bombay Lancers.
 Subadar-Major Shaikh Amir, 19th Bombay Infantry
 Subadar-Major Itnak Bliknak, 9th Bombay Infantry.
 Subadar Raj Juna Shin, Sappers and Miners.
 Subadar Ganu Khamkar, 23rd Bombay Infantry.
 Subadar-Major Tan Sanwant, 1st Bombay Infantry.
 Ressaldar Shaikh Amir, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 46.—Mr. W. G. Beauchamp, 2nd Grade Officer, Indian Marine, to be an Assistant Surveyor, 4th Class, Marine Survey of India, to complete establishment.

JUDICIAL.

No. 47.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, clause 2, of Act XIV of 1887 (The Indian Marine Act), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the said Act shall come into force on the 15th October, 1887.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 45.—Mr. R. Watson, Chief Builder, Bombay Dockyard, to be Constructor, Kidderpore Dockyard.

No. 300.—The following is published for general information:

No. 1884 G., dated 26th September, 1887.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Retirement of Officers of the Public Works Department, who at the age of 50 years have not attained the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class,

Read again—

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 18P.W. of 22nd March, 1883.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 15P.W. of 21st April, 1884.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule, with reference to the correspondence quoted above, that any Civil Engineer of the Public Works Department, who on reaching the age of 50 years has not attained the rank of Superintending Engineer, will be liable to be called upon to retire; provided—

- I.—That no officer having less than 25 years' service to his credit for pension shall be called upon to retire under this order within two years of the present date.
- II.—That no officer having less than 20 years' service to his credit for pension shall be called upon to retire under this order within three years of the present date.
- III.—That an officer called upon to retire under this order shall be allowed to take any furlough admissible under the rules before his final retirement, subject to the condition of Section 110, Rule 9A, Civil Pension Code, in regard to retirement on attaining the age of 55 years. This proviso to be in force for five years from the date of this Resolution.

2. A Military officer in the Public Works or Military Works Department who on reaching the age of 50 years has not attained the rank of Superintending Engineer will be liable to be called upon to vacate his appointment, provided that before finally quitting the department under this order, he be allowed to take any furlough admissible, under the rules and allowances of the Public Works Department applicable to him. This last proviso to be in force for five years from date of this Resolution.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd October, 1887.

No. 299.—Mr. E. T. Faulkner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is temporarily promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, with effect from the 10th May, 1887.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Barma Upper Assam, and Lower

The Resident at Hyderabad.

The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana, and Beluchis-

an. The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

The Inspector-General of Military Works.

The Director-General of Railways.

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.

The Superintendent of Works, Simla Imperial Circle.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers marginally noted, for information.

Also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The 4th October, 1887.

No. 301.—The following Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows.

To Madras.

Mr. Leonard Latham Wickham.
Mr. Thomas William Score Smyth.
Mr. Mathew Loam.

To Bombay.

Mr. Francis Reilly.

To Bengal.

Mr. Herbert Nicoll Weldon.
Mr. Paul George Jacobs.

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh

Mr. Frederick Campbell Rose.
Mr. George Thomas Barlow.

To Punjab.

Mr. Frederick William Knaggs Yeoman.

To Central Provinces.

Mr. H. L. Cleaver.

To Hyderabad.

Mr. Edward Gower Stanley.

To State Railways.

Mr. Robert Richard Gales.
Mr. John Woodside.
Mr. Francis Dundas Couchman.

No. 302.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 301 of this date, the services of the undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways:

Mr. R. R. Gales.
Mr. J. Woodside.
Mr. F. D. Couchman.

The 6th October, 1887.

No. 304.—Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Examiner of Accounts, is on return from privilege leave posted to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

The 7th October, 1887.

No. 305.—Mr. R. T. Denne, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is on return from furlough temporarily transferred to Beluchistan.

TELEGRAPH.

The 6th October, 1887.

No. 303.—Mr. H. F. Stevens, Superintendent, 5th Grade, and Officiating Superintendent, 4th Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from 17th September, 1887, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. T. C. Hill, Superintendent, 1st Grade, or until further orders.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th October, 1887.

No. 11 OF 1887

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the Regulation of Police

WHEREAS it is expedient to relax those provisions of Acts for the regulation of police which restrict the employment of Police-officers to the presidency, province or place of the police-establishment of which they are members; It is hereby enacted as follows.

Title, extent and commencement. I (1) This Act may be called the Police Act, 1887.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force at once

2. (1) Notwithstanding anything in Act XXIV of 1859 (*an Act for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George*), Act V of 1861 (*an Act for the regulation of Police*) or the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, create a general police district embracing parts of two or more presidencies, provinces or places, and direct the enrolment under Act V of 1861 for service therein of a police-force of which the members shall exercise such powers, perform such duties, enjoy such privileges and be subject to such liabilities of Police-officers appointed under that Act as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

(2) With respect to a police-force established under the last foregoing sub-section, the functions assigned by Act V of 1861 to the Local Government shall be discharged by the Governor-General in Council, or by such Local Government or other authority as the Governor-General in Council may appoint in this behalf, and the functions so assigned to the Inspector-General of Police, Deputy Inspectors-General, Assistant Inspectors-General, District Superintendents of Police and Assistant District Superintendents shall be discharged by such officer or officers as may be appointed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council or, subject to his control, by the Local Government or other authority, if any, appointed by him under this sub-section to discharge the functions of the Local Government.

(3) Subject to any orders which the Governor-General in Council may make in this behalf, a part of a presidency, province or place included in a general police district under sub-section (1) shall not by reason of being included therein cease to be part of the presidency or general police district of which it forms part under any of the Acts mentioned in that sub-section.

(4) For the purposes of this section, and subject to the provisions thereof, Act V of 1861 shall be deemed to take effect throughout British India.

3. Notwithstanding anything in the Acts mentioned in sub-section (1) of the last foregoing section, but subject to the provisions of any other enactment for the time being in force and to any orders which the Governor-General in Council may make in this behalf, a member of the police-establishment of any presidency or general police district may be employed in any other presidency or general police district, and, while so employed, shall be deemed to be a member of the police-establishment of that other presidency or district.

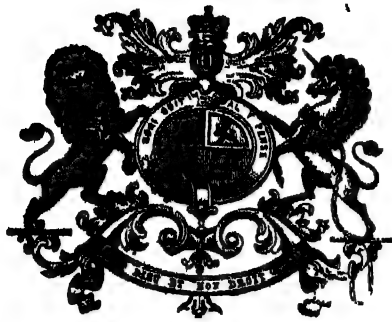
STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER the provisions of the various Police Acts in force in British India, namely, Acts XXIV of 1859 and V of 1861 and Bombay Act VII of 1867, the employment of police officers is restricted to the presidency, province or place of the police-establishment of which they are members. These provisions cause much inconvenience. In the case of a railway system passing through territories under the administration of different Local Governments, they necessitate the employment of a different police force under the control of a different authority for each portion of the line which is within the limits of the territories of a different Local Government. On the North-Western Railway, for example, there are at present no less than seven different forces of police under the control of various authorities. Again these provisions prevent even the temporary employment, on an emergency, of police officers of one province in any part of another province. With the object of removing these inconveniences this Bill has been prepared. In order to provide for the employment, under the control of one police authority, of one police force within limits which are not conterminous with the limits of a Local Administration, the Bill empowers the Governor-General in Council to create general police districts embracing parts of two or more provinces and to enrol for service therein a special police force under special police authorities, and it further authorizes the temporary employment of police officers in places beyond the presidency or general police district to which they belong.

The 6th October, 1887.

J. B. PEILE.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1887

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC, CAP 67**

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 6th October,
1887.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, R.E., C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C.

The Hon'ble J. B. Peile, M.A., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble J. Westland.

The Hon'ble J. W. Qunton, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Colonel E. G. Wace.

The Hon'ble Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán, C.I.E.

GAME PROTECTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. PEILE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the Protection of Game.

INLAND BONDED WAREHOUSES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WESTLAND presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the establishment of bonded warehouses at places other than customs-ports.

POLICE BILL, 1887.

The Hon'ble MR. PEILE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Law relating to the Regulation of Police. He said :

"The reason for this Bill is the difficulty found in dealing with the police of a Railway system under the General Police Act V of 1861, and the Local Police Acts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, which restrict the employment of police officers to the presidency, province or place of the police establishment of which they are members. The object of the Bill is to enable the Governor-General in Council to create a general police district embracing parts of two or more provinces, over which a Railway system extends. That object is carried out in section 2 of the Bill. The 3rd section is to enable the Government in case of emergency to bring the police force of one presidency to bear upon the scene of a disturbance in another presidency. The Bill therefore provides in section 3, that a member of the police force of any presidency or general police district, may be employed in any other presidency or police district, and while so employed shall be deemed to be a member of the police establishment of that other presidency or district."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PEILE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. PEILE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 20th October, 1887.

SIMLA ;
The 7th October, 1887. }

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg Secretary to the Govt of India,
Legislative Department.

OF INDIA.

MENT.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS IN THE
BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1886.

No. $\frac{23}{1609-1619}$.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Home Department,
under date Simla, the 7th October, 1887.*

READ AGAIN—

- Report on the Administration of the Jails of Lower Burma for the year 1885, with the Chief Commissioner's review thereof.
- Home Department Resolution thereon, No. 1062, dated the 30th July 1886.
- Report on the Administration of the Jails of Coorg for the year 1885, with the Chief Commissioner's review thereof.
- Home Department Resolution thereon, No. 1063, dated the 30th July 1886.
- Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Punjab for the year 1885, with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's review thereof.
- Home Department Resolution thereon, No. 1144, dated the 14th August 1886.
- Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1885, with the review thereof by His Excellency the Governor in Council.
- Home Department letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 1260, dated the 31st August 1886.
- Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Central Provinces for the year 1885, with the Chief Commissioner's review thereof.
- Home Department letter to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 1302, dated the 7th September 1886.
- Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with the Resident's review thereof.
- Home Department Resolution thereon, No. 1310, dated the 9th September 1886.
- Report on the Administration of the Jails of Assam for the year 1885, with the Chief Commissioner's review thereof.
- Home Department letter to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 1357, dated the 14th September 1886.
- Report on the Administration of the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1885, with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's review thereof.
- Home Department letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1615, dated the 4th November 1886.
- Report on the Administration of the Jails of Bengal for the year 1885, with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's review thereof.
- Home Department letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 1637, dated the 17th November 1886.
- Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency for the year 1885, with the Review thereof by His Excellency the Governor in Council.
- Home Department letter to the Government of Madras, No. 1896, dated the 31st December 1886.
- Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{2}{216-23}$, dated the 14th February 1887, reviewing the Reports on the Administration of the Jails of the several Provinces of British India for the years 1884 and 1885.

Read also—

- Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 22, dated the 14th July 1887.
- The Reports on the Administration of the Jails of the several Provinces of British India for the year 1886.

RESOLUTION.

THE statistics relating to jail administration in British India for the years 1884 and 1885 were discussed in the Home Department Resolution of 14th February 1887, cited in the preamble; and the papers on the subject have been transmitted for the information of the Secretary of State. The jail reports for the different provinces for the year 1886, together with the remarks and orders recorded on them by Local Governments and Administrations, have since been received by the Government of India; and the table in the margin compares the dates on which the reports were received in the past two years. The reports for the year now under review (1886) were, on the whole, submitted with greater punctuality than in the preceding year; but there is no reason why the reports should not all be sent in on or before the prescribed date, *viz.*, 1st June. Instructions have been issued in Home Department Resolution No.

Province.	DATE OF RECEIPT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OF THE REPORTS FOR	
	1886	
Madras	3rd Nov. 1886	14th July 1887.
Bombay	22nd June 1886	3rd June 1887
Bengal	1st Sept. 1886	5th April 1887.
N. W. P. and Oudh	3rd Sept. 1886	9th Aug. 1887.
Punjab	19th June 1886	3rd June 1887
C. Provs.	19th June 1886	14th June 1887
Burma	26th July 1886	7th June 1887.
Assam	31st July 1886	8th July 1887
Coorg	18th June 1886	2nd June 1887
Hyderabad	2nd July 1886	20th June 1887

1579-98 (Public), dated the 15th July 1887, for the abbreviation of reports and reviews. It will much conduce to brevity and conciseness if a report be prepared while the facts and figures to which it relates are still fresh in the mind of the writer. It need scarcely be added that the value and interest of a report are enhanced if it be published while the facts recorded in it are of recent occurrence.

It has hitherto been the practice of the Home Department to review the various Provincial Jail Reports separately, and to convey to each of the Governments in a separate letter the observations of the Governor-General in Council on the results of the year's administration. It was not always possible under this arrangement to compare the Jail administration of one province with that of another, and herein there was a forfeiture of the advantage resulting from a comparison of experience gained in many provinces and under varying circumstances. It has, therefore, been decided to review all the Provincial Jail Reports, together, and thus make the most of the lessons which Provincial experience teaches. To this decision effect has been given in the present Resolution.

2. The number of jails for the accommodation of prisoners in British India, including lock-ups, in 1886, was 748: the only difference between that year and 1885 in this respect being that the number of district jails was decreased by three and that of lock-ups by six. At the end of 1885, there were 75,133 prisoners of all classes in the jails, of whom 68,647 were convicts (66,019 males and 2,628 females). The number of prisoners (convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners) received during the year 1886 was 364,934, of whom 150,108 (140,843 males and 9,265 females) were received after trial and conviction. The admissions during the year of prisoners of all kinds were 13,969 in excess of those for 1885; while the convicts admitted in 1886 exceeded those admitted in 1885 by 6,634. The increase in the number of convicts admitted was distributed thus: 160 in Bombay; 3,395 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; 2,490 in the Punjab; 1,514 in the Central Provinces; 1,376 in Burma; 391 in Assam; and 4 in Coorg. In Madras the number of convicts admitted in 1886 was less than in the preceding year by 1,663; in Bengal there was a decrease of 855; and in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, of 178. The increase in the number of convicts in the jails of Burma was the result of the disturbances in that province; while the same cause also accounts for a portion of the increase in Indian jails, to which 1,261 Burmese convicts were transported during the year. Apart from this source of increment the increases in admissions shown by other provinces are in the main attributed to crime due to the rise in the price of food-grains, the result of a not altogether prosperous season; and this explanation tallies with the character of the sentences imposed by the Courts. Of the 6,634 convicts who entered the

jails in 1886 in excess of those admitted in 1885, no less than 5,139 were under sentence of terms of imprisonment varying from one month to a year.

3. The daily average of prisoners in the jails was 75,078 as compared with 74,035 in 1885. Of the total number of inmates, *viz*, 440,090, 363,353 obtained their discharge during the year, and the balance in jail on 31st December 1886 was 76,737 as compared with 75,133 at the close of 1885. The number of convicts unreleased at the end of 1885 and 1886 was 68,647 (66,019 males and 2,628 females), and 70,592 (68,117 males and 2,475 females) respectively.

4. The statistics regarding the nationality and religion of the convicts admitted into jail during the year are contained in Statement 2 appended to this Resolution. The number of European convicts increased from 696 to 899, and of Eurasians from 190 to 219. These, together with 1,061 natives, are recorded as being members of the Christian religion. The number of Muhammadan convicts rose from 37,345 to 39,665; of Hindus and Sikhs, from 88,611 to 90,748; and of Buddhists and Jains from 11,125 to 12,867. The figures relating to the two latter classes are, however, inaccurate, owing to the Inspector-General of Jails in Madras having entered as Hindus all the convicts received into the Madras jails from Burma. Contrasting the above figures with the census statistics of population according to creed, the following results, indicative of the extent to which each class contributed to the jail population, have been calculated:—

	1885	1886.	
Muhammadans	8.1	8.8	} per 10,000 of the population according to religion.
Hindus and Sikhs	6.2	6.3	
Buddhists and Jains	29.7	33.5	

5. There was a satisfactory decline in the number of juvenile offenders, from 2,115 to 2,207; and the proportion borne by convicts whose age did not exceed 16 to the total number of convicts admitted was 15. The decrease was most noticeable in Madras and Bengal. Although it was only in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces that there was any considerable increase, the returns suggest the inference that sufficient discrimination is not always exercised by Magistrates in the infliction of punishments on juvenile offenders; and that a sentence of imprisonment has frequently been awarded when a whipping would have been a more suitable punishment. The attention of all Local Governments and Administrations is invited to the desirability of juvenile offenders from the contaminating influences of jail life, whenever they can be adequately and properly punished without sending them to jail. When a sentence of imprisonment on a juvenile offender is unavoidable, he should, if possible, be sent to a reformatory for confinement. A reformatory was established in Madras shortly after the close of the year under report; and such institutions now exist in all the larger provinces except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab. The difficulties in the way of providing the necessary funds have hitherto interfered with their establishment in those provinces; but it is understood that the subject is at present receiving the attention of the Local Governments. Convicts whose age varied from 16 to 40 increased in number from 116,138 to 121,355; and those between 40 and 60 from 22,676 to 24,088. There were 2,155 admissions of persons over 60 years of age as compared with 2,215 in 1885.

6. Coming to the previous occupation of convicts, it will be observed that there was scarcely any variation from the figures for 1885 in the number of persons convicted who were either in the service of Government, of public bodies, or persons engaged in professions, service, commerce and trade, or miscellaneous employment. There was, however, an increase of 5,528 in the number of prisoners belonging to the agricultural classes; and of 651 in prisoners belonging to the artizan classes. This result is what might have been expected from the character of the season. In Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, the agricultural classes furnish about 60 per cent. of the total number of prisoners; but the proportion falls to about 50 per cent. in Bombay and to still less in Madras. In the latter province, prisoners classed as "Miscellaneous" are proportionately far more numerous than elsewhere; and the inference suggested is that possibly the classification in the Madras jails is susceptible of improvement.

The figures present no striking features as regards female prisoners except that in Madras the proportion of female to male criminals is greater than in any other province. For all India females formed 6·17 per cent. of the total admissions. In Madras the ratio exceeds 10 per cent.

7. The nature and length of the sentences of imprisonment under which convicts were admitted to jail in the past two years are thus shown :—

	Number.		Ratio per cent. to total admissions.	
	1885.	1886.	1885	1886.
Not exceeding one month ...	55,225	57,312	38 19	38·18
Above one month and not exceeding 3 months ...	29,985	30,837	20·83	20·54
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ...	24,186	25,649	17 07	17·09
Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year ...	15,917	16,854	11 09	11 23
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years ...	9,838	9,000	6 68	5 99
Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years ...	4,983	5,427	3·17	3 62
Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years ...	1,102	1,821	·98	1·21
Exceeding 10 years ...	49	117	·03	·09
Transportation—				
(a) for life ...	793	1,631	·55	1 03
(b) for a term ...	409	967	·29	·65
Sentenced to death ...	460	463	·32	·31

The number of sentences of imprisonment not exceeding a year showed a very considerable increase; but the ratio of sentences of less than a year to the total number of sentences shows very little alteration. And this fact seems to afford indication, as far as jail statistics can be relied on, that there was no exacerbation in the character of the crime which occurred in the latter as compared with the former year. More than 87 per cent. of the whole number of sentences were for terms of imprisonment not exceeding one year.

8. At the end of 1885 there were 2,279 persons under transportation for life in the jails in India, and 1,433 under sentence for a term of years. As shown, the number sentenced to transportation for life in 1886 was 1,631; and the number sentenced to a term of transportation, 967. Of these numbers, 912 and 659, respectively, were Burmese. The number actually transported to the Andamans was about 1,631 as compared with 958 in 1885; and there remained on 31st December 1886 in Indian Jails : (1) under sentence of transportation for life, 2,969; (2) under transportation for a term of years, 1,834. The new rules regulating the selection of convicts for removal to the Andamans resulted in a considerable clearance of Indian convicts under sentence of transportation from Indian jails; but this result was neutralised by the importation into Indian jails of convicts from Burma under sentence of transportation. The convicts in Indian jails under sentences of transportation at the close of the year were thus distributed :—Madras, 788; Bombay, 781; Bengal, 634; North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1,104; the Punjab, 503; and Burma, 681. The number of male convicts sentenced to death was exactly the same—445 both in 1885 and 1886; while the number of females increased in the latter year from 15 to 18. But for the increase from 35 to 105 in Burma there would have been a material decline common to all the larger provinces in these figures for 1886. On 31st December 1886, there were 109 male and 6 female convicts in the jails under sentence of death.

9. Of the convicts admitted into jail during the year, 11,661 had been previously convicted once, 8,375 twice, and 2,557 more than twice. The total number of reconvicted prisoners was 17,593, which is slightly in excess of the figures for 1885; but the percentage of reconvicted prisoners to the total number of convicts was slightly less (11·72) in the year under review than in the previous year (12·04). This ratio was exceeded in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (16·5), Bombay (14·1), the Punjab (13), and Burma (12·60). Excluding Coorg (6·33), the lowest ratio occurred in Assam (10·02), Madras (10·61), and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (10·65). Of the juvenile prisoners, 208 (10 per cent.) had been previously convicted. The measures adopted for

the better identification of convicts who had been previously convicted were enumerated in paragraph 20 of the Home Department Resolution No. 10-605, dated 14th February 1887, on the statistics of the jails for 1884 and 1885. The rules were issued so shortly before the close of the year now under review that the effect of their operation is not observable in the figures now before the Government of India. The Governor-General in Council trusts, however, that the statistics for the current year will bear satisfactory evidence of their beneficial effect in practice.

10. *Statement No. 13.*—There were 11,459 convicts who were able to read or write a little, and 4,778 who were able to read and write well. The daily average number under instruction in jail was 3,715·63, and 5,549 convicts were released during the year who had been under instruction in jail: of this number, 4,155 had been unable to read and write when they entered jail, 1,010 had been able to read and write a little, and 351 had been able to read and write well.

11. *Statement No. 5* deals with the employment of the convicts while in jail. During the year under report the regulations in force respecting the employment of convicts were modified by the issue of Resolution No. 10-605—618, dated 7th May 1886. The employment of large concentrated bodies of convicts on public works is now to be carried into effect whenever it is feasible, while well-regulated intramural industrial employments are permitted on a large scale, provided they do not interfere with the operations of private enterprise in the locality save in the case of special industries, such as carpet-making. The direction of such employments, must, however, be determined by the requirements of the consuming departments of the Government. The employment of small gangs of convicts on station roads and the hiring out of convicts to municipalities is now forbidden except in Burma and Assam. By these arrangements it is hoped that Government will be able to utilise the labour which it has at its command in supplying to some extent and in a more economical manner than at present the articles for which it is itself in need; while at the same time the employment of the convicts will be rendered more punitive and reformatory in its effects.

12. During the year 1886 the average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days was 65,810; the corresponding figure in 1885 having been 64,394. In Bengal, Assam and Bombay there were slightly fewer convicts available for labour; in the remaining provinces the number increased, chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (by 850) and Burma (by 506). By far the largest averages of convicts under sentence of labour on working days were in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (18,119) and Bengal (13,839). The Punjab came next with 9,829.

The average daily number of convicts sentenced to labour who were sick was 2,319 compared with 2,391 in 1885; and the average number of convalescent and infirm was 2,925 as compared with 2,753. There were thus on the average 60,566 prisoners available for labour as compared with 59,250 in 1885. The average number of convicts employed on working days with the labour in which they were employed is thus shown below for the two years:—

	1885	1886
On remunerative labour	1,672	1,592
As prison officers	3,151	3,133
As prison servants	7,109	6,854
On gardening	3,881	3,733
On preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	6,199	6,795
On jail repairs	2,899	3,083
On additions and alterations to jail buildings— (i) under the Jail Superintendent	2,488	3,190
(ii) under the Public Works Department	394	354
On new jails— (i) under the Superintendent	2,769	2,108
(ii) under the Public Works Department	191	149
On manufactures	24,944	25,903
By the Public Works Department	2,853	2,915
Hired out to municipalities or individuals or Departments other than Public Works Department	1,079	1,020

13. The revised rules regulating the employment of convicts were in force for a portion only of the year to which these figures relate; and the

arrangements under which the public consuming departments will receive their supplies of certain articles from the jails have not as yet been matured. In these circumstances the Governor-General in Council does not consider it necessary to closely examine these statistics. It will be observed, however, that the number of convicts employed as prison officers rose from 3,184 to 3,433, or to 5.21 per cent of the daily average of convicts sentenced to labour, as compared with 4.04 per cent. in 1885. Excluding Coorg, the percentage of convicts thus employed was highest in Madras (9.84) and lowest in the Punjab (2). In the latter province proposals for extending the system have been held in abeyance pending the result of a special enquiry recently undertaken at the wish of the Government of India into the manner in which the system of employing convicts as officers in jails has been working in practice. The results of this inquiry are now before the Government of India. At the Jail Conference in 1877, one of the members, Dr Henderson, raised the following objections to the employment of convicts in enforcing discipline: (1) that the system places the convict in a false position, inasmuch as if he permits a prisoner to escape, he cannot be punished; (2) that it tends to degrade the jail service to the level of convicts and to demoralise its members; and (3) that it implies a contract between the Government and a convict, which should not be deemed to exist. The majority of the Conference were unable to accept Dr Henderson's views, and recommended the employment of convicts as prison warders, both because they held that the system had a great reformatory value in teaching respect and self-control, and also on the lower but important ground of financial necessity. The Government of India satisfied of the soundness of the view held by the majority gave effect to it, and has since had no sufficient reason to repent having done so. Indeed the special reports which have been called for by the Government of India from Local Governments and Administrations are universally favourable to the maintenance of the present system. An objection has recently been taken to the system, on the ground that the arguments which have in England prevailed against it are founded on the facts of human nature, and must therefore be applicable to India; and that it affords a means of intercommunication most favourable to corruption, demoralisation and the spread of crime. It may be admitted that the system is open to objection in theory, but, under the peculiar circumstances of Indian jails, it works successfully in practice. The reasons why it does work well in practice are clearly indicated by the statistics appended to this Resolution. These statistics as well as the figures examined in paragraph 7 above, demonstrate that the general character of the jail population in India differs from that of the population of the jails of the United Kingdom in the important respect of the comparative absence from Indian jails of professional criminals. The vast majority of prisoners in Indian jails not being professional criminals are free from the vices of the habitual offender; and they are not permanently degraded, because for some petty offence they have fallen within the Magistrate's jurisdiction. This makes an important difference in the method that should be adopted of treating prisoners in India as compared with the United Kingdom. It is, again, impossible, both on sanitary and financial grounds, even if it were on other grounds desirable to adopt the cellular system in India; and this fact not only renders necessary a much larger staff than is required in England, but also introduces a set of considerations materially different from those on which the argument against the employment of prisoners as warders is based. Again, it is to be remembered that the continuous nature of the work and the severity of the discipline which has to be maintained among free warders are peculiarly distasteful to Natives of India, and this fact, coupled with the important circumstance that the Government of India cannot afford to offer exceptional rates of pay, renders the jail service unattractive. On the other hand, the rules under which the convict officers are selected preclude the appointment of degraded criminals and prescribe a high standard of past conduct in jail; while they hold out strong inducements to future good conduct in the special rewards which under the mark system can be obtained by warders for the proper performance of their work. The Governor-General in Council has, therefore, after a very careful reconsideration of the arguments advanced both for and against the present system, come to the conclusion that its maintenance, as a general rule, is imperatively called for on administrative as well as on financial grounds. If in any central jail where habitual criminals are assembled it be found possible to enforce the cellular system there indeed the Governor-General in Council thinks that the free warder system may

appropriately be enforced. This part of the subject is under the consideration of the Government of India.

14. Statement No. 6 contains the record of the offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in jails during the year. The total number of offences recorded rose from 82,115 to 84,016; but in the Central Provinces, owing to a misunderstanding of the instructions in the Jail Manual for that province, warnings have not always been entered as they should have been. The number of offences punished by the criminal Courts has declined from 302 to 237. Such offences were fewer in Madras and Bombay than in any other of the larger provinces, while the diminution was most marked in the Punjab. The next division of breaches of jail rules relates to smoking or being in possession of forbidden articles. The number of such offences, which was in 1885 7,637, rose in 1886 to 9,549, the increase being most marked in the Punjab and Bengal. The number of breaches of jail rules relating to work rose from 42,587 to 45,829. The number in Bengal (21,799) was far higher than elsewhere; but it was less than in 1885 (25,792). In the Punjab the number of such offences rose from 7,112 to 12,616; in the other provinces the variations in the figures were comparatively small; the increase in Bombay being from 1,434 to 2,037; in the Central Provinces, from 1,500 to 1,999; and in Burma, from 2,075 to 3,114, while there was a decline in Madras (1,261 to 887) and Assam (516 to 411). There were 28,470 other offences against discipline compared with 31,812 in 1885, the number in Bengal though it has fallen from 20,214 in 1885 to 15,496 in the year under report, being still far in excess of any other province. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the number of such offences fell from 3,012 to 2,758, while in the Punjab the number rose from 1,288 to 1,971; in the Central Provinces, from 706 to 1,111; and in Burma, from 3,189 to 3,429. The variations in other provinces were inconsiderable. The enormous number of offences against discipline in Bengal jails as compared with those of other provinces has been commented upon more than once by the Government of India, and the subject will be again discussed later in this Resolution.

15. Passing on from offences against jail rules to the punishments inflicted, we find a decrease in the number of cases of solitary confinement and reduced diet. In 5,886 cases as compared with 6,161 in 1885, solitary confinement was awarded as a punishment by Jail Superintendents. In Bengal the number of instances in which this punishment was inflicted fell from 3,333 to 2,504; while in the Punjab it rose from 808 to 1,324. In the remaining provinces the figures varied very slightly. In 7,153 cases compared with 7,825 in 1885 reduced diet was the punishment. In Bengal there were 1,015 cases of this punishment compared with 2,486 in the previous year; in the Punjab 626 cases compared with 253; in the Central Provinces 921 cases compared with 582; and in Burma 1,235 compared with 907.

If the preceding totals be satisfactory, as on the whole showing lesser necessity for recourse to the more extreme methods of punishment, the figures which exhibit the extent to which solitary confinement and reduced diet were combined are decidedly unsatisfactory. In 1886 there were 6,054 cases in which this form of punishment was inflicted as compared with 5,167 cases in 1885. It was not resorted to in Madras; but in every other province in India, except Burma and Coorg, it was more frequently inflicted than in 1885. In Bombay the number of such punishments rose from 611 to 931; in Bengal from 472 to 499; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from 2,007 to 2,060; in the Punjab from 539 to 1,068; and in the Central Provinces from 469 to 536. There is reason to fear that this form of punishment tends to affect prejudicially the health of convicts; and although in certain cases its adoption may be inevitable His Excellency in Council would be glad that great care should be exercised in having recourse to it, and he desires to call the attention of Local Governments to the necessity for seeing that discrimination is observed in reserving this punishment for the more serious offences against jail discipline. The number of other punishments rose from 59,788 to 61,617. In Bengal there was a satisfactory decline from 12,081 to 36,016; but the figures are still, absolutely and relatively, very large. In the Punjab there was a rise from 7,044 (including 6,861 formal warnings) to 12,521 (including 11,496 formal warnings); in the Central Provinces, from 941 to 1,525; and in Burma, from 3,492 to 4,912.

16. The following table compares the number of corporal punishments inflicted in the jails in the past three year :

PROVINCE	Year	TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS PUNISHED BY WHIPPING						PERCENTAGE OF WHIPPINGS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF STRIPES TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WHIPPINGS.					
		From 5 to 10 stripes	Above 10 to 15 stripes	Above 15 to 20 stripes	Above 20 to 25 stripes	Above 25 to 30 stripes	Total	From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes	Above 15 to 20 stripes	Above 20 to 25 stripes	Above 25 to 30 stripes	
Madras	1884	174	122	55	6	21	378	46.0	32.3	14.5	1.6	5.6	
	1885	139	90	20	6	16	271	51.3	33.2	7.4	2.2	5.9	
	1886	74	66	31	13	12	(a) 195	37.4	33.8	15.9	6.7	6.2	
Bombay	1884	11	11	1	36		73	15.1	15.1	20.5	49.3		
	1885	5	11	9	36		61	8.2	16.0	14.8	59.0		
	1886	8	20	13	60		101	7.9	19.8	12.9		59.4	
Bengal	1884	79	67	85	42	67	340	23.0	19.5	25.7	12.3	19.5	
	1885	93	66	98	41	49	347	26.8	19.0	28.3	11.8	14.1	
	1886	75	76	113	49	80	393	19.7	19.2	28.5	12.4	20.2	
North Western Provinces and Oudh	1884	44	22	188	69	127	1,054	4.2	21.3	17.8	6.6	12.1	
	1885	20	263	177	123	117	1,000	32.0	26.3	17.7	12.3	11.7	
	1886	124	191	259	68	189	831	14.9	23.3	31.0	8.1	22.7	
Punjab	1884	75	97	141	56	81	453	16.6	21.4	31.1	12.4	18.5	
	1885	119	8	137	29	77	420	28.4	19.8	32.6	6.9	18.3	
	1886	206	79	96	45	125	(7) 554	37.2	14.2	17.3	8.7	22.6	
Central Provinces	1884	49	53	112	23	117	354	13.8	15.0	31.6	6.5	33.1	
	1885	57	53	92	21	77	300	19.0	17.6	30.7	7.0	25.7	
	1886	53	67	133	26	74	353	14.2	23.3	35.7	7.0	19.8	
Lower Burma	1884	54	126	230	100	77	(10) 587	9.2	20.7	41.1	16.4	12.6	
	1885	19	176	137	49	107	488	3.9	36.1	28.1	10.0	21.9	
	1886	9	91	161	64	104	429	2.1	21.2	37.5	14.9	24.3	
Assam	1884	95	53	49	4	1	196	50.0	27.1	20.4	2.0	5	
	1885	43	44	73	6	3	169	25.1	26.0	43.2	3.6	1.8	
	1886	66	52	41	8	16	183	36.1	28.4	22.4	4.4	8.7	
Coorg	1884						†						
	1885	6	2				8	75.0	25.0				
	1886	...					†						
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1884	16	15	2			33	46.9	46.9	6.2			
	1885	5	8	1			14	35.7	57.2	7.1			
	1886	4	12	4	1		21	19.0	57.1	19.1	4.8		
GRAND TOTAL	1884	1,002	769	891	336	401	3,400	28.7	22.0	26.5	9.6	14.2	
	1885	806	771	744	311	446	3,078	26.2	25.0	24.2	10.1	14.5	
	1886	621	677	851	337	600	3,096	20.1	21.9	27.6	10.9	19.5	

N.B.—For explanatory remarks see footnotes appended to Statement No. 12.

As shown in Statement No. 12 the total number of male prisoners in jail in 1886 was 249,142 : a higher figure than has been reached since 1880. Concurrently with this increase in the male jail population, the total number of punishments inflicted on male prisoners declined from 82,480 in 1884 and 72,217 in 1885 to 70,749 in 1886 ; and this decline was also exhibited in the number of

corporal punishments which fell from 3,498 in 1884 to 3,094 in 1886. The number of such punishments (3,094) inflicted in 1886 shewed a slight increase (19) over those inflicted in 1885; but in 1886, the percentage of prisoners whipped on the whole male jail population fell to 1·2: the smallest percentage indicated by the statistics for the period of seven years of which it was the last. It may be added that while there was a decline in the number of total punishments inflicted on male prisoners, there was a slight increase (from 4·2 to 4·4) in the percentage of whippings to total punishments inflicted on males.

In Madras, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Burma there was a decline in the number of whippings during the year under review; while in Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam, Coorg and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts there was an increase. Having regard to the larger jail population during the past year, the increase was, to some extent, to be expected; but the circumstances of the increase in the Punjab and the Central Provinces call for comment. In the former province 160 prisoners (4·56 per cent. of the total population) were flogged in the Chinawan jail, chiefly for persistently refusing to work. In the Wardha jail, in the Central Provinces, 25 out of 29 whippings were inflicted for short work; while the state of insubordination into which the Nagpur jail had fallen under its late Superintendent necessitated an increase in the number of floggings inflicted as punishments for the use of violence. The Governor-General in Council cannot but think that the management of the Chinawan jail must have been seriously defective to produce such results; and he desires that to the Superintendent of the Wardha jail an expression of his displeasure be conveyed for that officer's disregard of the strict orders of the Government of India regarding the use of the punishment of whipping in jails. The Government of India has frequently disapproved the infliction of the punishment of whipping for any except the most serious offences against jail discipline; and has advised that recourse should be had to it even in such cases only when a severe flogging is necessary. The infliction of a few stripes except in the case of juvenile offenders has been systematically discouraged. Under the Prisons Act (Act XXVII of 1870) the Superintendent of a jail is empowered to inflict the punishment of whipping in some cases in which it is not permitted in England; but it is not intended that the punishment of whipping should be inflicted for these offences except under circumstances of aggravation. It is therefore a satisfaction to notice that the cases in which from 5 to 10 stripes were awarded declined from 806 to 621 while those in which from 10 to 15 stripes were awarded fell from 771 to 677. On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of cases in which the punishment was more severe. While inculcating the necessity for a more sparing recourse to the punishment of whipping generally, the Governor-General in Council regards those figures as not unsatisfactory, inasmuch as they indicate that considerable attention has been paid to the orders on the subject in most of the jails in India. He repeats his earnest wish that all Local Governments and Administrations will maintain their efforts to reduce the punishment of whipping in jails to a minimum, and to reserve it as a last resource of discipline against contumacy. His Excellency in Council is glad to observe that only 4 cases of illness were reported as having resulted, in 1886, from the infliction of the punishment of whipping.

17. Among the punishments classed as "Other punishments" in Statement No. 6 appended to this Resolution, the most severe is the punishment of confinement in irons. Under section 52 of the Prisons Act (Act XXVI of 1870) (which does not apply to Madras, Bombay or Bengal), the Superintendent of a jail can direct the confinement of prisoners in irons for safe custody; and in case of urgent necessity the gaoler is permitted by section 53 to put a prisoner in irons or under mechanical restraint, provided that immediate notice be sent to the Superintendent. Under section 49 of the Act, a Magistrate can sentence a prisoner to be put in irons for any term not exceeding 6 months. The Bombay Prisons Act (II of 1874) authorises the confinement of prisoners in irons when this is necessary for the maintenance of discipline and security against escape. The Madras Act (V of 1869) makes no reference to the imposition of irons.

or fetters on prisoners under any circumstances. In Bengal, under the local Act (V of 1865), irons may be used as a punishment for an ordinary jail offence. There is thus no uniformity in the law upon the subject; but in August 1885, the Government of India, while of opinion that there was no necessity then for undertaking legislation in order to secure uniformity, prescribed an annual statement to show how far this form of punishment is employed. The statements submitted by the various Governments and Administrations for the year 1886 show considerable variation in the practice in different provinces. In only fourteen cases were irons imposed under the orders of the Magistrate as a punishment; but in 12,269 cases (of which 12,199 were in Bengal) they were imposed by order of the Jail Superintendent for offences against discipline. On the other hand, 47,471 prisoners were confined in irons for safe custody for different periods. There were 13 such confinements in Madras and 136 in Bengal; but there were 16,015 in the Punjab, 13,384 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 8,483 in Bombay, and 8,484 in Burma. The opinions of Jail authorities in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces in the matter of the use of irons exhibit no such variety as their practice would indicate. The Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, writes: "I would draw attention to the remarkably small number of prisoners who were confined in fetters for safe custody * * I do not believe in fettering prisoners for safe custody. * * * Under a properly organised system of jail guarding, fetters are useless and rather apt to make warders lax by giving them a false idea of their power to prevent escapes." The Inspector-General of Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh says: "I would explain that the practice in our jails has been to fether all male criminal prisoners sentenced to one year and over on first arrival; and to keep them so fettered during the first half of their term, after which it is presumed that the spirit of rebellion has subsided. * * * In a vast number of cases I am of opinion that it is unnecessary to fether the ordinary convict on arrival; at the same time, I do not judge it expedient to interfere with that discretion which must be left to the Superintendent as the person responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners." There is thus practical unanimity of opinion as to the unwisdom of fettering convicts on admission into jail between the Inspector-General of a Province in which fetters have hardly been at all used for the purpose of safe custody and of a province in which the use of them with this object seems to have been carried to an extreme point. The Governor-General in Council has, therefore, determined to consult Local Governments and Administrations with a view to imposing further restrictions on the use of fetters on newly-admitted convicts in these provinces where the use of them seems to admit of restriction without prejudice to discipline or the safe custody of convicts.

18. It will be observed that column 6 of Statement No. 6 gives the ratio per cent. of the total number of punishments which have been inflicted during the year to the daily average number of convicts. When this information was called for, it was pointed out by some authorities that if a correct inference was to be drawn as to the extent to which individuals in the various provinces became liable to punishment, the ratio should be struck not on the average daily strength, but on the total annual jail population. The Government of India is inclined to think that there is force in this objection, and the question, will be further examined; meanwhile the information now supplied may be discussed, as showing the relative proportion of punishments in the various provinces with reference to an uniform standard supplied by the average daily strength. From this point of view the ratio per cent. of the total number of punishments in all Indian jails to the average daily number of convicts in jail, recorded in Statement No. 6, was 121.69 as compared with 121.12 in 1885. The variation in different provinces was very considerable. In Bengal the ratio amounted to 299.93; and though that ratio was less than in the preceding year (354.65), it is still far greater than the ratio obtaining in other provinces. In the Punjab the ratio rose in 1886 from 93.2 to 162; in the Central Provinces from 77.44 to 103.28; and in Burma from 101.62 to 112.12. In the other provinces the ratio for 1886 varies but slightly from that for 1885; the lowest ratio in 1886 is found in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (31.53).

19. In commenting on the statistics of the punishments in jails for 1884 and 1885, the Government of India remarked, as regards Bengal, that "the decrease in the latter year is no doubt considerable; but there is still much room for improvement; and as the attention of the Bengal authorities has now been fully directed to the matter, the Governor-General in Council trusts that a sure approach to the standard at which existing orders aim will be effected."

Adverting apparently to these observations, the Bengal Government, when reviewing the Bengal Jail Report now under notice remarked: "This figure is still far above any of those reported from other provinces for 1885, the last year for which statistics are at present available; but the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to admit that any other Local Government in India has established a standard in this matter to which it would be desirable to conform. The following figures are instructive in this connection—

County or Province.	Year.	Ratio per cent of offences to daily average number of prisoners.
Bengal	1886	299.9
England (local prisons) ...	1885-86	241.6
Ireland (local prisons) ...	"	231.6
Ireland (convict prisons) .	"	219.0
England (convict prisons) ...	"	158.6
Scotland	"	132.3
Burma	1885	101.6
Punjab	"	93.2
Cooch	"	78.9
Central Provinces ..	"	77.4
Assam	"	67.5
Madrass	"	59.4
Bombay	"	45.1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	"	36.1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts...	"	32.6

"Conducted to a great extent on the separate system, under which convicts see very little of each other, and have therefore fewer opportunities and temptations to offend against discipline, a fairer comparison can be made between the figures for English local prisons and Irish prisons of both kinds on the one hand, and the prisons of India on the other; but, even in this case, the comparison must be made with an important reservation. In England, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes in Ireland also, all prisoners sleep in separate cells at night; their association during the day, when permitted at all, is subject to strict limitation, and every sentence to a long term of imprisonment in England begins with the discipline of 9 months' solitary confinement; whereas in Bengal prisoners are in close association throughout the day and night, and are subjected to no special preliminary discipline during the first months of confinement, when through sheer ignorance they are most likely to transgress rules. Having regard to these facts, and considering further the necessarily inferior material of the Indian warder staff, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but conclude that, if the Bengal system errs on the side of over-registration of offences, the Jail administrations of England and Ireland are still more liable to the charge. Other provinces in India have hitherto proceeded on a different method from that followed in the United Kingdom and Bengal; but, under the new mark rules recently sanctioned by the Government of India, it will be necessary in all provinces to keep up accurate registers of all offences; and it will then, perhaps, become possible to institute some comparison between the statistics of different provinces of the Empire."

In these observations the all-important fact that there is an essential distinction between the character of the criminals respectively confined in the jails of India and in those of the United Kingdom has not received sufficient attention. The convict prisons in the United Kingdom contain, as a rule, only hardened offenders. The number of admissions into the local prisons of England and Ireland, respectively, during 1885-86, were 157,779 and 30,554; of the former, 77,068 had been previously committed to prison once or more than once, while of the latter only 13,168 had not been previously committed,

In the case of English local prisons, therefore, the inmates who may be considered as habitual criminals were about 50 per cent., and in the case of Irish local prisons about 55 per cent. of the total number of jail inmates. As shown above, of the convicts admitted to Indian jails in 1886, only 17,593, or 11·72 per cent., were identified as having been previously convicted. The percentage of reconvicted prisoners in Bengal was 11·70. A sharp distinction must therefore be drawn between the character of the jail population of the United Kingdom and of Bengal or any other province in India; and no argument can be sustained whose object is to justify measures of severe jail discipline in India because such measures are necessary in the United Kingdom.

In the passage quoted above from the Resolution of the Bengal Government the ratio per cent. of offences to the daily average number of prisoners for the jails of England, Scotland and Ireland is given; but the figures given below from the reports of the Commissioner of Prisons for 1885-86 do not support the contention of the Bengal Government. The total number of inmates of the jails of the United Kingdom in 1885-86 and of Bengal jails in 1886, and the total number of punishments are thus contrasted:

Country.	Year.	Total number of prisoners.	Total number of offences.	Total number of punishments.
England (convict prisons) 1885-86		13,772	*	17,263
Ireland (convict prisons and convicts in local prisons)	„	1,157	1,327	1,448
England (local prisons)	„	1,97,574	43,771	85,356
Scotland	„	49,820	3,187	8,187
Ireland (local prisons)	„	80,156	6,017	5,665
Bengal	1886	93,012	40,512	40,504

As just remarked, no comparison is possible between the convict prisons of England or Ireland and the Bengal jails. If any comparison is possible, it is between local prisons in the United Kingdom and Bengal jails. And if such a comparison be instituted, the ratio of punishments to the total number of prisoners will be found to be far higher in Bengal than in the United Kingdom. The Governor-General in Council is therefore unable to accept the conclusion that if the Bengal system errs on the side of over-registration of offences, the Jail administration of England and Ireland is still more liable to the charge.

21 It has been suggested that the great excess of punishment in Bengal jails, as compared with the jails of other Provinces, is due not to a more severe system of administration, but to a more careful registration of offences against jail rules. The suggestion seems to be that trivial short-comings are noted in Bengal jails which in other presidencies are ignored. The Government of India has already expressed its fear that from the persistent notice of insignificant faults on the part of people who often err more from inadvertence than design, as much harm may come as good. But a careful review of the various Provincial Reports for 1886 satisfies the Governor-General in Council that, as a matter of fact, the registration of punishments in some other provinces is not less minute than it is in Bengal. To give an example, among the 40,504 punishments recorded in the Bengal Report as having been inflicted in 1886 only 165 miscellaneous items recorded in paragraph 49 of the Report can have been simple warnings. The rest were more or less substantial punishments. In the Punjab, on the other hand, of the 16,146 punishments recorded, 11,496 were warnings. Of the 3,782 jail punishments in Bombay 504 were simple admonitions: and warnings are included among the punishments inflicted in all other larger provinces.

In discussing this important subject, the character of the population with which we have to deal must also not be left out of consideration. It may be assumed that the ordinary Bengal criminal is not more troublesome than the criminal in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab or Bombay. If we find the inference suggested by the Bengal statistics that he is more troublesome the idea suggests itself that there must be a difference in the method in which the Bengal jails are managed from that which prevails in the other provinces. And when we find that in the other provinces on the whole

* Not shown in the Judicial Statistics, 1885.

the discipline is not inferior to the discipline in Bengal jails; the conclusion that the system of administration in Bengal is susceptible of improvement becomes unavoidable. This conclusion is confirmed by the extraordinary variations in the extent to which punishments are inflicted even in jails within the Lower Provinces. The ratio per cent. of total punishments to average population (again taking this somewhat arbitrary but uniform standard of reference) varied from 632.22 in Alipore to 80.64 in Bankura; from 411.45 in Dacca to 85.84 in Saran; from 411.59 in Bogra to 75.66 in Durbhungah. These variations suggest that even within the limits of the Bengal Province the infliction of jail punishments requires to be regulated on a more uniform plan.

These considerations moreover borrow additional force from the fact that since the attention of the Bengal authorities was drawn to the subject of jail punishments, the number of such punishments fell from 56,558 in 1884 to 40,504 in 1886. A fall of 30 per cent in two years, when considered in conjunction with an improvement in discipline, of which the report under notice must be held to give evidence, affords strong ground for the belief that punishments have been unnecessarily inflicted in the Bengal jails; and that there exists in the jails of that province a tendency on the part of the establishment to interfere unnecessarily, and be somewhat overbearing in their dealings, with the prisoners. The Governor-General in Council will now dismiss this portion of the subject with the remark that although he willingly recognises the many excellent points which characterise the administration of Bengal jails, he has no longer any doubt that the system of inflicting punishment in them stands in need of improvement and closer approximation to that in force in other provinces.

22. In 1885 there were 182 escapes from Indian jails. On 31st December of that year there were 701 escaped convicts who had not been recaptured. During the year under review the number of escapes and recaptures in each province was as follows :—

			Escapes	Recaptures.
Madras	...	...	21	20
Bombay	...	...	41	27
Bengal	...	...	17	12
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	16	23
Punjab	.	.	17	17
Central Provinces	...	...	10	8
Burma	...	...	10	9
Assam	...	...	40	31
Coorg	..	...	...	..
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	...	.	.	..
			172	117

The number was high in Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Assam, considering the number of the jail population in those provinces; and at Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency, the escape of 7 prisoners was clearly connived at by the Jail authorities.

23. The working of the mark system during the year is shown in Statement No. 11. In 1885, of 9,831 convicts who became eligible for remission under the mark system, 2,193 failed to benefit by the rules. In 1886 the number of convicts eligible for remission rose to 10,300, while the number of those who failed to obtain any remission declined to 386. Somewhat less than 4 per cent. of those eligible for remission thus failed to gain it as compared with 22 per cent. in 1885; and of the 386 convicts who failed, 131 and 210 belonged to the jails of Bengal and the Punjab respectively, the provinces in which the number of punishments inflicted on convicts was higher than elsewhere. The chief increase among convicts who benefited under the rules has occurred among those sentenced to two years' imprisonment, to whom the rules were last extended. From allusions to the subject made in the reports and connected papers, it appears to the Governor-General in Council that there is some misapprehension in the minds of Jail Superintendents as to the manner in which one of the mark rules ought to be worked. In circulating the mark rules to Local

Governments, the Government of India observed: "In the Conference rules, and those Jail Manuals which follow them, no separate marks are allowed for good conduct; nor are marks granted for the performance of the ordinary daily task. The experience of some Local Governments goes, however, to show that, in view of the weak establishments entertained in Indian jails, it is very desirable to bring clearly before the convicts the advantage to be gained by a cheerful submission to discipline and an honest performance of the daily task." Provision was, therefore, made in the rules that one mark should be daily given for industry and the exact and skilful performance of the daily task; and one for thoroughly good conduct and scrupulous attention to all jail regulations. The Governor-General in Council adheres to the view that the grant of separate marks for good conduct and industry is desirable; but he desires to point out that there was never any intention to regard good conduct as so independent of industry that, as has sometimes happened, a mark for good conduct might be given to a lazy or systematically idle prisoner. Such a prisoner should get a mark neither for industry nor for good conduct. The attention of all Local Governments and Administrations is invited to the necessity for seeing that the intention of the rule should be strictly followed in future.

The Prison Conference laid down certain rules which were accepted in the main by the Government of India, under which convicts should become eligible for promotion as convict officers. It was in addition provided that no prisoner should be appointed as a convict officer, unless his appointment would promote discipline or economical jail administration; and the Government of India forbade the appointment as convict officers of persons convicted of thuggee or of unnatural offences. In the discretion vested in them, some Local Governments have imposed further conditions. It is thus apparent that there are convicts who, by reason of the nature of their crimes, or of physical infirmity, cannot, though they may have been well conducted in jail, and have complied with the other conditions necessary to qualify them for appointment as convict officers, ever hope to become convict officers. To meet their cases, the rules provide that such prisoners shall be eligible for the higher rate of marks allowed to convict officers. On recently reconsidering this portion of the rules, however, the Governor-General in Council had doubts as to the propriety of rewarding prisoners who are not convict officers in the same way as if they were; and he inclined to the opinion that the extra marks granted to convict warders should be regarded as granted for work done, and as recognition of the greater responsibility which rests upon convict warders. For this reason, and because the practice upon the point varies in different provinces, His Excellency in Council will take an early opportunity of consulting Local Governments as to the desirability of restricting extra warder marks to prisoners who are actually convict warders.

24. The financial results of the administration of jails during the year are contained in Statements Nos. 7 and 8 appended to this Resolution. The total cost of guarding and maintaining an average number of 76,038 prisoners was Rs. 47,59,878, as compared with Rs. 46,12,075, expended in 1885 on an average of 71,069 prisoners. The gross cost per head was thus Rs. 62-9-7 as compared with 62-10-9 in 1885.

The items of which the grand total of expenditure in each year was composed were the following:—

	1885	Cost per head of average strength			1886.	Cost per head of average strength.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	Rs.	A. P.
Rations .	16,63,333	22	12	1	17,75,720	23	10	9
Establishments .	18,25,827	24	10	5	18,48,282	24	4	11
Police guards .	4,29,976	5	12	10	3,99,995	5	4	2
Hospital charges .	1,10,770	1	14	5	1,40,744	1	13	7
Clothing .	2,14,588	2	14	4	2,15,320	2	13	4
Contingencies .	3,67,581	4	15	5	3,76,817	4	15	4

25. In Madras the average number of convicts and under-trial prisoners declined from 8,116 to 7,991; yet the total cost of rations rose from Rs. 8,00,833 to Rs. 3,30,399; and the cost per head from Rs. 37-7-4 to

Rs. 41-6-4. The high cost of rations in the Madras jails had previously attracted the attention of the Finance Committee and the Government of India. There was no general rise of prices in Madras in 1886, and no satisfactory explanation has been given of the rise in the cost of rations in that year. The Government of India has directed further inquiry into the matter; but the facts as at present before it indicate a culpable neglect of duty on the part of the jail authorities in the Madras Presidency. In Bombay, Bengal and Assam both the gross cost of rations and the cost per head of average strength declined during the year. In Burma the gross expenditure rose owing to the increase in the number of prisoners; but the cost per head was slightly reduced. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces the increase in the number of prisoners caused a considerable increase in the total cost of rations which was also augmented by a rise in prices of food in those provinces. The cost per head in each province showed a sensible increase, which amounted in the Central Provinces to as much as Rs. 5 1-5. But in the opinion both of the Government of India and the Chief Commissioner, this rise is only partially accounted for by the rise in prices. The cost per head in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was as before lower than elsewhere (Rs. 15-2-5); and affords a strong contrast to the cost per head in Madras (Rs. 41-6-4). These figures, however, require a certain amount of modification, inasmuch as it appears from the larger number of convicts employed on gardening in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh that vegetables produced by the labour of the convicts were more extensively consumed in the jails of those provinces than elsewhere. In order to prevent any misconception on this point in future, His Excellency in Council directs that a statement shall be given in the body of the report for each province, showing the extent to which food purchased in the market was supplemented by vegetables and other products raised by the labour of the convicts, and the approximate amount of saving effected by the consumption of such articles. It is only with this information before it that the Government of India can make an accurate comparison between the cost of feeding prisoners in different provinces. In most provinces the variations in the cost of rations at different jails are such as to require attention from the Inspectors-General of Jails.

26. In Madras there has been an apparent increase under the head of establishments from Rs. 2,3,127 to Rs. 2,13,517; but this is in reality due to the substitution of warder for police guards, and is far more than compensated for by the decline in the cost of police guards. In Bengal the cost of establishments has increased from Rs. 4,42,863 to Rs. 4,67,159, or from Rs. 29-2-10 to Rs. 31-8-5 per head. This rate of cost per head is higher than in any other province in India; but there are no charges in Bengal on account of police guards at jails. The increase is in a great measure due to the increments of pay which fell due to the Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents in the course of the year, and to the grant of extra allowances to warders stationed in unhealthy districts. The jail establishment in Bengal was organised for a strength of 20,000 prisoners, but the numbers are now far below this figure, and as there seems no probability of the higher number being reached again in the immediate future, arrangements have been made between the Government of India and the Local Government for a reduction of establishment. A saving was effected in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by the closing of the Central Jail at Meerut; but this was partly counterbalanced by the reopening of the District Jail at that place. In the Punjab most of the increase was due to the increase in the jail population, and the rest, to pay being drawn in 1886 which fell due in 1885. A considerable reduction in the police guard was effected in Sind; and the Inspector-General of Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is endeavouring to arrange for reduction of the cost under this head in those provinces. The hospital charges varied very little from those of the previous year over India generally; and the cost per head of average strength consequently declined from Rs. 1-14-5 to Rs. 1-13-7. As, however, the year was more healthy than the previous one, the cost per head of average number sick rose from Rs. 59-0-5 to Rs. 60-1-11. The chief decline

in total cost was in Bengal; but the average cost per head of average number of sick in that province rose from Rs. 63-13-3 to Rs. 66-1-1. In the Central Provinces the total cost rose from Rs. 3,829 to Rs. 5,532; the cost per head of average strength, from Rs. 1-2-1 to Rs. 1-8-1; and the cost per head of average number sick, from Rs. 29-15-10 to Rs. 41-1-1.

27. With the increased number of prisoners the total cost of clothing naturally rose; but the cost per head of average strength declined from Rs. 2-14-4 to Rs. 2-13-4. The increases under this head in Madras and the Central Provinces have been imperfectly explained. The slight increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (where the cost per head was Rs. 2-2-1) was the result of too rigid economy in the two previous years, which necessitated considerable renewals of clothing during the year under review. In Burma cotton clothing was more liberally distributed than formerly; in addition a large supply of blankets was obtained from the Bengal Jail Department; and all sick and convalescent prisoners were provided with specially warm clothing.

The charges under the head of contingencies were reduced in most provinces, but they rose over India generally from Rs. 3,67,581, or Rs. 4-15-5 per head, to Rs. 3,76,817, or Rs. 4-15-4 per head. This increase was mainly due to the rise in Burma of expenditure of this nature from Rs. 28,932 to Rs. 60,490 (or from Rs. 4-3-2 to Rs. 7-4-9 per head); and in the Central Provinces, from Rs. 19,703 (Rs. 5-13-5 per head) to Rs. 24,830 (Rs. 6-12-4 per head). The charges on account of the transfer of prisoners from the Rangoon jail, owing to the large number of convicts deported to India and the Andamans, account for Rs. 30,936 of the increase in Burma. In the Central Provinces the increase was due to an increase of expenditure on account of petty construction and repairs. This item of expenditure is one over which the strictest control is necessary; and the Governor-General in Council trusts that Local Governments and Administrations will find it possible to reduce the charges now incurred on this account.

28. The total cash earnings of the prisoners were Rs. 11,51,206-10-0 as compared with Rs. 12,92,318-8-0 in 1885. Deducting these sums from the gross expenditure in each of these years, the net cost of the Jail Department to Government was Rs. 33,19,756-8-0 in 1885, and Rs. 36,08,671-6-0 in 1886. The average net cost per head was Rs. 47-7-4 as compared with Rs. 45-3-7. The net financial result cannot, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, be regarded as entirely satisfactory. The net cost per head is, it is true, lower than it was in 1884, and the earnings of prisoners were considerably higher than in that year. At the same time the net cost to Government in 1886 was 2½ lakhs more than in 1885; the average net cost per head was Rs. 2-3-9 more than in that year; while the earnings of an average strength of 65,810 convicts sentenced to labour amounted to only Rs. 11,51,206 as compared with Rs. 12,92,318, earned in 1885 by an average daily strength of 64,394. In 1885 the number engaged on manufactures was 24,944 per diem, while the number in 1886 was 25,903.

The Governor-General in Council has already indicated the items of expenditure in which Local Governments and Administrations may find it possible to effect economy. It is observed that in Bombay the cash earnings rose from Rs. 1,20,528 to Rs. 1,40,930; in the Central Provinces, from Rs. 48,057 to Rs. 56,386; in Burma, from Rs. 1,63,587 to Rs. 1,84,653; and in Assam, from Rs. 14,963 to Rs. 16,103. In Bengal they declined from Rs. 3,65,202 to Rs. 2,53,338; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from Rs. 2,83,719 to Rs. 2,74,237; in the Punjab, from Rs. 2,29,570 to Rs. 1,78,989; and in Madras, from Rs. 52,123 to Rs. 31,861. The number employed on manufactures declined in Bengal from 6,341 to 5,972, and in the Punjab from 4,810 to 4,764. The numbers so employed rose from 4,351 to 5,037 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and from 1,534 to 1,890 in Madras. These decreases in the earnings of convicts have not been satisfactorily explained; the decrease in Madras, where the average cash earnings were smaller than anywhere else in India, while the average gross cost of maintaining and guarding prisoners was higher than anywhere except Coorg, is particularly unsatisfactory. The Governor-General in Council trusts that the results for the current year may be more encouraging.

29. In Statement No. 9 are contained the statistics which show the sickness and mortality of the prisoners of all classes in the jails during the year. The aggregate number of deaths in 1886 was 2,530 as compared with 2,670 in 1885; and this figure represents a ratio of 33·3 per mille as compared with 36·2 per mille in 1885. The deaths according to the age of convicts are thus shown:—

(1) Under 16	...	...	...	1
(2) From 16 to 40	...	...	...	1,424
(3) From 40 to 60	...	...	...	695
(4) Over 60	...	...	...	195
Total				*2,319

The causes of the deaths in each year are thus shown:—

	Fever.	Bowel complaints	Cholera	Other causes	Total.
1885 ...	275	743	282	1,204	2,509
1886 ...	227	733	110	1,255	2,325

The ratio per mille of average strength of deaths from cholera declined from 4·1 to 1·7; and in the jails of Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, Coorg and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, there were in 1886 no deaths from cholera. The ratio per mille of average strength of deaths from all other causes was 31·6 as compared with 32·1 in 1885.

30. Simultaneously with the decline in the number of deaths the number of admissions into hospital fell from 72,212 to 70,365, and the number of daily sick from 2,477 to 2,432. Calculated upon the daily average strength, the ratio per mille of admissions into hospital and of daily average strength, respectively, were 927·4 and 132·1. The corresponding figures for 1885 were 978·8 and 33·5.

Turning to the results for the different provinces it will be seen that the number of deaths declined in Madras (from 162 to 148), in Bombay (from 241 to 210), in Bengal (from 887 to 548), in the Central Provinces (from 255 to 239), in Coorg (from 9 to 7), in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (from 20 to 12). In Assam the figures were stationary, while there was a slight rise in the mortality, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (432 to 463), and the Punjab (284 to 307). In Burma the increase of deaths was from 295 to 510.

31. The figures exhibiting the number of admissions into hospital show somewhat different results. The number admitted into hospital fell in Bombay (4,617 to 4,082), Bengal (23,160 to 20,146), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (15,378 to 14,319), Assam (3,181 to 2,840), Hyderabad Assigned Districts (577 to 537). The number of admissions rose in Madras (5,335 to 5,868), the Punjab (10,463 to 11,644), the Central Provinces (3,313 to 4,249), Burma (6,014 to 6,494), Coorg (171 to 186).

The daily average number of sick increased in Madras (191 to 197), the Punjab (262 to 277), the Central Provinces (128 to 135), Burma (264 to 341). It declined in Bombay (173 to 168), Bengal (774 to 649), North-Western Provinces and Oudh (531 to 550), Assam (104 to 97), and Hyderabad Assigned Districts (15 to 13).

32. These results are, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, so far satisfactory that they indicate a distinct decrease in the mortality among convicts during the year which would have been more marked than it was, but for the exceptional circumstances of Burma. The improvement is, as might be expected from the previous results, most noticeable in Bengal, while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, where there has been a rise in the mortality, the ratio of deaths per mille is still less than it is in any of the large provinces except Madras. The high mortality in Burma jails was the result of the conditions to which the convicts were exposed prior to admission. Of the 142,163 prisoners (*Statement No. 10*) discharged from all the jails in India during the year, 77,448 had gained weight, 26,594 had remained stationary,

* Excluding 6 deaths of which details are not given in the Reports.

and 38,121 had lost weight. The number who gained weight of the 138,567 prisoners discharged in 1885 was 74,453, and the number who had lost it, 38,508. The figures for 1886 are generally more favourable than those of 1885; but in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the number who increased in weight fell from 21,646 to 21,558; while the number who lost it rose from 11,811 to 13,275. A similar result, though on a smaller scale, is also observable in the Central Provinces. During 1886, 172 convicts were released on account of sickness as compared with 134 in 1885. The increase occurred chiefly in Burma, where 56 convicts were released on this ground as compared with 8 in 1885.

33. While, however, the Governor-General in Council recognises that the statistics of sickness and mortality in the jails of India collectively for the year 1886 are less discouraging than those for 1885, an examination of the following table, would seem to show that there is still much to be done in the way of rendering the conditions of jail life less prejudicial to the health of convicts than they are at present.

Provinces.		DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN 1886.							
		CHOLERA.		FEVER.		BOWEL COMPLAINTS.		ALL CAUSES.	
		Prisoners.	Free population.	Prisoners.	Free population.	Prisoners.	Free population.	Prisoners.	Free population.
Madras	...	...	0.4	.87	7.9	4.61	0.9	17.53	19.7
Bombay	...	...	0.01	2.07	17.10	8.87	2.23	30.41	23.17
Bengal	...	2.85	1.78	4.41	15.97	10.87	0.84	38.30	21.99
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	.40	0.78	1.56	27.58	6.33	1.34	22.65	33.27
Punjab	...	...	0.0006	2.98	17.85	8.09	0.95	28.46	26.60
Central Provinces	...	6.87	1.89	3.02	20.01	31.30	2.92	65.07	33.24
Burma	...	4.14	1.10	1.82	7.79	22.26	0.69	61.55	15.54
Assam	...	13.78	4.47	3.15	14.10	21.53	3.74	63.73	27.77
Coorg	...	...	.	10.31	17.85	30.93	0.87	72.16	20.33
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	...	...	0.4	1.60	17.3	.02	6.4	11.04	36.7

It must be admitted that, while the mortality statistics for the jails given in the above table show with absolute exactness the number of deaths and the ratio which they bear to the total jail population, the record of mortality among the free population is, and must be for some time to come, defective. It is probably true that in most Provinces the death-rate among the free population is more than is stated above. On the other hand, it must be remembered that infant mortality which contributes so largely to the aggregate of mortality among the free population is entirely absent from the jails. Moreover, in the matter of food, clothing, lodging, and regularity of habit, the prisoners have a decided advantage over the free population; and if against this has to be set the effect which depression of spirits and separation from relatives and friends may be expected to exercise on the health of convicts, it cannot be denied that the balance of advantage in the matter of health should, at all events in the lower ranks of life, be in favour of the convict as against the free subject. In England the death-rate among the free population was, in 1885-86, 19 per mille; and in the jails for the same period, 7.5 per mille. If proper account be taken of all the considerations mentioned above as likely to affect the record of mortality among the free and jail population respectively, it might be anticipated that the ratio of deaths per mille of the population in the jails in India would, if not so favourable when compared with that of the free population as it is in England, at all events have been generally less than the rate which would

result from an addition to the recorded death-rate among the free population of a reasonable allowance for the imperfections of present knowledge. Judged by such a standard the Central Provinces, Assam, Lower Burma, Bengal, and Bombay exhibit a very abnormal death-rate among the jail population, while it is only in regard to Madras, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts that the table exhibits results which are not unsatisfactory.

34. Further evidence of the necessity for more careful attention to the health of convicts in jails is to be found in the statistics of mortality among convicts given in provincial reports for the different periods of imprisonment. For the purposes of these statistics, convicts are subdivided into: (1) those under 6 months in jail; (2) those in jail from 6 to 12 months; (3) those in jail from 1 to 2 years; (4) those in jail from 2 to 3 years; (5) those in jail from 3 to 7 years; and (6) those in jail over 7 years. The ratios are calculated on the daily average of the convicts which has to be ascertained by means of a monthly census. This is the only method available for ascertaining the daily average according to length of imprisonment; and though it cannot give absolutely accurate results, the figures approximate to the true ones with sufficient closeness to justify their use for purposes of comparison. An examination of these figures for 1886 shows that in only one province, *viz.*, Burma, did the ratio of mortality progressively decline during each period of detention in jail. In Assam also the ratio of mortality among convicts in jail for 6 months and under exceeded that among convicts in the second period; but with these two exceptions and Coorg and Berar, (in which provinces no deaths at all occurred during the second period) the ratio in the second period was in every instance higher than in the first. Excluding Coorg and Berar, the ratio for the third period exceeded that for the first in every province except Burma; while it exceeded that for the second period in all provinces except Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Burma. In the fourth period the ratio fell below that of the first period in every province except Madras, Bombay, the Punjab and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. In Madras the ratios for the two periods were identical. In the fifth period the ratio was below that for the first period only in Madras and Burma; and in the sixth period, only in Bengal and Burma. The following table will help to illustrate the preceding remarks:—

1 Province.	2 UNDER SIX MONTHS IN JAIL			3 FROM SIX MONTHS TO TWELVE MONTHS			4 FROM ONE TO TWO YEARS			5 FROM TWO TO THREE YEARS			6 FROM THREE TO SEVEN YEARS			7 ABOVE SEVEN YEARS		
	Average number	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mile of average number	Average number	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mile of average number	Average number	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mile of average number	Average number	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mile of average number	Average number	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mile of average number	Average number	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mile of average number
Madras	1,036 05	52	16 53	1,030 11	20	19 34	991 54	27	28 08	802 18	10	16 00	1,431 04	16	11 25	812 18	20	24 03
Bombay	3,203	85	26 5	1,025	38	7 0	903	31	34 3	355	13	36 6	805	25	31 0	209	1	28 7
Bengal	6,996 38	214	30 6	4,471 41	124	50 5	2,079 06	97	40 1	1,200 71	38	30 1	373 45	30	80 3	410 32	9	21 9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8,180 65	149	18 21	9730 08	88	23 50	2,865 10	72	25 13	1,677 6	22	13 11	1,346 87	54	40 82	680 25	31	34 86
Punjab	4,197	81	19 30	1,990	62	31 16	1,978	58	29 32	893	30	33 03	814	52	63 11	161	1	62 11
Central Provinces	1,370 40	63	48 02	550 78	59	96 21	512 59	41	88 81	444 48	13	29 25	378 21	32	84 80	209 21	27	90 20
Burma	2,562	232	92 73	1,835	111	60 89	1,391	80	30 21	710	23	31 0	814	22	27 04	158	4	25 32
Assam	593 89	37	62 44	251 52	12	47 71	204 64	18	87 90	88 17	4	46 42	82 88	9	108 88	11 50	1	90 98
Coorg	23 89	0	261 15	11 10	..	..	30 03	1	40 92	18 40	..	..	10 08	..	..	4 08	..	..
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	453 34	4	8 8	107 90	..	..	177 23	5	28 2	121 17	2	16 5	109 74	1	9 1	76 70	..	..
Total	20,543 20	903	30 7	13,001 85	509	39 1	11,052 25	403	36 5	8,195 89	155	25 0	6,165 02	243	39 3	3,054 26	104	35 3

35. These figures, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, call for very serious consideration at the hands of Local Governments and Jail

authorities; and he has in separate communications directed the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the subject. One of the primary causes of sickness is, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, to be found in the overcrowding which is sometimes permitted to take place in jails. In exceptional circumstances, such as those of Burma during the year under review, the capacity of the jails may be temporarily insufficient to afford proper accommodation to all the convicts; but this was not the case in the rest of India where the accommodation is far more than enough for the diminished jail population that has now to be accommodated. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, trusts that Local Governments will impress upon their Inspectors-General of Jails the urgent necessity of seeing that, as soon as a jail is becoming overcrowded, some of the convicts are drafted off to jails which are put to less pressure; and he desires to give most emphatic expression to the opinion that no question of increasing the profits of a jail can be regarded as an excuse for keeping in it even temporarily more convicts than it has been constructed to hold. While attention should invariably be given to the removal of defects in ventilation, care should be taken not to expose, especially during inclement weather, prisoners to cold and chills who in their own homes rigidly avoid such exposure when they can. To the supply of warm clothing, should the conditions of any jail at some periods of the year be less healthy than at others, special attention should be given.

36. An examination of the monthly returns of mortality in jails which are submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and which in each instance of death give the number of days for which the patient was in hospital before his death, shows that one fruitful source of mortality in jails is to be found in the neglect to send convicts to hospital so soon as they are attacked by disease. Numerous instances occurred during the year in which sufferers from pneumonia and similar diseases died after one, two, three, or four days' treatment in hospital. The Governor-General in Council is fully aware of the fact that convicts, as a rule, are averse to entering the jail hospital, and that they are in the habit of dissembling to avoid detection of disease; but in a large proportion of the jails the Superintendent is himself a medical man, and in all of them there is a competent subordinate medical staff, so that this circumstance affords no excuse for, or explanation of, the failure to detect disease in its earlier stages. His Excellency in Council trusts that instructions will now be issued which shall have the effect of fixing the responsibility of the medical officers and their subordinates in this matter, and that Local Governments and Administrations will take measures to secure that on each occasion in which neglect of such instructions is brought home to a jail official, suitable notice may be taken of the dereliction of duty.

37. The scale of diet adopted in the jails of different provinces is sufficient, but not more than sufficient, for the nourishment of the convicts from whom hard labour is exacted; and it is very essential that every precaution should be taken to ensure that each convict gets the full amount of each article of diet that is intended for him. The proper distribution of diet is a matter in which native subordinates are apt to be very careless; and unless proper supervision is exercised by the Superintendent, some of the essential constituents of a convict's dole, such for instance as oil, are liable to be purloined. It is, it appears to the Governor-General in Council, also possible that the importance of the proper cooking of the food may have sometimes been overlooked. Close attention should be directed to this matter; checks being applied both before and after cooking at unknown intervals. It often happens that the raw materials are seen to be accurate in weight, but that insufficient care is used in seeing that the cooked quantity is equivalent to the raw materials, and the cooking has been properly done. It is scarcely necessary to add that the quality of the drinking-water must be maintained above suspicion; and the instructions issued in the letter No. 16-979-87, dated 15th July 1886, for the periodical analysis of the water, should, if properly observed, secure this object.

38. In conclusion, the Governor-General in Council desires to express his opinion that the most important lessons to be learned from an examination of

the Reports and of the statistics for the jails in India during the year under review are the necessity for effecting improvement in the conditions of jail life, with the object of ensuring greater uniformity and considerateness in the methods devised to preserve discipline, and of diminishing the sickness and mortality which now occur within the jails. These objects he earnestly commends to all Local Governments and Administrations. The subject of punishments inflicted on convicts calls for particular attention in Bengal and, though to a smaller degree, in the Punjab; while the financial management of the jails in Madras and the Central Provinces needs to be carefully investigated. Finally, His Excellency in Council would express the hope that all Local Governments and Administrations will devote attention to the subject of promoting remunerative labour in jails.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information and guidance, to the Department of Finance and Commerce.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh
Punjab.

Central Provinces.
Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.
Hyderabad.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE
WEEK ENDING 6th OCTOBER, 1887.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in varying quantities in most parts of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and in Burma, Assam, and Mysore and Coorg. Elsewhere it has been rainless.

The harvesting of the *khurif* is progressing in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, and has begun in Rajputana. The prospects of the crops are satisfactory, but more rain is needed in some parts.

Rabi operations continue throughout the country, and sowings are in progress in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Rajputana.

In Madras the prospects are pretty fair, except in parts of Tinnevely and Madura. In Mysore and Coorg the condition of the crops is good but more rain would be beneficial.

The rice crop is being harvested in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Bombay, but the crop needs more rain in parts of the latter Province and in Bengal; in Burma and Assam the prospects continue favourable.

Cotton sowing is progressing in Bombay.

The public health is satisfactory. Cholera is dying out, but fever is still prevalent in parts of the country.

Prices are rising slightly in Mysore and in two districts of the Punjab. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 5th.)		
Bellary . . .	Average '55	Standing crops good, but early crops begin to wither in parts of two taluks. Harvest <i>koru</i> , yield below average. Cholera in four, and cattle-disease decreasing in three taluks.
Kurnool . . .	Average '48	Standing crops fair, but in three taluks partially suffered from excessive rain. Small-pox in two, cholera increasing, and cattle-disease decreasing in four taluks.
Ganjam . . .	Average '03	More rain wanted. Harvest <i>ragi</i> . Small-pox in five, fever in eight, and cattle-disease increasing in six divisions. Cholera exists.
Kistna . . .	Average '06	Standing crops suffering from want of sufficient rain. Harvest <i>cumbu</i> , maize, outturn about average. River 3 feet over Anicut. Slight fever. Cholera in one, and cattle-disease decreasing in four taluks.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 2'49	Standing crops fair. Harvest <i>ragi</i> , and <i>cumbu</i> , outturn below average. Small-pox in three, cholera in one, and cattle-disease decreasing in five taluks.
Coimbatore . . .	Average '19	Standing crops generally fair, but require rain in parts. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn average. Fever in one taluk.
Tanjore . . .	Average '39	Standing crops indifferent in most parts for want of sufficient rain. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Cattle-disease decreasing in two taluks.
Madura . . .	Average '36	More rain wanted. Standing crops withering. Slight fever. Small-pox in parts and cattle-disease in one taluk. Water-supply deficient in all but two taluks.
Malabar . . .		Standing first crop paddy ripening. Harvest paddy, outturn below average. Second crop cultivation retarded for want of rain. Fever in one, slight small-pox in six, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Travancore . . .		Harvest of first crop paddy over. Fever and small-pox in parts.
Bombay—(Oct. 5th)		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects pretty fair, excepting in parts of Tinnevely and Madura.
Karachi . . .		River at Kotri on 3rd, 10 feet 9 inches against 10 feet 4 inches on same date last year. <i>Khurif</i> harvesting commenced in three talukas. Fever in twelve and cattle-disease in four talukas. Three cases small-pox at Manora, 2 deaths. Wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 22, 30 and 32 and in Sehwan 26, 30 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad		<i>Khurif</i> harvesting commenced. Rice crop attacked by blight in parts of Guniand Dero Mohbat talukas. River at Kotri on 3rd, 10 feet 9 inches against 10 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Slight small-pox in three, and cattle-disease in two, and usual fevers in eleven talukas. Wheat 24, <i>jowari</i> 40, <i>bajri</i> 33½, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad .		Reaping of <i>khurif</i> commenced in some talukas. Rain urgently wanted for cotton and rice crops, which are withering generally in all the talukas. Fever in Dholka, Dhandhuka, and Sanand talukas. Wheat 27 and <i>bajri</i> 30 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—<i>contd.</i>		
Baroda		Cholera continues in city Baroda and in parts of Naozari and Radi divisions. Land prepared for <i>rabi</i> . Standing crops good. <i>Bajri</i> 27, wheat 19, and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat	Rain in Chikli taluka, '25; total in district, 87'76, — maximum 3'4 and minimum '21.	Weeding progressing. Rain wanted throughout the district. Inferior rice harvest commenced in certain places. Fever in Olphad, Bardoli and Jalalpur. Cholera in Chikh, Bulsar, and Pandi, 50 cases, 34 deaths. <i>Jowari</i> 32 and 43 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Rain in Igatpuri, '41; Dindori, 1'71; Sinnar, 1'30; Niphad, '78; Kalkwan, '51; Baglan, '48; Nasik, '31; Malegaon, '02; and Yeola, '16.	Standing crops healthy. Preparations for <i>rabi</i> sowings going on, but retarded for want of rain. Rain badly wanted throughout the district. Weeding in progress in Pint. Cholera in Nasik, Sinnar, Malegaon, and Baglan, total attacks 32, deaths 9. Prices steady.
Cidambaram (Haveli)	10 on 29th, total 90'08, being 22'38 above average.	Average abnormal temperature 2° cool from 28th to 30th, afterwards 1° cool. Vapour in air slightly in defect of normal. Wind normal.
Poona	Copious rain throughout the district, — maximum, 6'30 in Purandhar taluka and minimum 1'22 in Petha Mulshi.	More rain is still wanted in <i>desh</i> portion of the Haveli taluka and in some parts of Indapur and Bhunthari. Crops doing well. Reaping of <i>bajri</i> has commenced in Khed taluka. Sowing of <i>jowari</i> is in progress. Public health generally good. Small-pox in Khed taluka. In the district 202 cholera cases, 104 fatal. In Poona city 2 attacks, 1 death. <i>Bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 52 pounds in the district, and <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>jowari</i> 48 pounds per rupee in Poona city.
Ahmednagar	Rain in Karjat, 3'05; Parner, 2'76; Rahuri, 2'40; Shirgonda, 1'69; Nagar, 1'62; Newasa, 1'42; Kopergaon, 1'16; Jimkhed, '92; Akola, '76; Sheo-gaon, '53; and Sangamner, '08.	<i>Kharif</i> crops good. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> in progress. Cholera attacks 63, deaths 28. <i>Bajri</i> 36 and <i>jowari</i> 57 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Maximum in Sangola, 2'85, and minimum in Sholapur, '77.	<i>Kharif</i> crops doing well. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress. Slight cholera in Madha, Karmala, and Sangola talukas, cases 19, total 8. <i>Jowari</i> 57½ and <i>bajri</i> 48½ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain in Nawalgund, 4'80; Ron, 2'69; Dharwar, 1'65; Mugud, and Nadgund, '60; and Gadag, '51; elsewhere none.	Rice crops suffering from want of rain. <i>Jowari</i> and minor crops good. Heavy rain urgently required, especially in western and southern talukas. Cotton sowing almost completed. Slight cholera in Gadag, Kalghatgi, and Ron talukas. No cattle-disease. <i>Jowari</i> 57 and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Karwar		Rice harvest in Karwar taluka. Rain wanted above Ghat. Cattle-disease, 99 deaths in Haliyal and slight in three other talukas. Common rice in Karwar 12 and district average 11½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot		Weather hot. One cholera case in Niwanagar. Fever generally prevalent. Early crops middling for want of later rains. Late crops not promising. Wheat 23, <i>bajri</i> 23, and <i>jowari</i> 29 pounds per rupee.
General Remarks. —Good rain in most districts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, but urgently required throughout Guzerat and in parts of several other districts. Crops suffering for want of rain in parts of Ahmedabad, Wadhwan, Dharwar, and Ratnagiri and from blight in parts of Hyderabad and Ratnagiri. <i>Kharif</i> harvest and <i>rabi</i> sowing in progress in several districts. Cholera in parts of seventeen, fever in parts of twelve and cattle-disease and small-pox in parts of seven districts. Cholera ceased in Khandesh.		
Bengal—(Oct. 5th.)		
Chittagong (Oct. 4th)	'00	Weather seasonable. <i>Aman</i> and sugarcane thriving. Cholera reported, public health otherwise good. Prices stationary.
Dacca	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops good. <i>Aus</i> paddy being harvested. Cultivation for mustard and pulses begun. Public health fair.
24-Pergunnahs (Chakrata)	'32	<i>Aus</i> harvest practically over, outturn fair. Recent rain has done some good to <i>aman</i> crop. Public health generally good, but isolated cases of fever reported.
Khoolna	'11	Weather hot. Transplanting of <i>aman</i> completed. Prospects good. Public health fair.
Moorsheadabad	'50	Weather seasonable. Prospects of <i>aman</i> good. Sowing of <i>til</i> and <i>kalan</i> going on. Public health generally good.
Pubna	'14	Rivers have fallen. Prospects of crops and public health good.
Dinapore	'41	State and prospects of late rice good. Harvesting of jute nearly finished. Cholera reported from Parbaupur station only.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week until report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Rungpore . . .	'35	Rice backward, but progress fairly well. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
Midnapore . . .	'25	Prospects of crops hopeful, except partly in Jhanas Pataspur and Bhagwanpore in Contai subdivision. More rain wanted in Ghatal subdivision. Public health good.
Burdwan . . .	'63	Break in rains. Rain much wanted for late rice. Prices unchanged. Public health generally good.
Bhagalpur . . .	Nil	Harvesting of <i>maru</i> completed, that of early rice going on, with good outturn. Late rice doing well, but rain wanted.
Farneah . . .	Nil	<i>Bhadoi</i> harvest completed, fair outturn. <i>Achani</i> promises well. Lands being prepared for cold weather crops. Public health bad. Rivers low.
Durbhanga . . .	Nil	<i>Bhadoi</i> harvest completed. Rain much needed for rice crop which however continues favourable. Some fever, public health otherwise generally good.
Chumpanun . . .	Nil	Prospects of crops good, but rain much needed for rice. <i>Bhadoi</i> harvest almost finished. Public health fair.
Patna . . .	Nil	Prospects of rice crop fair, but more rain urgently required on high lands. <i>Rahar</i> and <i>castor</i> doing well. Lands being prepared for other <i>rabi</i> crops. Public health good.
Gwa . . .	Nil	<i>Bhadoi</i> being harvested, outturn estimated at more than 12 annas. Paddy suffering much for want of rain. Public health good. Fever reported from some parts of districts.
Hazareebagh . . .	Nil	Weather fine. Rain urgently wanted all over the district. Damages to paddy and other crops apprehended. <i>Bhadoi</i> being harvested, with fair outturn. Public health good.
Cuttack . . .	Rain on 24th in certain parts of district; none fallen since.	Clouds occasionally appearing. <i>Beali</i> outturn estimated at 10 annas. <i>Sarad</i> requires rain urgently. Early <i>sarad</i> coming into ear. Public health generally good.
<p><i>General Remarks.</i>—Weather fine, with rather high temperature throughout the week. A few showers fell in East and North Bengal districts on the 28th, but since then no rain has fallen in the Lower Provinces. Late rice crop doing well so far, but needs rain in the Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Patna, Bhagalpur and Burdwan divisions, and in the Tipperah district, especially on high lands. Autumn harvest is nearly over and cultivation for cold weather crops has begun. Public health is generally good.</p>		
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh (Oct. 5th)		
Benares (Oct. 4th)		Weather fine. Average <i>kharif</i> prospects. Ploughing for <i>rabi</i> commenced. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Some fever, otherwise health generally good.
Balia (" 3rd)		Sky clear. Wind westerly. Weather cool. Ploughing for <i>rabi</i> going on. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. General health good.
Gorakhpore (" ")		Harvest prospects good. Prices stationary. Cholera almost disappeared.
Fyzabad (" 4th)		Weather fair. Reaping of <i>kharif</i> crops in progress. <i>Rabi</i> sowing commenced. Supplies abundant. Cholera still lingers. Condition of cattle fair.
Lucknow (" 3rd)		West wind. Prospects of <i>hewant</i> crops good. Gram, peas, and barley being sown, poppy sowing not yet commenced. Supplies ample. Prices continue the same, except of new <i>kharif</i> grains which are cheaper.
Rai Bareilly (" ")		Weather clear. Ploughing for <i>rabi</i> in progress. Prices stationary. Some cases of cattle-disease reported.
Paritalgarh (" 4th)		<i>Kharif</i> prospects fair. Prices steady. General health good.
Allahabad (" ")		Weather seasonable. Early rice being harvested. Markets full. Prices showing a tendency to fall. Cholera dying out. Fever of ordinary type prevalent.
Cawnpore (" ")		<i>Kharif</i> thriving and being cut. Ploughing for <i>rabi</i> in progress. Prices stationary. Fever prevailing. Cholera in places. Cattle-disease in three tahsils.
Farakhabad (" ")		Weather getting cool. <i>Sarad</i> crops doing well. <i>Rabi</i> ploughing continues. Supplies ample. Prices still rising. Cholera continues. Fever and ague in places.
Sitapur (" ")		Weather fine. Outturn of <i>kharif</i> crops said to be good. Cholera is gaining ground in one tahsil.
Bareilly (" ")		Crops good. Market steady. Slight cholera.
Banda (" 3rd)		Weather clear. <i>Kharif</i> crops improving. <i>Saman</i> and <i>kakun</i> being harvested. <i>Rabi</i> sowing commenced. Supplies abundant. Prices stationary. Fever prevalent.
Kumaon (" 4th)		Weather good. Crops good. Harvest progressing. Small-pox reported from one <i>putti</i> and <i>Mahamari</i> from Gangoli. Cattle healthy.
Agra (" 3rd)		Fine weather. <i>Kharif</i> being cut. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings continue. Prices falling slightly. Fever prevalent. Cholera much decreased.
Jhansi (" ")		Cotton flowering. <i>Rajri</i> in ear. Prices rising partly owing to demand for <i>rabi</i> seed. Fever on increase.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Meerut (Oct. 4th)		Weather seasonable. Sugarcane being cut and lands prepared for <i>rabi</i> sowings. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Fever abating. <i>General Remarks.</i> —There was no rain, and the weather is seasonable. The <i>khariif</i> is being cut. Prospects continue good. Markets are full, and prices continue steady. The general health is good, but cholera continues in places, and fever is still prevalent in Kumaon. <i>Mahamari</i> has appeared in Pargana Gangoli, some cattle-disease is reported in a few tahsils.
Punjab—(Oct. 5th)		
Hissar (Oct. 4th)		Fever prevalent. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. <i>Khariif</i> prospects good.
Delhi . . .		Fever prevalent. Cholera continues. Prices stationary. <i>Khariif</i> prospects unfavourable.
Umballa . . .		Cholera abating. Fever prevailing. Prices stationary. <i>Khariif</i> crops being harvested.
Jullundur . . .		Health good. Prices stationary. <i>Khariif</i> prospects average.
Ferozepore . . .		Fever prevalent. Prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .		Seasonal fever. Prices stationary. <i>Khariif</i> crops good.
Sialkot . . .		Health fair. Prices stationary. <i>Khariif</i> crops suffering from drought.
Lahore . . .		Cholera decreasing. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings progressing.
Multan . . .		Health good. Prices almost stationary. Preparations for <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing. <i>Khariif</i> crops good.
Rawalpindi . . .		Health good. Prices rising. <i>Khariif</i> crops gathered in.
Shahpur . . .		Rain much needed. Health good. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings in progress.
Dera Ismail Khan		Health good. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings commenced.
Peshawar . . .	Slight rain	Fever prevalent. Cholera almost disappeared. Prices rising. <i>Khariif</i> prospects average.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen in Rawalpindi and Peshawar, and is much needed in Shahpur. Health is good in Jullundur, Multan, Rawalpindi, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan and is fair in Sialkot. Fever is prevalent in Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, Ferozepore, Peshawar and Amritsar. Cholera continues in Delhi, Umballa, Lahore and Peshawar, but is abating in Umballa and Lahore, and has almost disappeared in Peshawar. Prices are stationary, except in Rawalpindi and Peshawar, where they are rising. <i>Khariif</i> prospects are generally good, but in Delhi they are unfavourable, and in Sialkot the crops are suffering from drought. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress in Hissar and Multan and ploughings progressing in Shahpur, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan.		
Central Provinces—(Oct. 5th)		
Nagpur . . .		Weather clear. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings continue. Fever prevalent.
Jubbulpore . . .		Weather cloudy. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings commenced. Prospects favourable. Fever prevail. Prices steady.
Saugor . . .		Weather clear. Preparations for <i>rabi</i> continue. Fever prevalent. Prices unchanged.
Seoni . . .		Weather cloudy. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings progressing. Cholera decreasing. Prices unchanged.
Hoshangabad . . .		Weather clear and cool. Rice being cut. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings in progress. Fever prevalent. Prices unchanged.
Khandwa . . .		Weather clear and warm. Prospects good. Health fair. Prices steady.
Bilaspur . . .		Rain wanted. Linseed being sown. Cattle-disease in parts. Prices stationary.
Raipur . . .		Weather clear and seasonable. Linseed and pulses being sown. More rain required for rice. Fever prevalent.
Sambalpur (Oct. 1st)		Weather generally clear. Crops promising. A good shower would be most beneficial. Fever prevalent.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Clear weather. Prospects of crops good, but a little more rain would be beneficial in eastern districts. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.		
Burma—(Oct. 5th)		
Akyab (Oct. 1st)	1'00 (Total rainfall to date 158'69).	Two deaths from cholera in town, and 29 in district. Crop prospects favourable.
Hassain . . .	1'37 (Total rainfall to date 87'55).	Transplanting completed.
Aunherst (Moulmein)	3'07 (Total rainfall to date 175'10).	Crop prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report	State of agricultural prospects
Burma—contd		
Lavoy	7 47 (Total rainfall to date 1,699).	Crops very healthy
Henzada	35 (Total rainfall to date 73 42)	Crops healthy
Prome	41 (Total rainfall to date 34 83)	Ploughing and planting nearly finished
Loungoo	41 (Total rainfall to date 75 36)	Prospects of crops good
Thayetmyo	23 (Total rainfall to date 26 06)	Transplanting continues.
Mandalay (Sept 24th)	6 (Total rainfall to date 26 56)	Transplanting of <i>pyin</i> crops progressing. Food-supply sufficient. Prices normal.
Minbu	Nil (Total rainfall to date 21 61)	Crop prospects fair. Prices normal.
Yamethan	63 (Total rainfall to date 27 59)	Cultivation progressing
<i>General Remarks</i> —Some cholera in Akyab town and district, otherwise health of Lower Burma satisfactory. Crops doing well. Reports from seven Upper Burma districts. Measles in Pagan, and influenza continues in Pyinmana. Food grains scarce in Yeu. Crop prospects favourable.		
Assam—(Oct 5th)		
Gauhati (Oct 4th)	24	Weather hot, mornings and evenings cool. Public health fair. Malarial fever still prevalent in Sistra Bupetta and its vicinity, also in parts of Polisbari, Luki, and Chomora tahsils. Cattle disease reported from Mauza Rupsi. Ploughing of land for mustard commenced, sowing of <i>matu kalai</i> in progress. Prospects of crops good.
Sylhet	1 07	Harbinging report not received. Crops in other subdivisions benefited by recent rain. Seven deaths from cholera in Karimganj.
Cachar	28	Weather hot. Prospects of crops good. Tea is again suffering from drought. Public health good. Price of rice steady.
Dibrugarh	1 86	Weather hot during day, cool at night. Public health indifferent.
Mysore and Coorg— (Oct 5th)		
Bangalore	Civil and Military Station, 43, Bangalore district headquarters, 73, Mysore, 33, Kolar, 100, rainfall in other districts either nil or very scanty.	Standing crops in good condition, but are reported to be withering for want of rain, especially in parts of the Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Kolar, and Kadur districts. Prospects of season fair. Fodder becoming scarce in parts of Tumkur and Kadur districts. Public health generally good. Cholera in Bangalore and Mysore and in parts of Tumkur, Shimoga and Hassan districts. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent in parts. Prices slightly risen in Tumkur, Shimoga, Chitaldroog and Kadur districts.
Mysore Mettara	70	The paddy crops have suffered from want of sufficient rain, other crops in good condition. Some cholera cases have occurred in South Coorg.
Berar and Hyderabad— (Oct. 5th)		
Amraoti		Weather clear and warm. Weeding in progress. Lands being prepared for <i>1 ibi</i> . Fevers prevalent. Wheat 15 and <i>jowars</i> 25 sets per rupee.
Akola	11	Weather occasionally cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> crops in good condition. <i>Rabi</i> ploughing in progress. Cholera abating. Fever and cattle-disease in places.
Hyderabad		No report received.
Central India States— (Oct 5th)		
Indore	Slight showers	One fatal case of cholera amongst European troops.
Morar (Gwalior)		Weather clear and hot.
Suina		Fever prevalent.
Neemuch		Health good.
Guona		Four deaths from cholera in Kamraj pargana, otherwise health good.
Agar		Health and prospects fair.
Sehore		Weather clear and cool. Crops and health fair.
Nowgong		Weather clear. Health fair. Fever prevalent in Nowgong. Prices steady.
Bhopawar		Fever prevalent in Alirajpur and Jhabna and cholera in Sagore.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report	State of agricultural
Rajputana - (Oct. 5th)		
Abu (Oct. 1)		Weather seasonable and cooler.
Sirohi (" 12)		Little water in tanks; wells low. Health good. Crops being cut and very poor. Dried up for want of rain. Weather cool. Afternoons cloudy.
Marwar ("		Cholera almost subsided. Crops doing well, except in some districts. Clear nights. Weather cooler. Market tight. Prices tending to rise.
Mewar (" "		Water in tanks and wells decreasing. Crops prospects average. Health fair. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Pertabgarh (" "		Tanks and wells full. Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Harwar (" "		Weather clear. Crops doing well. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Fever very prevalent.
Jhalwar (" 2)		Fever and cholera in one thana nearly disappeared. <i>Rabi</i> operations progressing.
Ajmere (" 4)		Weather clear. Crops being reaped at places. Cholera in Kek now said to have ceased. Wheat 23, barley 37, gram 38½ pounds per rupee.
Jaypore (" "		Weather seasonable. Prospects fair.
Kerowlee (" 1)		Tanks and wells full. <i>Bajri</i> being reaped. <i>Rabi</i> being cultivated. Health good. Fever continues. Prices stationary. Days hot, nights cool.
Dholepore (" "		Tanks and wells full. <i>Kharif</i> being harvested. Fever still prevails, health otherwise good. Prices low. Weather clear.
Bhurtpore (" 4)		Weather seasonable. Prospects fair. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Ulwar (" "		<i>Bajri</i> being harvested. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings continue. Health fair. Fever prevalent. Cholera nearly gone.
Kotah (" 1)		<i>Rabi</i> ploughing progressing. Some fever, otherwise health good. Prices rising.
Kherwara (" 20)		Tanks and wells low. Cutting of indians corn commenced. Health good. Prices unchanged. Weather fine and cool, somewhat cloudy.
Bikanir (" 1)	Slight rain in two days	Prospects good. Fever in some districts. Prices stationary.
Nepal—(Sept. 30th)		
Katmandu (Sept. 29)	1.65	Character of the weather shows signs that the rains are ending. The year's rainfall to date is 49.78. Prospects fair as far as the crop, but as already reported the rice crop will be short.

E. C. BUCK,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending the 5th October, 1887.

Very quiet weather has prevailed throughout nearly the whole of India during the past week. Over the whole of the North-Western and Central parts of the country the weather has been fine and bright with scarcely a cloud in the sky, but in Burmah, Assam, and the South of the Peninsula conditions have been less settled, and showers of rain have fallen on most days.

On September the 29th, in Western India, the wind was generally north-westerly and westerly and moderate or light in force, but on the Sind and Guzerat Coasts a fresh south-westerly and southerly wind was reported, which penetrated inland as far as Rajputana and the Punjab. The latter current, though bringing up a good deal of moisture, occasioned no rain, but the former gave slight showers to several stations, both in Bombay and in the Carnatic. On the 30th there was no change, but on the 1st October there was a slight tendency in that direction, north-easterly winds having appeared in the south of the Central Provinces and at Malegaon and Bombay. The only falls of rain reported on these two days were light local showers at one or two places in the Berars and the Deccan. On the 2nd these north-easterly winds had more or less disappeared again, and north-westerly to westerly winds were reported from the Peninsula and Central parts of the country. With this return to north-westerly winds rain became somewhat more general, and Belgaum received over 2 inches. The Chart of the 3rd showed no change beyond a slight increase in the extent of the rainfall area,—particularly in the south of the Peninsula. On the 4th and 5th similar conditions prevailed, north-westerly breezes blowing steadily over the Peninsula, and giving rain to most of the inland stations of the Bombay Presidency and to the whole of the south of the Peninsula. In Sind, Guzerat, and Cutch the wind was generally south-westerly, and the weather fine.

In Eastern India a steady change has been in progress towards cold weather conditions. During the first two days of the week slight gradients for westerly winds were reported over the Bay and Bengal, and winds from that quarter were blowing generally, but on the 1st pressure became very uniform over the Bay and the surrounding Coasts, and the winds became light and variable. Subsequently northerly (north-north-west—north-west) winds were developed on the West Coast of the Bay and southerly winds over Burmah, and these conditions lasted until the close of the week. In consequence warm dry weather has prevailed in Bengal and on the Orissa and Circars Coasts, while very general rain has fallen in Lower Burmah and Arakan.

In Upper India the weather has been very fine, with variable or north-westerly breezes.

The rain which has fallen during the week has in no way affected the relation of the seasonal fall with respect to the average. As the following table shows :

Station	Total Rainfall since June 1st, 1887.	Average Rainfall, June 1st to October 5th.	Difference
Akyab	140'31	159'00	—18'69
Saugor Island	55'02	56'91	— 1'89
Calcutta	44'43	50'37	— 5'94
Dhubri	53'87	66'10	—12'23
Purneah	42'00	58'09	—16'09
Gya	35'96	36'50	— 0'54
Allahabad	33'40	35'53	— 2'13
Meerut	24'66	23'02	+ 1'64
Delhi	35'22	22'47	+ 12'75
Lahore	16'07	13'60	+ 2'47
Peshawar	3'24	6'03	— 2'79
Cochin	61'90	84'59	—23'05
Katnigui	109'24	100'00	+ 9'24
Bombay	90'87	68'28	+22'59
Poona	22'58	22'87	— 0'29
Surat	37'27	41'71	— 4'44
Khandwa	30'88	30'40	+ 0'48
Nagpur	47'31	38'17	+ 9'14

there has been an unimportant deficiency in the season's rainfall in Arakan and Lower Bengal, a moderate deficiency in the Assam Valley and North Bengal, an average rainfall in the North-Western Provinces, and an excess in the Punjab (except the Derajat Division). In Central and Southern India the table shows a slight excess of rain in Bombay and the Central Provinces, and a deficiency in Malabar.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week for the different Provinces:

Divisions.	No. of Stations.	Total Rainfall.
Burmah ...	6	9'49
Bengal and Assam ...	5	3 51
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	0	0
Punjab ...	2	0'28
Hill Stations ...	2	0'47
Ceylon ...	0	0
Malabar Coast ...	4	2'59
Bombay ...	6	7 74
Berar and Central Provinces ...	1	0'11
Guzerat and Central India ...	1	0'18
Sind—Rajputana ...	0	0
Madras ...	11	7'47

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 7th October, 1887.

for *Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1887.

The weather during September has been of the normal character. During the most part of the month the monsoon blew strongly over the greater part of the country, and the rainfall accompanying it was fairly heavy and well distributed. As the month advanced, however, the amount of rain gradually decreased, while the area over which it fell steadily diminished, so that by the close of the month the weather was fine and bright, except over the Peninsula, in Lower Bengal, and in Burmah, in all which regions rain still fell. Although the weather showed this general improvement, it is remarkable that there occurred very little change in the wind's direction or force, fairly strong winds crossing the Indian coasts from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, just as during the height of the monsoon. In like manner there was very little change in the barometric distribution. Instead of the uniform pressures which usually appear at this season, the barometric difference between Southern and Northern India remained at the close of the month almost as considerable as at its commencement, and probably as a consequence the cessation of the present rains was unaccompanied by the thunderstorms and unsettled, showery weather, which, in normal years, is the ordinary concomitant of that phenomenon.

The monsoon.—At the commencement of the month moderate to strong monsoon winds were blowing across the West Coast and giving rain in fairly heavy amounts to the West Coast districts and the Central Provinces, and local showers to the Peninsula. These favourable conditions continued until the 5th, when there occurred some diminution in the strength of the monsoon current and a consequent decrease in the amount and area of rainfall. As this diminution in the strength of the monsoon continued, a break in the rains commenced in the Central parts of the country, and spread to most districts of Northern, Central, and Western India. The break lasted during the 7th, 8th and partially into the 9th, but on the latter date conditions began to change, the wind increased all along the West Coast, and with it the rainfall became heavier. On the 10th a marked rise in the force of the monsoon was reported from the West Coast, together with general and heavy rain. At Bombay nearly 10 inches of rain fell between 10 A.M. of the 9th and 10 A.M. of the 10th. Moderate to strong monsoon winds prevailed from the 10th to the 17th, when the current again slackened somewhat. During that time the weather gradually changed on the West Coast, heavy rain being reported from the 10th to the 13th, and fairly clear skies from the 14th to the 17th. After the 18th, and up to the close of the month, the wind was moderate in the West, and any rainfall over the West Coast and Central districts was light and unimportant.

Over the Bay of Bengal the weather has been somewhat unsettled. On the 1st a moderate southerly current was crossing the Bengal Coasts, giving moderate rain to Burmah and Bengal, but the current was apparently wholly confined to these two Provinces, and the rainfall, which was taking place in Upper India at this time, was attributable to the Bombay branch of the monsoon. On the

and the current from the Bay showed a greater inclination to penetrate into Upper India, and consequently rain fell all over Northern India. These conditions continued during the 3rd, 4th, and 5th, but after the last date the current from the Bay of Bengal became exceedingly light, and rain ceased over almost the whole of Northern India. This break lasted until the 9th, when conditions slowly changed. On the 10th a slight depression began to form at the head of the Bay. This depression continued to develop during the 11th, occasioning general rain in Burmah, Orissa, and South Bengal, and on the 12th passed across the North Orissa Coast as a well formed cyclonic storm. It gave fairly heavy rain to all parts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. This depression filled up on the 14th, after giving general rain to the whole of Northern and Central India, except the Punjab. On the 15th a fresh but very slight depression was shown in the north-west angle of the Bay. This storm passed west-north-westward through the Central Provinces, and either owing to it or to a subsequently formed disturbance, very unsettled weather prevailed at this time in Upper India. Between the 17th and 20th rain fell at nearly all stations in Northern India, the maximum fall being reported from Umballa, where $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches was measured. On the 21st the monsoon current from the Bay practically ceased to extend beyond Bengal, the air became drier throughout the whole of Northern India, and rain was almost entirely confined to Burmah, Bengal, and Assam. Westerly winds now set in over the greater part of the Gangetic Plain, and though showers still fell at some stations, the weather generally became much finer. On the 23rd fine weather prevailed, except in Lower Bengal, Assam, and Burmah, and these conditions lasted until the close of the month.

Pressure.—The mean pressure of the month was below the normal average over Burmah, Assam, Bengal, and the east of the North-Western Provinces, but above it over the west of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab generally. In the centre and south the variations from the average were less regular. In Bombay and the west of the Central Provinces there was a marked excess, and in the south of the Carnatic an even more marked deficiency, but elsewhere the variations were slight and irregular. The only serious disturbance of pressure, which occurred during the month, was the depression which was formed at the head of the Bay on the 10th and 11th. This storm advanced on an almost due westerly course, and broke up between Nagpur and Seoni on the 14th.

Temperature.—Over the greater part of the country September was a cool month. In East Bengal and in Assam there was an excess, varying between 0.5° and 2.5° , in Sind an excess varying between 0.2° and 1.0° , and in the Carnatic an excess varying between 0.2° and 2.2° , but in all other regions the mean temperature was below the normal average. The greatest deficiency (between 2° and 3° ;) was in the Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces.

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the month was on the whole deficient. In the east of the Punjab, in the Cis-Gangetic portions of the North-Western Provinces, in Assam, over nearly the whole of the Peninsula, except the Circars and the Carnatic and in Lower Burmah, the total rainfall was slightly above the normal, but in all other places it was short, though, generally speaking, the

deficiency was unimportant. As the rainy season of 1887 appears now to be practically over for the greater part of India, the ordinary table of rainfall has been supplemented by two columns, the first showing the normal rainfall for the four months June 1st to September 30th, the second the difference from this average of the rainfall of the present season. From these figures it will be seen that the rains of 1887 have been on the whole satisfactory. In Behar, North Bengal, Assam, Lower Bengal, Orissa, Sind, Guzerat, and Malabar the rainfall has been deficient, but except in Sind and Guzerat the amount of deficiency is unimportant when compared with the total amount received. In the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Berars, Rajputana, and the whole of the Peninsula, except Malabar, the rains have been above the average.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average, during the month of September, 1887, according to Districts as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports :—

Districts.	Number of Stations	Average Rainfall for September.	Difference from the average in September, 1887	Average Rainfall, June 1st to September 30th, 1887.	Difference from the average in 1887.
Punjab, West	7	2'44	— 0'49	15'79	+ 0'81
" East	6	4'15	+ 1'51	26'54	+ 5'56
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	14	7'40	— 0'07	41'44	+ 1'65
" " Cis-Gangetic	7	5'44	+ 0'10	28'79	+ 8'65
Behar	4	7'56	— 1'38	36'01	— 4'31
Northern Bengal	3	14'88	— 2'34	70'51	— 3'44
Assam—Cachar	5	11'41	+ 1'52	58'91	— 5'08
Lower Bengal—Chutia Nagpur	7	10'42	— 1'86	51'49	— 3'58
Orissa—Northern Circars	6	8'54	— 2'74	32'81	— 5'37
Central Provinces, South	7	9'11	— 0'75	46'43	+ 14'25
Berar—Khandesh	3	5'27	— 0'75	23'93	+ 12'25
Rajputana, Central India—Saugor and Narbudda	10	10'04	— 4'37	38'93	+ 6'22
Sind—Cutch	3	0'64	— 0'64	5'42	— 3'62
Guzerat	4	4'87	— 3'81	29'75	— 7'76
Konkan	4	10'13	+ 2'60	71'15	+ 12'62
Deccan—Hyderabad	8	5'51	+ 0'75	23'65	+ 1'55
Malabar	5	10'64	+ 0'71	96'77	— 0'38
Mysore—Bellary	6	4'77	+ 1'38	14'86	+ 2'98
Carnatic	8	3'63	— 0'27	10'79	+ 1'32
Lower Burmah	7	16'47	+ 3'42	87'66	+ 1'00
Ceylon	2	6'27	— 2'34	24'91	— 5'07

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 5th October, 1887.

for Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 640 A R
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ACCOUNT.
Railways

To

THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS BOMBAY, BENGAL THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, AND THE PUNJAB
THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, CENTRAL PROVINCES, BURMA, AND ASSAM
THE RESIDENTS AT HYDRABAD AND MYSORE
THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA.
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS
THE CONSULTING ENGINEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR RAILWAYS CALCUTTA, LUCKNOW, AND CENTRAL DIVISION

Simla, September 22, 1887.

The undersigned is directed to forward, for information, a tabulated statement of the Financial Statistics of the Indian State Railways for, and to end of the year 1886.

R C B PEMBERTON, Colonel, R E.,
Secy to the Govt of India.

No 641 A R.

Copy forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information

Also to the Publisher, *Gazette of India*, for publication in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R C B PEMBERTON, Colonel, R E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXII of 1887-88.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1886.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1886.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1887.		Total increase in 1887-88.	Total receipts in 1887-88.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th September, 1887	Oudh and Rohilkhand	683	97,110	142	646	63,654	122	20,15,407	101	27,14,480	178		2,00,928
17th ditto	Madras	801	1,44,458	168	531	1,3,141	159	31,94,967	176	34,07,176	190	1,02,309	31,887
10th ditto	South Indian	654	1,00,170	153	1,00,515	154	22,00,044	154	20,30,110	153			
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,30,740	287	1,490	4,07,993	273	1,70,75,900	509	1,76,93,341	531	6,17,742	7,98,574
10th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,63,314	354	461	1,35,000	290	61,31,056	593	54,06,612	526		2,35,138
	TOTAL	4,156	9,37,577	200	4,156	8,00,004	209	1,17,73,901	341	1,15,41,769	343		
	<i>State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies</i>												
10th September, 1887	East Indian	1,515	7,74,957	512	1,511	7,15,007	453	1,08,91,588	585	1,00,07,609	561		8,88,699
10th ditto	Patna Gaya	57	71	133	57	1,13,300	50	1,01,000	150	1,01,000	150		
10th ditto	Dindanagar Ghazipur	12	51	47	12	63	50	5,517	57	21,114	179		
10th ditto	Simla	75	57	77	75	9,113	121	1,55,405	92	1,78,420	107	22,795	13,70,000
17th ditto	Rajputana Malwa (a)	1,604	2,89,562	174	1,604	2,01,000	121	70,93,000	214	60,23,280	179		
	Bengal-Nagpur (late Nagpur-Chhattisgarh)	141	7,611	51	140	9,002	67	5,00,422	170	5,70,959	172		28,460
17th ditto	Southern Mahatta (b)	315	27,313	87	315	51,501	65	7,54,170	107	13,12,004	86	5,57,834	21,608
10th ditto	Indian Midland	42	4,372	57	42	1,111	30	12,441	45	64,049	64		
10th ditto	Lucknow Sitapur-Sihramau					4,041	35			81,582	45	81,582	
	TOTAL	3,802	11,15,733	491	3,802	10,70,050	435	2,96,00,000	345	2,80,00,004	204		16,01,200
	<i>State Lines worked by Government</i>												
10th September, 1887	Eastern Bengal (c)	116	1,90,735	315	645	1,74,270	77	31,11,803	230	32,03,853	229	1,62,050	
10th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,150	51	7	1,100	50	37,000	61	41,134	68	4,078	
10th ditto	Inhoat	246	24,159	92	246	21,300	50	6,50,000	104	7,31,077	132	45,773	
10th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	7,400	166	45	5,100	151	1,55,537	50	2,00,710	206	1,48,773	
17th ditto	Burma	3-7	34,555	107	327	4,000	143	9,100,000	100	10,31,271	109	3,00,000	
17th ditto	(Herat Company) North Western (g)	1,585	4,01,414	245	1,585	1,500,000	110	1,11,111	215	45,30,000	158		23,00,000
17th ditto	Bareilly Pilibhoet	31	1,172	46	30	900	60	4,000	50	3,000	40		3,000
3rd ditto	Jorhat	20	640	30	20	1,100	40	15,000	7	1,000	38	0,072	
17th ditto	Bilaspur-Tawa (Kaimi Umari Section)				37	1,704	47			31,308	38	31,308	
	TOTAL	3,135	7,22,537	220	3,135	5,40,000	140	1,00,000,000	7	1,45,15,000	186		17,06,004
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)			11,153	77,70,463	449	11,153	4,30,000	7,77,000,000	310	7,41,00,000	271		36,35,377
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES								3,00,000,000	150	1,00,000,000	150		
NET RECEIPTS								4,77,000,000	160	6,41,000,000	121		15,01,199
	<i>Assisted Companies</i>												
10th September, 1887	Bengal Central	125	8,51	68	125	11,000	55	5,000	1	6,00,000	94	3,453	2,95
10th ditto	Rohilkhand Kumaon	67	5,474	82	67	4,315	61	1,000	9	1,00,000	90		
10th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya (late Assam)	76	9,566	110	76	7,007	22	1,00,000	50	1,00,000	107	3,640	
10th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	21,007	96	37	20,000	75	5,00,000	130	9,40,000	112	40,901	
10th ditto	Tarakpur	2	100	14	2	4,000	200	1,00,000	20	1,00,000	210	7,100	
	TOTAL	513	50,000	93	513	57,000	90	1,00,000,000	117	1,00,000,000	111	97,350	
	<i>Native States</i>												
17th September, 1887	Bhavnagar Gondal	103	10,500	50	103	11,400	55	4,500	105	4,500	107	1,107	
17th ditto	Jodhpore	94	2,000	39	124	4,500	33	5,000	57	1,00,000	54		
10th ditto	H. H. the Nizam	208	2,000	105	208	2,000	100	5,000	100	6,000	143	7,100	
10th ditto	Mysore	140	1,000	50	140	2,000	60	1,000	60	2,000	60	2,000	
10th ditto	Miri	41	1,000	12	41	1,000	30	1,000	37	6,000	45	45,000	
17th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar	53	2,000	37	53	1,000	34	7,000	55	7,000	54		2,100
17th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mahana Vadnagar				21	700	33			16,710	35	16,710	
	TOTAL	688	40,000	67	613	55,000	68	14,000,000	91	16,000,000	91	2,33,101	

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Ahmednagar State Railway.

(b) Includes the Bellary-Krishna State Railway.

(c) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaimuri-Dharrila, and Assam-Bihar State Railways.

(d) Return not received.

(e) Total receipts from 1st July to 25th August, 1886.

(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th August, 1887.

(g) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura Patiala State Railways.

(h) Calculated on percentage used for the corresponding period of 1886.

SIMLA

8th 6th October, 1887.

JAMES RAMSAY,

Offg. Under Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, Simla.

Statements appended to Home Department Resolution
No. $\frac{23}{1609-19}$, dated the 7th October, 1887.

GENERAL SUMMARY SHOWING the DISTRIBUTION of the PRISONERS of ALL CLASSES

1		2			3			4			5		
		Place of confinement			Prisoners remained at the commencement of the year.			Prisoners received during the year.			TOTAL.		
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Central Jails	District Jails	Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
Madras	1885	7	22	317	7,651	347	8,011	51,310	4,123	55,163	55,904	4,510	63,504
	1886	7	23	317	8,167	328	8,515	50,586	4,036	51,022	58,773	4,304	63,137
Bombay	1885	1	26*	30	6,916	374	7,320	43,526	2,827	46,353	50,472	3,201	53,673
	1886	1	25*	21	7,070	353	7,403	42,058	2,649	44,737	49,155	2,982	52,140
Bengal	1885	7	39	84	11,833	521	15,351	76,832	4,021	80,853	91,665	4,542	96,207
	1886	7	39	81	14,569	507	15,076	71,113	3,523	77,966	89,012	4,030	93,042
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1885	7	45	21	19,160	1,017	20,177	77,133	4,392	81,825	96,593	5,109	102,002
	1886	6	45	23	18,398	955	19,353	81,738	4,878	86,616	100,136	5,833	105,969
Punjab	1885	2	32	20	10,389	322	10,721	40,184	1,319	41,833	50,873	1,681	52,554
	1886	2	32	21	10,337	317	10,651	45,087	1,484	46,571	55,421	1,801	57,223
Central Provinces	1885	3	15	1	3,133	207	3,310	10,516	1,151	11,667	13,049	1,358	15,007
	1886	3	15		3,161	237	3,398	13,653	1,359	15,012	16,814	1,596	18,410
Burma	1885	2	10	3	6,716	83	6,799	20,517	636	21,153	27,233	710	27,962
	1886	3	9	3	8,084	84	8,168	26,601	648	27,339	31,775	732	35,507
Assam	1885	..	9	18	1,318	41	1,380	7,038	310	7,378	8,886	381	8,767
	1886	..	9	13	1,323	43	1,366	7,666	369	8,035	8,989	412	9,401
Coorg	1885	..	1	25	102	5	107	1,094	116	1,210	1,196	121	1,317
	1886	...	1	26	100	5	105	947	74	1,021	1,047	79	1,126
Hyderabad and signed Districts	1885	3	6	2	978	40	1,018	3,035	195	3,230	4,013	235	4,248
	1886	3	4	2	1,070	48	1,118	2,828	187	3,015	3,898	235	4,133
GRAND TOTAL	1885	32	205	520	71,259	3,007	74,266	331,815	19,150	350,965	403,074	22,167	425,231
	1886	32	202	514	72,299	2,857	75,156	315,727	19,207	364,934	418,026	22,064	440,090

* Includes one extra-mural labour gang

1.

CONFINED in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1885 and 1886.

6			7			8			NAME OF PROVINCE
Discharged from all causes.			Remained at the end of the year			Total daily average of prisoners in the whole Province			
Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females	Total	
50,607	4,182	54,989	8,187	328	8,515	7,937	375	8,312	1885 } Madras
50,807	4,002	54,809	7,966	362	8,328	7,961	353	8,214	1886 }
43,402	2,868	46,270	7,070	333	7,403	6,908	317	7,225	1885 } Bombay
42,722	2,714	45,436	6,136	268	6,701	6,830	311	7,141	1886 }
77,096	4,035	81,131	14,569	507	15,076	14,612	545	15,157	1885 } Bengal
74,819	3,594	78,413	14,193	476	14,669	14,330	476	14,806	1886 }
78,105	4,454	82,559	18,398	955	19,353	18,776	997	19,773	1885 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh
80,311	4,495	84,806	19,425	938	20,363	19,262	993	20,255	1886 }
40,559	1,361	41,920	10,311	317	10,628	10,377	339	10,716	1885 } Punjab
43,922	1,178	45,100	11,602	323	11,925	10,710	333	11,043	1886 }
10,488	1,121	11,609	3,161	237	3,398	3,148	227	3,375	1885 } Central Provinces
13,135	1,328	14,463	3,679	268	3,947	3,395	256	3,651	1886 }
10,119	635	10,754	8,084	81	8,165	6,822	71	6,893	1885 } Burma
27,119	656	27,775	7,626	76	7,702	8,213	78	8,291	1886 }
7,063	338	7,401	1,323	43	1,366	1,337	41	1,378	1885 } Assam
7,538	376	7,914	1,451	22	1,473	1,310	42	1,352	1886 }
1,096	116	1,212	100	5	105	99	7	106	1885 } Coorg
946	71	1,017	101	8	109	97	7	104	1886 }
2,943	187	3,130	1,070	48	1,118	1,009	38	1,047	1885 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts
2,794	196	2,990	1,104	30	1,134	1,044	41	1,085	1886 }
830,798	19,300	850,098	72,276	2,857	75,133	71,055	2,980	74,035	1885 } GRAND TOTAL
844,043	19,310	863,353	73,983	2,754	76,737	73,082	2,800	75,882	1886 }

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the RELIGION, AGE, and PREVIOUS OCCUPATION of the CONVICTS

1		2											3								
		RELIGION											AGE								
		A				B		C		D		E		A		B		C			
		CHRISTIANS																			
NAME OF PROVINCE		Europeans	Indians	Natives	Muslims	Hindus and Sikhs	Buddhists and Jains	All others	Under 16					Under 16			16 to 40				
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Madras	1885	91	40	71	12	100	10	15,847	2,000	7				602	1,4	17,771	1,700	1,232	448		
	1886	85	33	58	7	1,000	14	17,196	2,011					1,46	121	16,135	1,678	1,046	419		
Bombay	1885	140	3	12	1	187	18	1,663	103	5,181	711	227	36	11,000	783	1,314	104				
	1886	120	16	2	180	16	5,10	138	8,038	711	33	3	17	190	3	11,920	708	1,364	144		
Bengal	1885	27	4	88	1	80	9	11,11	17	1,977	998	1	10	827	1,3	22,008	1,124	6,117	345		
	1886	292	0	114	2	12	11	1,25	1,2	1,000	860	1,09	12	1,30	1,0	22,229	1,124	6,387	338		
North Western Provinces and Oudh	1885	15	13	1	13		1,002	277	2	50	1,870	9	1	116	65	25,012	1,115	1,898	442		
	1886	21	1	23	1	7	7	070	2	7	2,11	13	3	169	63	27,131	1,860	5,332	517		
Panjab	1885	5	7	1	9	10,001	12	1,384	171	10		1,071	4	208	9	13,214	496	1,910	86		
	1886	14	4	7	1	12,01	83	1,703	11	9		1,221	70	173	12	15,138	520	2,171	72		
Central Provinces	1885	1	4	17	1	25	13	3,885	102	12	2	1,101	191	132	12	1,832	535	826	129		
	1886	5	4	18		612	68	1,650	50	10	1	1,151	200	197	53	6,076	691	880	137		
Burma	1885	198	11		92	5	602	20	384	4	10,752	1,00	17	94	9	9,962	292	1,915	73		
	1886	251	11		14	10	722	17	384	4	1,191	57	21	118	9	10,796	111	2,500	70		
Assam	1885				2		1,012	22	1,747	135	1	352	11	3	3	2,567	150	474	15		
	1886	1	1		5	5	1,129	14	1,920	136	1	371	21	16	3	2,951	102	432	10		
Coorg	1885			10		51	1	184	19		1	34	2	3		242	23	23	3		
	1886			1	1	50	1	156	10			25	3	5		246	15	22			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1885			1		330	11	1,467	115	5		22	4	1,522	104	237	16				
	1886			1		279	12	1,341	111	3	1	3	1	1,370	106	203	15				
GRAND TOTAL	1885	688	7	178	12	994	165	35,803	1,542	81,910	6,092	11,050	360	3,705	119	2,084	361	109,232	6,906	20,956	1,720
	1886	892	7	211	8	985	126	38,114	1,551	83,098	6,750	12,463	404	4,230	419	1,857	360	114,315	7,040	22,860	1,722

2.

ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1885 and 1886

		4											5			6
		PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS														
D		MALES.							FEMALES							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	TOTAL			Name of Province.
Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal Offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical art, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	Married	Unmarried	Widows	Prostitutes	M.	F.	Total	
M.	F.															
201	23	471	958	1,514	8,847	1,439	575	7,845	1,274	260	713	138	21,649	2,345	24,034	1885
249	34	418	924	1,138	8,074	1,469	836	7,277	1,181	199	751	124	20,116	2,255	22,371	1886
																} Madras.
65	4	640	175	1,172	7,108	1,079	1,188	1,693	187	47	250	94	13,288	947	14,275	1885
50	6	700	110	1,556	6,964	1,113	1,218	1,821	265	34	265	89	13,712	994	14,737	1886
																} Bombay.
837	60	1,228	1,292	3,020	17,171	1,086	567	5,581	666	37	714	156	29,557	1,573	31,530	1885
838	42	1,125	969	2,714	17,422	1,118	742	5,171	582	34	593	182	29,284	1,791	30,675	1886
																} Bengal.
500	29	666	2,596	2,379	19,025	591	353	5,293	1,335	95	624	93	30,918	2,151	32,969	1885
551	54	720	2,536	2,523	20,980	545	333	6,230	1,519	72	785	124	32,865	2,409	36,361	1886
																} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
221	10	455	233	2,147	8,537	538	671	3,002	437	27	111	96	15,583	601	16,184	1885
282	6	448	324	2,480	10,295	450	729	3,333	462	31	88	29	19,064	610	19,674	1886
																} Punjab.
61	12	161	44	585	2,892	311	808	1,114	478	50	179	30	5,351	737	6,588	1885
52	4	226	81	701	3,859	385	646	1,316	631	41	189	27	7,214	885	8,102	1886
																} Central Provinces.
118	6	294	150	348	5,426	2,163	72	3,627	272	27	43	37	12,089	379	12,468	1885
216	4	327	173	360	6,510	2,700	113	3,208	237	42	42	73	13,130	414	13,844	1886
																} Burma.
40	...	125	41	285	1,761	271	90	471	134	5	23	6	3,014	168	3,212	1885
28	1	157	58	320	2,217	203	72	400	130	10	30	6	3,427	176	3,603	1886
																} Assam.
1	...	2	...	...	77	25	...	165	16	...	9	1	259	26	285	1885
		11	9	...	64	17	...	170	13	...	2	...	274	15	289	1886
																} Coorg.
22	2	91	32	101	312	74	22	1,141	85	3	31	7	1,803	126	1,929	1885
29	2	68	20	78	312	71	11	1,037	86	1	29	8	1,627	124	1,751	1886
																} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
2,009	146	4,136	5,530	11,800	71,180	7,740	4,046	29,849	5,284	551	2,710	588	134,344	9,133	143,474	1885
2,305	153	4,209	5,256	11,980	76,717	8,105	4,700	29,966	5,426	464	2,714	661	140,843	9,265	150,108	1886
																GRAND TOTAL.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of
DECEMBER of that YEAR according to the NATURE

1			2												NUMBER ACCORDING TO	
NAME OF PROVINCE			A		B		C		D		E		F			
			Not exceeding one month		Above one month and not exceeding three months		Above three months and not exceeding six months		Above six months and not exceeding one year		Above one year and not exceeding two years		Above two years and not exceeding five years			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Madras	{	Admission { 1885	11 804	1 804	4 419	310	2 711	1 804	1 081	94	644	1 081	517	13		
		1886	10 140	1 704	4 35	200	2 61	118	95	71	54	19	312	8		
{	Remaining on the 31st December { 1885	80	21	71	44	1 077	2	818	27	911	4	1 706	47			
	1886	125	35	72	4	805	1	61	20	811	30	1,445	47			
Bombay	{	Admission { 1885	7 15	1 7	2 201	201	2 2 121	1 11	5	877	18	440	9			
		1886	4 1	1	2 01	18	2 2 131	1 1	12	77	10	437	10			
{	Remaining on the 31st December { 1885	0	2	71	31	81	41	1 064	1	1 10	1	96	72			
	1886	1	1	4 7	21	5 1	45	95	2	1 08 4	2	1,130	50			
Bengal	{	Admission { 1885	11 1	71	1 971	91	4 7	18	1 1	1	2 101	54	1 005	14		
		1886	12 01	74	1 1	18	4 1 7	101	1 1	8	1 1 50	51	911	19		
{	Remaining on the 31st December { 1885	2	30	1 09	4	1 5 7	90	2 205	9	2 817	77	2 559	61			
	1886	2 1	15	1 01	4	1 1 11	74	2 171	11	2 80 70	70	2 609	62			
North Western Provinces and Oudh	{	Admission { 1885	10 971	1 0 7	1 005	2	1 145	207	1 81	1 1	2 52	7	1 195	40		
		1886	11 6 1	1 5	1 12	5 1	1 1 1	101	1 1	1	2 91	9	1 1 40	30		
{	Remaining on the 31st December { 1885	721	40	1 11	10	1 9 0	115	2 98 8	13	3 71	121	1 415	161			
	1886	1 5	49	1 1 1	84	2 311	1	8 2	121	1 1 1	117	1 669	132			
Punjab	{	Admission { 1885	3 70	17	2 8 1	1 9	2 2 0	1 1	2 705	7	1 1 1	28	7 70	10		
		1886	1 11	198	1 101	141	1 17	11	11	11	1 1	1	916	18		
{	Remaining on the 31st December { 1885	2 9	8	1 7 7	2	1 3	42	1 67	10	2 1	8	1 1 1	50			
	1886	9 0	12	5 7	2	1 3 5	1	2 087	41	2 9 9	32	1 74	42			
Central Provinces	{	Admission { 1885	1 70	17	1 7 1	17	1 3	100	60	4	30	1	157	11		
		1886	2 1 1	114	1 9 1	12	1 5 7	110	65	10	4	21	235	19		
{	Remaining on the 31st December { 1885	1 1	1	3 27	2	1 11	8	408	3	4 70	29	511	85			
	1886	201	39	4	1	90	11	2 25	3	4 20	2	526	34			
Burma	{	Admission { 1885	2 8 1	210	2 029	8	2 9 8	207	2 101	17	1 081	1	6 7	1		
		1886	2 1 1	2 1	1 750	70	2 8 9	91	1 1 1	1	1 119	9	1 008	2		
{	Remaining on the 31st December { 1885	2 2	17	1 1	19	1 201	1	1 1 5	1	1 012	1	1 610	5			
	1886	2 1	17	3 1	10	1 000	15	917	9	1 600	1	1 503	3			
Assam	{	Admission { 1885	1 1 7	121	742	2	1 75	6	281	7	163	2	60	3		
		1886	1 1 5	125	72	30	408	8	210	6	245	4	109	3		
{	Remaining on the 31st December { 1885	7	8	1 28	6	1 79	2	187	4	215	5	245	5			
	1886	9	4	1 1	5	1 54	5	192	4	287	4	240	8			
Ceylon	{	Admission { 1885	1 10	14	54	8	14	2	6	3	3	1	15	8		
		1886	112	2	91	8	1	1	16	3	5	1	22	1		
{	Remaining on the 31st December { 1885	15	1	9	1	4	1	4	2	5	1	23	1			
	1886	2	1	17	1	14	1	11	3	5	1	23	1			
Hyderabad and Ajmer-Merwatta	{	Admission { 1885	681	61	381	3	365	14	115	6	107	1	66	1		
		1886	576	63	326	30	36	20	111	4	122	1	86	1		
{	Remaining on the 31st December { 1885	21	9	86	8	1 14	4	127	6	196	3	297	6			
	1886	18	4	69	7	187	5	120	4	225	2	228	8			
GRAND TOTAL	{	Admission { 1885	40 989	5 236	27 970	1,915	23 48	1 003	15 796	531	9 650	218	4 881	102		
		1886	51,904	5,145	28,971	1,806	24,591	1,058	16 429	425	8,756	244	5,323	104		
{	Remaining on the 31st December { 1885	2 757	205	4 911	315	9 192	446	10 669	396	13 695	352	12,900	448			
	1886	2,624	193	5,125	305	12,296	446	11,195	325	14,802	310	13,170	383			

3.

BRITISH INDIA DURING the YEARS 1885 and 1886, and THOSE REMAINING on the 31st and LENGTH of SENTENCE.

LENGTH OF SENTENCE

O		H		I				J		Total				
Above five years and not exceeding ten years		Exceeding ten years		SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS				Sentenced to death						
				A		B								
				For life		For a term								
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
292	5	6		93	22	37		6		21 64	2 39	24 031	1885	Admission
145	4	5		86	8	18		49		20 116	2 25	22 371	1886	
1 009	30	110	1	950	21	159	1	13		7 049	245	7 34	1885	Remaining on the 31st December
1,098	34	137	1	520	21	210	1	14	1	6 990	291	7 281	1886	
62	5			79	5	81	1	5	2	17 26	987	14 27	1885	Admission
81	1	10		121	11	57	2	40		13 54	891	14 43	1886	
591	21	67		311	27	150	1	1		6 427	304	6 731	1885	Remaining on the 31st December
461	25	101	2	31	28	381	20	1			250	6 24	1886	
274	1	8		108	5	81	1	51	1	29 9 7	1 73	31 59	1885	Admission
212	3	9		86	6	76		7		21 284	1 391	40 67	1886	
1 615	38	162		145	9	135		1		17 311	460	13 821	1885	Remaining on the 31st December
1,655	29	111		149	14	158		10		11 081	354	1 4	1886	
301	11	12		206	19	104	2	90	1	23 81	2 151	32 969	1885	Admission
347	6	6		185	24	104	4	71		15 88	2 177	76 34	1886	
1 940	96	165	10	592	70	310	2	29	1	16 9	694	17 52	1885	Remaining on the 31st
1 714	73	157	16	667	70	334	27	6	2	18 31	843	10 114	1886	
109	5	4		67	1	25	1	11		15 75	601	16 184	1885	Admission
184	5	14		123	9	32		10	4	18 061	610	1 679	1886	
879	32	91	1	21	3	127	11	40		9 50	231	9 731	1885	Remaining on the 31st
950	32	83		304	42	147	10	44		10 44	231	10 731	1886	
40	3	4		27	9	12		18	1	5 831	737	6 788	1885	Admission
34	4	4		37	9			21		7 311	836	8 102	1886	
345	18	12	1	114	9	91				3 00	223	3 22	1885	Remaining on the 31st
365	19	52	1	1 6	10	97				3 191	261	3 75	1886	
250	1	15		67						12 053	779	12 664	1885	Admission
746		98		912		6 8	1	10		11 130	414	1 844	1886	
912	9	60		60		76		5		7 371	70	7 441	1885	Remaining on the 31st December
799	3	39		298		311		21		7 26	69	7 318	1886	
21				14	1	7		4		3 031	165	3 19	1885	Admission
15				5		9		7		1 12	176	9 609	1886	
122	3	6		24	2	11				1 171	38	1 212	1885	Remaining on the 31st
129	1	5		10	1	11				1 31	32	1 34	1886	
2				1						2 39	28	25	1885	Admission
2								2		371	19	249	1886	
18				7						1 22	10	142	1885	Remaining on the 31st
14								2		16	5	6	1886	
34	2			15	3			5		1 311	126	1 92	1885	Admission
11	1			5	4			4		1 62	124	1 731	1886	
165	4	17		24	4		2	1		1 04	46	1 091	1885	Remaining on the 31st
152	3	17		35	6	1		3		1 03	39	1 07	1886	
1 369	39	49		705	85	404	5	445	15	174 311	9 133	143 474	1885	Admission
1 797	24	147		1,560	71	960	7	445	18	140,841	9 205	150 106	1886	
7,631	248	720	13	2,101	179	1 358	73	113	4	68 019	2 628	68,647	1885	Remaining on the 31st
7,424	218	733	20	2,770	199	1,765	69	100	6	68,117	2,475	70,502	1886	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONFLICTS admitted into the JAILS of BRITISH

1 NAME OF PROVINCE		2 NUMBER ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR			3 NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.								
					A			B.		C		D.	
					Once		Twice		More than twice.		Total.		Total.
		M	F.	Total	M	F	M	F.	M	F	M.	F.	
Madras	1885	21,040	2,385	24,031	1,313	56	382	25	299	16	2,014	97	2,111
	1886	20,116	2,255	22,371	1,114	78	426	53	390	12	2,262	113	2,375
Bombay	1885	13,288	987	11,275	1,185	43	418	20	360	27	1,963	90	2,053
	1886	13,542	899	14,135	1,180	29	361	14	416	50	1,957	93	2,050
Bengal	1885	29,957	1,573	31,530	2,637	82	553	15	319	8	3,539	105	3,644
	1886	29,281	1,391	30,675	2,620	62	568	13	303	17	3,497	92	3,589
North-Western and Oudh. Provinces	1885	30,518	2,151	32,969	2,151	83	700	26	594	16	3,514	125	3,639
	1886	33,865	2,499	36,364	2,205	95	799	22	640	21	3,734	141	3,875
Punjab	1885	15,583	601	16,184	1,586	29	418	10	328	7	2,362	46	2,408
	1886	18,064	610	18,674	1,516	21	186	4	313	..	2,345	25	2,370
Central Provinces	1885	5,851	737	6,588	412	30	117	17	116	4	645	51	696
	1886	7,214	888	8,102	568	17	165	8	123	11	856	66	922
Burma	1885	12,090	379	12,468	1,461	6	396	2	170	..	2,031	8	2,039
	1886	13,130	414	13,544	1,181	9	370	3	181	1	1,732	13	1,745
Assam	1885	3,014	168	3,212	262	3	42	1	14	..	318	4	322
	1886	3,127	176	3,603	281	2	52	2	22	..	357	4	361
Coorg	1885	250	26	285	17	..	..	..	3	..	20	..	20
	1886	274	15	289	12	..	4	..	..	..	16	..	16
Hyderabad Assigned Dis- tricts	1885	1,803	126	1,920	218	6	71	..	46	1	335	7	342
	1886	1,627	121	1,731	175	6	50	5	54	..	279	11	290
GRAND TOTAL	1885	134,311	9,133	143,474	11,268	338	3,223	116	2,249	79	16,740	533	17,273
	1886	140,843	9,265	150,108	11,312	349	3,281	94	2,142	115	17,035	558	17,593

INDIA during the YEARS 1895 and 1896 who had been PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

4			5						NAME OF PROVINCE.	
RATIO PER CENT. OF COLUMN 3 D TO COLUMN 2.			JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SEC- TION 309 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).							
			A			B				
			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously con- victed.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
9.81	4.06	8.78	662	154	816	67	3	70	1885	} Madras.
11.24	5.01	10.61	436	124	560	57	2	59	1886	
14.8	9.1	14.4	227	36	263	11	2	13	1885	} Bombay.
14.4	10.4	14.1	190	35	225	9	...	9	1886	
11.81	6.67	11.55	315	40	355	28	...	28	1885	} Bengal.
11.94	6.61	11.70	226	45	273	17	1	18	1886	
11.40	5.61	11.03	3.2	51	373	73	3	76	1885	} North-Western Provinces & Oudh.
11.02	5.61	10.65	353	54	407	72	2	74	1886	
15	8	15	208	9	217	17	...	17	1885	} Punjab.
13	4	13	173	12	185	15	...	15	1886	
11.02	6.92	10.56	125	31	156	16	...	16	1885	} Central Provinces.
11.87	7.43	11.38	197	53	250	27	1	28	1886	
16.79	2.11	10.35	94	8	102	4	...	4	1885	} Burma
12.90	3.14	12.00	118	9	127	5	...	5	1886	
10.44	2.38	10.02	3	3	6	1885	} Assam.
10.42	2.27	10.02	16	2	18	...	...	...	1886
8.87	...	7.79	2	...	2	1885	} Coorg.
6.79	...	6.83	5	...	5	...	..	...	1886
16.6	5.5	17.7	18	4	22	1885	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
17.1	6.8	16.5	25	1	26	...	..	...	1886
12.46	5.83	12.04	1,976	336	2,312	216	8	224	1885	} GRAND TOTAL.
12.09	6.02	11.72	1,741	335	2,076	202	6	208	1886	

STATEMENT SHOWING the EMPLOYMENT of the CONVICTS in the JAILS

1	2	3	4	5	6						
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	A	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED					
					On remunerative labour	ON PRISON DUTIES.					Jail Repairs.
						B Prison officers	C Prison servants.	D Gardening	E Employed in preparing article for use or consumption in jails, e.g. wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison-clothing, &c.		
Madras	1885	215	6,609	196	163	273	613	1,025	709	1,189	317
	1886	173	6,730	191	170	321	663	977	586	1,062	314
Bombay	1885	72	6,523	168	252	286	235	560	318	699	198
	1886	69	6,449	166	237	317	250	544	320	616	245
Bengal	1885	138	13,600	757	1,045	829	821	1,435	742	583	238
	1886	142	13,339	649	1,077	558	913	1,507	757	631	267
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1885	239	17,209	521	932	0 45	661	2,128	1,225	2,089	1,455
	1886	291	18,110	512	947	5	612	1,980	1,188	2,385	1,584
Punjab	1885	132	9,068	256	143	...	170	1,093	361	918	379
	1886	140	9,829	266	217	...	228	926	400	1,208	377
Central Provinces	1885	26	3,169	128	100	50	150	280	138	244	215
	1886	25	3,384	136	80	50	113	284	114	215	201
Burma	1885	90	5,267	262	48	206	419	373	183	209	57
	1886	99	5,793	315	114	337	493	404	196	361	47
Assam	1885	5	1,261	83	49	...	65	114	88	64	20
	1886	6	1,206	78	43	0 03	61	114	72	56	17
Coorg	1885	4	55	5	...	...	8	10	2	5	8
	1886	2	07	5	...	...	7	11	3	5	10
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1885	16	863	15	21	28	42	90	85	140	17
	1886	19	894	12	20	4	57	97	88	146	21
GRAND TOTAL	...	987	64,394	2,301	2,753	1,672 45	3,184	7,109	3,581	6,199	2,698
	...	969	66,810	2,319	2,925	1,592 03	3,433	6,864	3,798	6,788	2,668

and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1885 and 1886.

ON WORKING DAYS.						7	8				Name of Province
ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K	L	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, Private Individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department	RATIO PER CENT ON (COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS				
Additions and alterations.		New Jails.		Manufactures.	Public Works.		Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (to K)		
G	H	I	J								
Under Superintend- ent	Under Public Works Department	Under Superintend- ent	Under Public Works Department								
178	70	210	97	1,534		126	9 15	15 29	22 90	1885	Madras.
190	4	10	64	1,800	20	88	9 54	14 51	28 06	1886	
84	41	...	57	2,188	1,006	401	3 6	8 6	33 5	1885	Bombay
164	11		14	2,025	1,077	398	10	8 1	31 1	1886	
616	149	40	0 40	9 311		1	6 0	10 54	46 62	1885	Bengal
799	162	25	26	5 972		0 05	6 81	11 30	44 76	1886	
1,477		2,290	29	4,351	65	17	3 82	12 32	25 19	1885	North-Western Provinces and Oudh
1,851	22	1 893	22	5,037	10	72	3 34	10 92	27 80	1886	
...	36	226	..	4 810	1,320	55	2	11	50	1885	Punjab
...	50			4,704	1,336	43	2	9	48	1886	
95	33	..	...	1,735	...	0 11	4 71	8 55	54 77	1885	Central Provinces
120	18		...	2,003	1		4 23	8 65	50 17	1886	
...	30	.		3,465	40	246	7 93	7 01	65 51	1885	Burma.
37	00		23	3,057	8	180	8 51	6 97	63 13	1886	
13	2	3	9	126	127	197	5 17	9 00	10 00	1885	Assam
15	45	78	40	130	3 33	229	5 04	9 49	10 79	1886	
...	2			25		1	11 72	10 37	15 31	1885	Coorg
...		..		28	..	10	10 28	16 41	42 57	1886	
25	31	.	...	369	...	...	4 9	10 4	42 7	1885	Hyderabad Assigned Districts
5	48	...	1	397	0 63	0 60	6 3	10 8	44 4	1886	
2,468	394	2,769	191 40	24,944	2,858	1,070 44	4 94	11 04	38 67	1885	GRAND TOTAL.
2,190	384 45	2,102 78	149 46	26,908	2,845 68	1,020 41	5 21	10 42	80 36	1886	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFENCES COMMITTED BY THE CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENTS YEARS

1		2			3			4												5		
NAME OF PROVINCE		Average daily number of convicts			Criminal offences			BRANCHES OF JAIL RULES.												Total.		
								Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.			Offences relating to work			Other offences against prison discipline								
		M	I	Total	M	I	Total	M	F	Total	M	I	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total			
Madras	1885	6,910 05	328 60	7,238 74	9	9	18	8	1,005	1,253	8	1,261	1,941	88	1,029	4,280	74	4,354				
	1886	6,912 07	305 77	7,218 70	1	10	10	8	1,030	881	8	889	2,041	63	2,104	3,927	78	4,005				
Bombay	1885	4,291	918	5,209	27	25	52	131	4	135	1,795	49	1,844	1,001	76	1,077	2,827	120	2,947			
	1886	6,245	287	6,532	20	20	40	570	1	571	2,010	27	2,037	1,067	88	1,155	3,006	118	3,124			
Bengal	1885	15,398 16	470 70	15,868 86	17	3	20	2,084	16	2,100	25,218	574	25,792	10,801	663	11,464	47,541	1,345	48,886			
	1886	15,090 36	421 13	15,511 49	61	2	63	3,143	21	3,164	21,584	418	21,992	15,030	427	15,457	39,017	895	40,512			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1885	17,361 25	937 25	18,298 50	11	31	42	844	1	845	2,622	115	2,737	2,895	120	3,015	6,348	234	6,582			
	1886	17,082 0	955 50	18,037 50	34	34	68	844	10	854	2,605	88	2,693	2,682	96	2,778	6,308	188	6,496			
Punjab	1885	9,468	909	10,377	50	80	130	141	1	142	4,501	1,574	6,075	1,254	34	1,288	6,463	2,619	9,082			
	1886	9,680	287	9,967	37	17	54	1,516	10	1,526	11,246	1,370	12,616	1,630	41	1,671	14,731	1,621	16,352			
Central India	1885	2,984 52	218 00	3,202 52	40	0	40	231	1	232	1,166	75	1,241	893	115	1,008	2,380	161	2,541			
	1886	3,211 51	343 63	3,555 14	25	0	25	412	6	418	1,099	60	1,159	1,018	91	1,109	3,404	166	3,570			
Burma	1885	6,567	66	6,633	20	20	40	1,473	4	1,477	2,075	2	2,077	3,184	5	3,189	6,772	9	6,781			
	1886	7,354	66	7,420	0	9	9	1,613	3	1,616	3,111	8	3,119	3,426	3	3,429	6,310	9	6,319			
Assam	1885	1,241 31	37 20	1,278 51	44	14	58	130	1	131	604	12	616	167	2	169	608	16	624			
	1886	1,160 51	37 27	1,197 78	42	32	74	118	2	120	507	12	519	235	3	238	787	17	804			
Coorg	1885	76 31	6 41	82 72	1	1	2	20	1	21	15	3	18	23	2	25	87	6	93			
	1886	81 50	6 96	88 46				18		18	8		8	21		21	47		47			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1885	980 86	35 41	1,016 27	4	5	9	70		70	114		114	142	2	144	758	2	760			
	1886	1,008 89	42 05	1,050 94	5	5	10	68	1	69	177	1	178	190	6	196	830	8	838			
Grand Total	1885	85,237 36	2,721 44	87,958 80	403	9	412	2,000	37	2,037	70,218	8,372	48,687	20,747	1,065	50,752	4,677	55,429				
	1886	86,453 10	2,637 29	89,090 39	237	8	245	2,480	60	2,540	43,853	1,976	45,829	27,630	820	28,470	21,183	2,894	24,077			

* Includes 11,466 formal warnings.

† Includes 6,801 formal warnings.

‡ Includes 21 formal warnings.

6.

INFLECTED on THEM in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the 1885 and 1886.

PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED																	NAME OF PROVINCE.
B-Bs Jail Offences																	
A			B-Bs Jail Offences												C		
By criminal courts			a			b			c			d			Total punishment		
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	
9	0	0	178	13	191	1,111	11	0	11	0	11	1	0	1	3,121	50	1885
10	10	10	104	13	117	1,011	1	107	1	107	1	107	1	107	107	107	1886
25	2	2	10	1	11	20	1	21	1	21	1	21	1	21	21	21	1885
20	20	20	1	4	5	51	1	52	1	52	1	52	1	52	52	52	1886
68	4	71	114	110	224	2	11	13	1	12	13	11,311	4	1,311	1,311	1,311	1885
42	2	11	115	59	174	85	15	100	1	101	101	10,419	64	10,419	10,419	10,419	1886
33	1	1	142	11	153	1	1	2	1	2	2	1,011	1	1,011	1,011	1,011	1885
34	1	1	110	11	121	70	1	71	1	72	72	1,011	1	1,011	1,011	1,011	1886
68	6	74	770	40	810	230	11	241	1	242	242	1,011	1	1,011	1,011	1,011	1885
58	5	63	125	11	136	6	7	13	1	14	14	1,011	1	1,011	1,011	1,011	1886
40	1	1	111	15	126	5	1	6	1	7	7	1,011	1	1,011	1,011	1,011	1885
35	6	41	116	2	118	657	11	668	1	669	669	1,011	1	1,011	1,011	1,011	1886
27	27	27	111	111	222	111	7	118	1	119	119	1,011	1	1,011	1,011	1,011	1885
16	16	16	111	111	222	111	7	118	1	119	119	1,011	1	1,011	1,011	1,011	1886
41	41	41	1	1	2	130	1	131	1	132	132	1,011	1	1,011	1,011	1,011	1885
22	22	22	13	1	14	14	1	15	1	16	16	1,011	1	1,011	1,011	1,011	1886
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1,011	1	1,011	1,011	1,011	1885
			7	7	14	1	1	2	1	2	2	1,011	1	1,011	1,011	1,011	1886
4	4	4	15	15	30	1	1	2	1	2	2	1,011	1	1,011	1,011	1,011	1885
4	4	4	20	20	40	27	27	54	1	55	55	1,011	1	1,011	1,011	1,011	1886
319	5	324	1,987	274	2,261	7,791	134	7,925	1,018	8,943	8,943	1,011	1	1,011	1,011	1,011	1885
385	8	393	5,705	181	5,886	6,008	135	6,143	1,019	7,162	7,162	1,011	1	1,011	1,011	1,011	1886
GRAND TOTAL															82,141	121	1885
															81,070	121	1886

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING
during the YEARS 1885 and 1886 (excluding cost of BUILDING NEW

1		2				3		4		5	
		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENTS.		POLICE GUARD.	
						A	B	A	B	A	B
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	1885	7,204	822	232	8,318	3,00,833	37 7 4	2,33,427	27 15 4	1,07,517	12 14 1
	1886	7,215	770	213	8,213	3,26,399	41 6 4	2,43,547	29 10 5	87,508	10 10 5
Bombay	1885	6,611	644	...	7,255	1,89,681	26 2 4	2,09,783	28 14 8	59,875	8 4 0
	1886	6,532	612	..	7,144	1,83,942	25 11 11	2,08,315	29 2 6	50,600	7 1 4
Bengal	1885	13,757	1,169	251	15,177	3,65,346	24 7 8	1,42,863	29 2 10	*	*
	1886	13,505	1,075	226	11,906	3,31,687	22 14 8	4,67,459	31 8 5	*	*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1885	18,289	1,242	212	19,773	2,70,765	13 13 4	3,89,573	19 11 2	1,20,211	6 1 3
	1886	18,616	1,421	215	20,255	3,03,672	15 2 5	3,73,002	18 6 8	1,22,439	6 0 9
Punjab	1885	9,797	795	124	10,716	1,97,262	18 9 10	2,62,063	24 7 4	85,814	8 0 2
	1886	9,977	981	115	11,073	2,27,981	20 12 10	2,71,254	24 6 6	83,878	7 1 2
Central Provinces	1885	3,210	128	37	3,375	67,723	20 4 7	70,619	20 14 9	17,646	5 3 7
	1886	3,456	154	41	3,651	88,862	25 6 0	71,528	19 6 8	17,616	4 12 0
Burma	1885	6,653	182	61	6,896	1,91,679	28 0 8	1,77,764	21 5 3	..	...
	1886	7,420	813	58	8,291	2,30,186	27 15 4	1,67,174	19 15 4	..	...
Assam	1885	1,276	87	15	1,378	52,782	38 11 5	23,304	16 11 6	29,901	21 12 1
	1886	1,287	109	17	1,413	52,252	37 7 1	21,133	17 1 4	29,051	20 9 0
Coorg	1885	82	20	4	106	4,247	40 3 5	2,430	23 0 10	1,774	16 12 9
	1886	87	11	3	104	4,200	43 3 5	2,395	22 14 9	1,772	16 15 4
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1885	1,015	26	4	1,045	22,975	22 0 10	24,001	22 15 4	7,148	6 13 4
	1886	1,048	35	5	1,088	26,539	24 8 6	22,175	20 6 5	7,101	6 8 6
GRAND TOTAL	1885	67,981	5,115	970	74,066	16,63,333	22 12 1	18,25,827	24 10 5	4,29,976	5 12 10
	1886	69,143	5,996	899	76,038	17,78,720	23 10 9	18,48,282	24 4 11	3,99,995	5 4 2

* The Jails in Bengal were guarded by warders will not agree with the daily average number shown in column 8 of Statement No. I as the average number of prisoners in the Diamond Mugh.

7.

*the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA
JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS or REPAIRS).*

6			7		8		9	10	NAME OF PROVINCE
HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	
A	B	C	A	B	A	B			
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength.			
Rs.	Rs. A P.	Rs A P.	Rs.	Rs A. P	Rs	Rs A P	Rs	Rs A P	
17,618	2 1 9	91 12 2	23,164	2 14 2	54,653	6 8 9	7,37,212	89 4 11	1885 } Madras
18,663	2 4 4	93 5 0	25,411	3 3 6	47,386	5 12 2	7,18,807	91 2 10	1886 }
10,490	1 7 2	60 10 2	22,153	3 0 10	45,559	0 4 6	5,37,541	74 1 6	1885 } Bombay
10,670	1 7 11	63 8 2	18,122	2 8 7	41,454	6 3 7	5,16,103	72 3 10	1886 }
49,363	3 4 0	63 13 3	69,741	4 10 0	1,03,216	6 12 9	10,30,592	67 14 5	1885 } Bengal.
42,899	2 14 3	66 1 1	60,051	4 1 10	1,02,139	6 14 2	10,07,235	67 14 11	1886 }
20,178	1 0 4	35 1 5	36,305	1 13 5	43,494	2 3 3	8,80,526	41 8 6	1885 } North-Western Prov- inces and Oudh.
19,927	0 15 9	36 3 5	44,147	2 2 1	43,602	2 1 8	9,05,849	44 11 7	1886 }
15,924	1 7 9	60 12 5	24,027	2 3 10	58,847	5 7 10	6,43,937	60 1 5	1885 } Punjab.
10,479	1 7 10	56 3 10	20,627	1 13 10	41,900	3 13 7	6,61,119	59 11 3	1886 }
3,829	1 2 1	29 15 10	14,819	4 3 8	19,703	5 13 5	1,94,339	57 9 4	1885 } Central Provinces.
5,532	1 8 1	41 1 1	15,418	4 7 4	24,830	6 12 4	2,23,816	61 4 9	1886 }
18,375	2 10 8	69 9 8	11,922	1 12 8	28,932	4 3 2	4,18,672	60 11 5	1885 } Burma.
22,346	2 11 1	65 8 6	18,982	2 8 11	60,490	7 4 9	4,97,479	60 0 0	1886 }
3,699	2 10 11	35 11 3	8,193	6 0 2	7,884	5 11 6	1,25,853	91 4 11	1885 } Assam
3,189	2 4 1	41 8 6	7,570	5 6 9	8,207	5 11 0	1,21,102	88 2 1	1886 }
36	0 5 5	5 2 3	496	4 11 0	885	5 6 0	9,868	93 6 11	1885 } Coorg
28	0 4 4	5 2 2	512	4 11 4	869	8 5 1	9,776	93 9 8	1886 }
1,898	1 2 11	84 5 4	3,765	3 11 4	4,408	4 3 5	63,535	60 12 5	1885 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts
1,011	0 14 10	79 10 8	4,477	4 4 5	3,840	3 8 6	65,113	59 15 1	1886 }
1,40,770	1 14 5	59 0 5	2,14,588	2 11 4	3,67,581	4 15 5	46,42,075	62 10 9	1885 } GRAND TOTAL.
1,40,744	1 13 7	60 1 11	2,15,820	2 13 4	3,76,817	4 15 4	47,59,878	62 9 7	1886 }

guards during 1885 and 1886.
Jail was calculated by the actual number of days it remained open during the year.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NET COST of PRISONERS in the JAILS

1				2		3		4					
NAME OF PROVINCE.				Total cost of main- tenance (column 9, Statement 7).		Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, Statement 7).		Total cash earnings.					
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.				
Madras	...		{	1885	7,37,212	0	0	88	4	11	52,123	0	0
				1886	7,46,867	0	0	91	2	10	31,861	5	0
Bombay	{	1885	5,37,541	0	0	71	1	6	1,20,528	8	0
				1886	5,16,103	0	0	72	3	10	1,10,930	9	0
Bengal	{	1885	10,30,592	0	0	67	11	5	3,65,202	2	0
				1886	10,07,235	0	0	67	11	11	2,53,338	9	0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh			{	1885	8,50,526	0	0	14	8	6	2,83,719	10	0
				1886	9,05,549	0	0	41	11	7	2,74,237	0	0
Punjab	{	1885	6,13,937	0	0	60	1	5	2,29,570	4	0
				1886	6,61,119	0	0	59	11	3	1,78,959	5	0
Central Provinces	{	1885	1,94,339	0	0	57	9	4	48,037	12	0
				1886	2,23,816	0	0	61	4	9	56,386	11	0
Burma	{	1885	1,18,672	0	0	60	11	5	1,63,587	1	0
				1886	1,97,176	0	0	60	0	0	1,84,653	4	0
Assam	{	1885	1,25,853	0	0	91	4	11	14,963	2	0
				1886	1,21,492	0	0	88	2	1	16,103	11	0
Coorg	{	1885	9,568	0	0	93	6	11	3,616	3	0
				1886	9,776	0	0	93	9	6	3,310	14	0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts			{	1885	63,535	0	0	60	12	7	10,950	8	0
				1886	65,113	0	0	59	15	1	11,395	6	0
GRAND TOTAL				1885	46,42,075	0	0	62	10	9	12,92,318	8	0
				1886	47,59,878	0	0	62	9	7	11,51,206	10	0

8.

and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1885 and 1886.

5	6	7	NAME OF PROVINCE.
Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
6 4 0	6,85,088 10 0	82 0 11	1885 } Madras.
8 14 0	7,17,005 11 0	87 4 10	1886 }
16 10 0	4,17,012 18 0	57 7 6	1885 } Bombay.
19 12 0	3,75,172 7 0	52 7 10	1886 }
24 1 0	6,65,389 14 0	43 13 5	1885 } Bengal.
17 2 0	7,53,896 7 0	50 12 11	1886 }
14 6 0	5,96,806 6 0	30 2 6	1885 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
13 2 0	6,31,612 0 0	30 9 7	1886 }
21 7 0	4,14,366 12 0	38 10 5	1885 } Punjab.
16 3 0	4,82,129 11 0	43 8 3	1886 }
14 4 0	1,46,281 4 0	43 5 4	1885 } Central Provinces.
15 7 0	1,67,429 5 0	45 13 9	1886 }
23 12 0	2,55,084 15 0	36 15 5	1885 } Burma.
22 4 0	3,12,824 12 0	37 12 0	1886 }
10 14 0	1,10,889 14 0	80 0 11	1885 } Assam.
11 6 0	1,08,888 5 0	76 12 1	1886 }
34 2 0	6,251 13 0	59 4 11	1885 } Coorg.
31 13 0	6,465 2 0	61 12 6	1886 }
10 7 0	52,584 8 0	49 5 5	1885 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
10 7 0	53,747 10 0	49 8 1	1886 }
17 7 2	33,49,756 8 0	45 3 7	1885 } GRAND TOTAL.
15 2 3	36,08,671 6 0	47 7 4	1886 }

STATEMENT SHOWING the SICKNESS and MORTALITY AMONG the PRISONERS of ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the jails, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.	Average daily strength.	Maximum population on any one day.	Number admitted into hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.	Deaths from fever.	Deaths from bowel-complaints.	Deaths from cholera.
Madras ... {	1885 11,447	8,312	8,863	5,338	191	162	11	31	11
...	1886 11,074	8,214	8,636	5,868	197	148	12	34	...
Bombay ... {	1885 12,220	7,255	11,471	4,617	178	241	34	35	21
...	1886 11,917	7,144	10,946	4,082	168	210	23	53	...
Bengal ... {	1885 21,224	15,177	21,335	23,160	774	887	124	338	157
...	1886 21,265	14,806	21,100	20,146	649	548	99	200	41
North-Western Prov. inces and Oudh. {	1885 33,115	19,773	25,448	15,378	561	432	50	121	9
...	1886 32,195	20,255	26,362	14,319	550	463	37	135	8
Punjab {	1885 14,469	10,465	12,370	10,463	262	284	35	46	...
...	1886 14,509	10,748	13,063	11,644	277	307	27	85	...
Central Provinces ... {	1885 5,060	3,375	4,186	3,313	128	255	13	88	34
...	1886 5,068	3,651	4,643	4,249	135	239	17	84	25
Burma ... {	1885 7,467	6,896	8,621	6,014	264	295	15	86	61
...	1886 7,547	8,291	9,812	6,494	341	510	24	167	34
Assam ... {	1885 3,319	1,378	2,890	3,181	104	85	7	33	8
...	1886 2,860	1,576	2,843	2,840	97	86	8	25	23
Coorg ... {	1885 111	95	125	171	5	9	1	4	...
...	1886 142	97	116	186	5	7	3	2	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. {	1885 1,345	1,045	1,259	577	15	20	4	2	1
...	1886 1,372	1,087	1,332	537	13	12	5	2	...
GRAND TOTAL ... {	1885 109,777	72,771	96,558	72,212	2,477	2,670	294	784	308
...	1886 107,958	72,869	98,943	70,365	2,432	2,530	255	767	131

in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1885 and 1886.

RATIO PER MILE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH					NAME OF PROVINCE.
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	
Of admission into hospital.	Of daily average number of sick.	Of deaths from cholera.	Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of hospital.	Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.	
642.17	22.99	1.32	18.16	19.48	1885 } Madras.
714.88	23.95	...	18.01	18.01	1886 }
636.4	23.9	2.9	30.3	33.2	1885 } Bombay.
571.4	23.5	...	29.4	29.4	1886 }
1,535.9	50.9	10.3	48.1	58.4	1885 } Bengal.
1,360.6	43.8	2.8	34.2	37.0	1886 }
777.72	28.38	0.45	21.39	21.84	1885 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
706.93	27.15	0.39	22.46	22.85	1886 }
1,000	25	...	27.14	27.14	1885 } Punjab.
1,083	26	...	28.56	28.56	1886 }
981.6	37.9	10.1	65.5	75.5	1885 } Central Provinces.
1,163.7	36.9	6.8	58.6	65.4	1886 }
672.10	36.28	8.85	33.93	42.78	1885 } Burma.
783.26	41.13	4.10	57.41	61.51	1886 }
2,308.4	75.5	5.8	55.8	61.7	1885 } Assam.
1,802.0	61.5	14.5	39.9	54.5	1886 }
1,800.37	55.48	...	94.75	94.75	1885 } Coorg.
1,921.48	56.30	...	72.31	72.31	1886 }
551.9	14.0	0.9	18.1	19.1	1885 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
494.1	11.6	...	11.0	11.0	1886 }
978.8	38.5	4.1	32.1	36.2	1885 } GRAND TOTAL.
927.4	38.1	1.7	31.6	34.3	1886 }

No. 10:
Statement showing the Condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of British India during the years 1885 and 1886.

1	2	3	4				5				6	7	
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.				NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.				Total.	NAME OF PROVINCE.	
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.			D.
Madras ... { 1885 { 1886 ...	10,523 10,783	1,093 1,444	1,188 1,193	2,990 3,021	1,638 1,719	827 961	6,643 6,895	711 600	1,372 1,256	534 445	170 144	2,787 2,445	1885 } Madras. 1886 }
Bombay ... { 1885 { 1886 ...	14,511 14,747	2,119 2,132	1,490 1,499	3,479 3,804	1,922 1,931	1,093 1,165	7,974 8,362	1,093 1,032	1,968 2,177	882 722	535 322	4,418 4,253	1885 } Bombay. 1886 }
Bengal ... { 1885 { 1886 ...	23,632 23,754	6,937 7,117	4,222 4,787	8,818 8,165	3,633 3,830	1,729 2,049	18,402 18,831	2,790 2,544	3,785 3,492	1,196 1,198	522 572	8,293 7,806	1885 } Bengal. 1886 }
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. { 1885 { 1886 ...	40,867 41,625	7,410 6,792	4,569 5,126	10,102 9,927	4,820 4,435	2,125 2,070	21,646 21,538	3,279 3,880	5,965 6,392	1,848 2,231	719 752	11,811 13,275	1885 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1886 }
Punjab ... { 1885 { 1886 ...	(a) 15,435 (b) 16,755	3,563 4,285	1,761 2,068	3,558 4,070	1,437 1,485	789 720	7,545 8,343	914 967	2,121 1,889	866 844	426 407	4,327 4,127	1885 } Punjab. 1886 }
Central Prov. { 1885 { 1886 ...	(c) 7,211 (d) 7,574	1,906 2,156	746 690	1,841 1,825	852 843	532 592	3,971 3,950	328 344	642 781	244 221	180 122	1,334 1,468	1885 } Central Provinces. 1886 }
Burma ... { 1885 { 1886 ...	(e) 11,069 12,014	1,625 1,864	1,244 1,268	2,341 2,713	1,261 1,883	600 789	5,446 6,653	1,555 1,100	1,680 1,353	572 731	211 313	4,018 3,497	1885 } Burma. 1886 }
Assam ... { 1885 { 1886 ...	2,822 2,750	355 515	512 503	565 550	290 220	142 94	1,449 1,367	330 294	433 324	183 192	72 58	1,018 868	1885 } Assam. 1886 }
Coorg ... { 1885 { 1886 ...	226 216	65 56	24 28	49 74	14 5	10 1	97 108	18 28	37 21	7 5	2 ...	64 54	1885 } Coorg. 1886 }
Hyderabad and signed Districts { 1885 { 1886 ...	(f) 1,951 (g) 1,943	223 224	217 212	576 571	310 362	177 236	1,290 1,381	102 99	238 138	68 63	30 29	438 328	1885 } Hyderabad and signed Districts. 1886 }
Grand Total ... { 1885 { 1886 ...	1,38,267 1,42,163	25,306 26,594	15,943 17,276	34,319 34,682	16,117 16,713	8,024 8,677	74,453 77,446	11,060 10,908	18,241 17,823	6,400 6,671	2,807 2,719	38,508 38,121	1885 } GRAND TOTAL. 1886 }

(a) Exclusive of the figures for the Hoshiarpur and Hazara Jails for which no detailed figures are given in the Report.

(b) Exclusive of the figures for the Hazara Jail for which no detailed figures are given in the Report.

(c) Exclusive of 77 prisoners of whose details are not given.

(d) Exclusive of 17 prisoners of whose details are not given.

(e) Exclusive of 2 prisoners who were admitted into Jail before receipt of scales.

(f) Exclusive of 13 convicts who died and one who escaped.

(g) Exclusive of 9 convicts who died and 3 who were received under the Prisoners' Testimony Act.

No. 12.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1879 to 1886.

NAME OF PROVINCE	Year	Total number of male prisoners during the year	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules	Total number of cases of corporal punishment	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners	Proportion per cent of corporal punishments to total jail punishments	NAME OF PROVINCE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	1879	39 021	7 053	2 254	5.7	31.0	Madras
	1880	25,510	5 625	1 511	5.9	26.8	
	1881	23 067	5 408	768	3.4	14.2	
	1882	20,440	3 965	400	1.9	10.0	
	1883	30 010	3 651	277	.8	7.5	
	1884	27 445	4 614	378	1.4	8.2	
	1885	20 500	4 241	271	.9	6.4	
	1886	32 301	3 947	199	.6	5.0	
	1879	39 805	4 179	1 813	4.6	43.8	
	1880	30 070	4 339	1 561	5.2	35.9	
Bombay	1881	24 271	2 267	806	3.3	35.6	Bombay
	1882	24 766	1,062	520	1.3	19.2	
	1883	21 073	1 435	120	.6	8.7	
	1884	23 138	4 353	73	.3	1.7	
	1885	22 224	2 827	61	.3	2.1	
	1886	21 898	3 646	101	.5	2.8	
	1879	70 114	50 268	8 424	11.8	16.5	
	1880	65 842	49 532	4 755	7.2	7.9	
	1881	61 898	47 806	914	1.4	1.9	
	1882	60 019	47 253	416	.7	.9	
Bengal	1883	57 176	47 362	349	.6	.7	Bengal
	1884	50 202	54 850	745	.6	.6	
	1885	60 140	47 477	747	.6	.7	
	1886	59 887	39 567	396	.7	1.0	
	1879	79 091	9 211	4 680	5.9	50.8	
	1880	69 376	8 499	4 777	6.8	56.2	
	1881	67 222	6 813	1 422	5.1	50.1	
	1882	64 188	5 265	1 562	2.5	29.7	
	1883	79 722	5 113	964	1.6	18.0	
	1884	56 711	6 158	1 031	1.8	17.1	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1885	56 132	6 348	1 000	1.8	11.7	North Western Provinces and Oudh
	1886	57 768	6 201	834	1.4	11.4	
	1879	42 098	2 477	860	2.1	3.0	
	1880	38 273	1 911	899	2.1	47.0	
	1881	36 709	3 038	1 107	3.0	53.8	
	1882	33 111	2 187	697	2.0	31.9	
	1883	30 173	1 738	432	1.4	24.5	
	1884	30 596	1 492	450	1.1	30.2	
	1885	31 037	2 103*	417	1.3	19.9	
	1886	32 500	4 198*	514†	1.7	12.2	
Punjab	1879	14 122	3 48	1 174	10.1	14.0	Punjab
	1880	12 712	5 039	1 371	10.7	27.2	
	1881	10 171	4 872	93	.9	19.6	
	1882	11 238	2 833	621	5.5	21.9	
	1883	10 176	2 112	426	4.0	17.6	
	1884	9 800	1 788	311	3.7	19.8	
	1885	9 199	1 989	100	3.2	1.1	
	1886	11 410	3 309	73	.3	11.1	
	1879	12 97	9 490	1 819	11.9	52.3	
	1880	12 631	1 978	1 133	11.1	4.0	
Central Provinces	1881	13 196	3 349	107	4.5	18.0	Central Provinces
	1882	13 750	2 197	436	1.4	20.7	
	1883	16 881	1 881	581	1.1	11.9	
	1884	16 315	7 841	609	1.7	7.8	
	1885	21 264	6 237	188	2.3	7.5	
	1886	21 936	8 294	429	1.7	5.2	
	1879	6 001	493	266	4.4	51.9	
	1880	5 516	483	218	4.5	51.3	
	1881	5 399	352	141	2.6	40.0	
	1882	5 711	521	111	2.1	21.3	
Assam	1883	5 399	7 6	119	2.1	16.3	Assam
	1884	1 713	890	196	4.1	22.0	
	1885	5 479	6 1	169	3.1	26.6	
	1886	5 673	775	183	3.2	24.2	
	1879	299	75	47	15.8	60.2	
	1880	262	44	25	9.5	56.8	
	1881	278	57	30	11.6	91.1	
	1882	278	51	29	10.4	58.8	
	1883	288*	72	21	7.2	20.1	
	1884	291	41	7	2.1	17.1	
Coorg	1885	318	40	8	2.4	16.1	Coorg
	1886	37	47	9	2.5	19.1	
	1879	3 911	2 1	208	5.2	79.7	
	1880	3 920	217	137	3.3	51.3	
	1881	3 118	308	177	5.6	41.5	
	1882	2 913	543	41	1.5	8.5	
	1883	2 663	307	11	.4	1.5	
	1884	2 433	473	32	1.3	7.1	
	1885	2 904	312	14	.5	4.5	
	1886	2 480	426	21	.7	4.0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1879	3 08 096	80 867	21 804	7.1	26.9	Hyderabad Assigned Districts
	1880	2 61 225	80 716	17 077	6.4	19.0	
	1881	2 44 563	71 450	8 921	3.6	12.1	
	1882	2 44 820	66 507	4 58	2.0	7.9	
	1883	2 45 231	66 999	3 309	1.4	4.9	
	1884	2 40 436	82 480	3 198	1.5	4.2	
	1885	2 38 498	72 217	3 075	1.3	4.2	
	1886	2 40 142	70 749	3 094	1.2	4.4	
Grand Total	1879	3 08 096	80 867	21 804	7.1	26.9	Grand Total
	1880	2 61 225	80 716	17 077	6.4	19.0	
	1881	2 44 563	71 450	8 921	3.6	12.1	
	1882	2 44 820	66 507	4 58	2.0	7.9	
	1883	2 45 231	66 999	3 309	1.4	4.9	
	1884	2 40 436	82 480	3 198	1.5	4.2	
	1885	2 38 498	72 217	3 075	1.3	4.2	
	1886	2 40 142	70 749	3 094	1.2	4.4	

* Exclusive of "formal warnings."

† Exclusive of 5 under-trial prisoners whipped.

Explanatory Notes relating to the Statement in paragraph 16 of the Resolution.

* Excluding 13 prisoners caned on the palm of their hands, and two prisoners in Subsidiary Jails, of whom the number of stripes is not shown.

† Six of these received four cuts each.

‡ The total number in 1884 was 7, and in 1880, 9, but as the classification of the stripes is not shown in the reports, these figures have been excluded from grand totals.

§ Exclusive of the total for Coorg, the omission of which is explained in foot-note (1).

(a) The total number is 199, but as the stripes of the 4 prisoners whipped in Subsidiary Jails are not classified under the headings of this statement, they have been left out of the total.

(b) Includes 5 under-trial prisoners.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the STATE of the EDUCATION of the CONVICTS IMPRISONED in, and

3

Name of Province.	OF THOSE IN COLUMN 3 THERE WERE				Daily average number of	Daily average number under instruction.
	Number imprisoned during the year.	Unable to read or write.	Able to read or write a little.	Able to read and write well.		
Madras	*10,108	8,026	1,135	647	6,761 13	1,249 69
Bombay	14,435	12,721	1,173	541	6,532	120
Bengal	30,675	26,137	3,200	1,038	13,504 48	2 17
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	36,361	34,526	1,352	486	18,615 50	751 16
Punjab	18,674	18,125	141	108	9,977	968
Central Provinces ...	8,102	7,758	211	133	3,455 53 |	10 68
Burma	.. | 13,614 |	5,333	6,821	1,690	7,420	523
Assam	3,603	3,257	289	57	1,226 78	
Coorg	289	220	41	28	87 46	75 04
Beisar	1,751	1,605	96	50	1,047 94	109 94
Grand Total ...	*138,145	118,908	14,459	4,778	68,627 82	3,715 68

* Exclusive of 11,903 convicts confined in the Madras Subidiary

* None under

13.

RELEASED from, the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA DURING the YEAR 1886.

Number released during the year who had been under instruction, in Jail	OF THOSE IN COLUMN 6 THERE WERE WHEN THEY ENTERED JAIL			OF THOSE IN COLUMN 6 THERE WERE WHEN THEY LEFT JAIL			NAME OF PROVINCE
	Unable to read and write	Able to read and write a little	Able to read and write well.	Unable to read and write	Able to read and write a little	Able to read and write well	
2,262	1,853	254	155	1,260	764	232	Madras
43	30	10			27	13	Bombay
							Bengal
1,049	769	205	75	290	597	162	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1,240	1,017	157	45	333	664	252	Punjab.
28	27			27			Central Provinces
640	212	375	62	67	411	138	Burma
							Assam.
193	153	27	13	30	120	43	Cooch
76	64	11		15	35	26	Hyderabad Assigned Dis- tricts
5,549	4,155	1,040	354	2,031	2,652	866	Grand Total.

Jails, of whom details relating to Education are not shown in the Report,
instruction.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March, 1887.

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 26th instant, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 4th October, 1887.

No. 659.—The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment.—

Mr. A. M. Lindsay to be Acting Agent at Rangoon, *vice* Mr. Gillam, who has obtained leave to Europe.

Mr. C. J. Michd on return from leave has resumed charge of Lahore Branch.

Mr. W. W. Kennedy has been appointed Acting Accountant at Bombay.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 24th September, 1887.

No. 4808.—In accordance with Section 3 of the Baluchistan Forest Law of 1886, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan hereby declares that the lands specified in the following table are constituted State Forest from the date of this Notification :—

No.	District.	Name of Forest.	BOUNDARIES.				Approximate area in acres.
			North.	South.	East.	West.	
1	Sibi.	Gulu Shahr .	Village lands of Gulu Shahr.	Waste lands	Village lands	Sind-Pishin State Railway.	725
2		Dephal .	Village lands of Gulu Shahr and Rakh Abdul Kheli.	Village lands of Dephal.	S.-P. State Railway	Village lands of Dephal and Bakra.	1,599
3		Abdul Kheli	Cultivated land of Gulu Shahr.	Rakh Dephal	Cultivated lands of Gulu Shahr	Village lands of Bakra and Gulu Shahr.	197
4		Lehri . .	Waste land .	Rakh Bakra	Village lands of Gulu Shahr and Bakra.	Waste land .	427
5		Bakra . .	Rakh Lehri .	Maskaf Nala and Rakh Nari Bank	Cultivated lands of Bakra.	Waste land	1,687
6		Nari Bank .	Rakh Bakra	Demarcated line .	Waste land and cultivated land of Dephal.	Maskaf Nala and waste land.	1,254
TOTAL AREA							5,889 acres

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH,

First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent in Baluchistan.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 29th September, 1887.

No. 3482.—Captain G. E. Money, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, availed himself, on the 12th September, 1887, of the sixty days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2797 of the 9th ultimo.

The 1st October, 1887.

No. 3515.—Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave from the 1st October to 30th November, 1887.

By Order,

F. L. PETRE,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

the Governor-General in Rajputana on the afternoon of the 24th September, 1887.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, Major,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Rajputana.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 3rd October, 1887.

No. 4.—Mr. R. White, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

A. G. BEGBIE, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Accountant General.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 30th September, 1887.

No. 84.—Mr. G. Moyle, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave for eleven days in extension of the furlough granted him in Director General's Notification No. 15, dated 4th March, 1886.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,

Director-General.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 30th September, 1887.

No. 2853 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1557 G., dated 19th August, 1887, Captain E. R. Penrose took over charge of his duties as Assistant to the Agent to

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th September, 1887.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILL- INGS PER CENT. FOR- FECTION.	4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.		
	Of 1853-54.	Of 1855-56.	Of 1862-63.	Of 1864-65.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1879.	Of 1879, 4½ per cent. For- FECTION.	Total.					
Balance of 15th September, 1887	54,100	13,67,040	26,71,100	2,25,96,200	89,56,600	2,44,04,600	2,18,34,500	8,18,30,040	42,46,700	68,95,400	9,96,79,600	11,08,21,700	1,33,800	32,200	19,28,71,840
<i>Add—</i>	...	...	...	20,500	3,500	11,000	10,000	45,000	28,500	16,000	20,500	65,000	...	...	1,10,000
Amount enforced at Madras between 16th and 30th September, 1887	...	...	...	13,000	...	5,000	...	18,000	...	...	2,500	2,500	...	...	20,500
Amount enforced at Bombay between 16th and 30th September, 1887	...	...	...	2,100	...	1,00,000	...	1,02,100	...	...	2,00,000	2,00,000	...	...	3,02,100
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th September, 1887	54,100	13,67,040	26,71,100	2,26,31,800	89,60,100	2,45,20,600	2,18,44,500	8,19,95,140	42,75,200	69,11,400	9,99,02,600	11,10,89,200	1,33,800	32,200	19,33,04,440
<i>Deduct—</i>	...	...	...	18,400	10,000	1,56,500	5,000	1,89,900	...	...	49,000	49,000	...	...	2,38,900
Amount written off in the London Registers	54,100	13,67,040	26,71,100	2,26,13,400	89,50,100	2,43,64,100	2,18,39,500	8,18,05,240	42,75,200	69,11,400	9,98,53,600	11,10,40,200	1,33,800	32,200	19,30,65,540
Balance on 30th September, 1887	54,100	13,67,040	26,71,100	2,26,13,400	89,50,100	2,43,64,100	2,18,39,500	8,18,05,240	42,75,200	69,11,400	9,98,53,600	11,10,40,200	1,33,800	32,200	19,30,65,540

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1887, to 31st July, 1887, enforced from India 5,495 lakhs, re-transferred from London 4,920 lakhs.

1st Aug. 1887, to 15th Aug. "	5	"
16th " " to 31st "	7	"
1st Sept. " to 15th Sept. "	4	"
16th " " to 30th "	3	"
	4,920	lakhs.

5,495 lakhs.
4,920 "

Balance against India . 571 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 4th October, 1887.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK;
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the fortnight ending 5th October, 1887.

	R	P
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 14th September, 1887	39,57,727	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	37,70,853	77,28,580
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the fortnight on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	10,36,358	10,36,358
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the fortnight	16,00,000	87,64,938
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
		16,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 5th October, 1887		71,64,938
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	39,57,727	
Ditto ditto Government	32,07,211	71,64,938
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	45,31,617	45,31,617

R. V. RIDDELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Calcutta Mint.

Calcutta Mint
The 6th October, 1887.

CURRENCY NOTE

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned—

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED				
Regd. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.	
1887				
W30	M38—84834	500	Kanaiyalal Ramchand, Do	
			G. H. R. HART,	

Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

BOMBAY,
The 20th September, 1887.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that in May, 1887, a treasure, consisting of twenty-five old gold coins (Virarayav fanams) valued at Rs 10-15, was found in field No. 1032 in the village of Punnam, Karur Taluq, Coimbatore District.

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are required to appear in person or by agents before the Collector at Coimbatore, on Monday, the 6th February, 1888, with a view to

the matter being enquired into and disposed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. STURROCK

Acting Collector

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

NOTICE.

The following charts have received import corrections and can be obtained from the Admiralty Chart Agent, Mr. J. Potter, of 31, Poulton London:—

Hooghly River, Calcutta to Saugor Point corrected to August, 1887. Scale m=0
Rangoon River and Approaches, corrected August, 1887. Scale m=1 35

ALFRED CARPENTER,

Commander, R.N., D.S.O.,

In charge, Marine Survey of India

MARINE SURVEY OFFICE,
BOMBAY,

The 27th September, 1887.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th September, 1887.

No. 7441.—Mr. E. A. Pereira is appointed to be Superintendent, Town Sub-Offices, Calcutta. Baboo Mohendro Nath Banerjee is appointed to be Examiner, Post Office Accounts.

The 30th September, 1887.

No. 7520.—Mr. G. R. Peter is appointed to be a 4th grade Superintendent and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster General, Madras with effect from the 22nd September, 1886.

J. W. HAM,

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 5th October, 1887.

D'Souza, S.	Ranny & Co., M.	Saupt, L.
Ferguson, S.	Banker, E. D. &	Thomas, C.
Le Fourneau, E.	Do.	Wiley, Wm.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.	Gillhooley, P.	Pisto, Leonidas N
Alcock, A. C.	Goodman, R.	Poulson, P.
Asphar, John, Mrs.	Haldford, R.	Power, A. B.
Augier, W. M.	Handcock, J.	Puteput, Mrs.
Bannister, W.	Harrison, J. E	" R. M."
Barry, F.	Hay, John...	Richardson, H. C
Barr, Henry.	Henty, A. H.	Robertson, Mr.
Biddlecombe, F.	Hind, G. B.	Sanderson, C. S
Bingham, J. M.	Hogan, B. C.	Shaw, Dr. F. C.
Birmer, M.	Hollings...	Spauling, A. H.
Blackburn, J. E.	Hunter, John.	St. H. C.
Brown, James.	Jones, W.	Staines, E. G.
Claddock, Mrs. J	Joseph, John	State, W.
Croghan, W. J.	Klaymad, Madam	Stevenson, Mrs. I
Downie, Mrs.	Clara.	Strauss, W. M.
Figell, E. A.	Knight, W. C.	Sturgeon, J.
"Enterprise"	Kinsella, Capt.	Sullivan, K. O.
Eugel, Mon.	Lamb, Esq.	Suzo, Samuel.
Fennel, Charles	Landestrut, S. S.	Thies, C. W.
Ewing, E.	Lemarchand, J. R.	Touzel, C. J. C.
Fabian, Ranny.	Londor, R.	Vald, A.
Fawcett, A.	McCarthy, C.	Van-de-Berg, J.
Fenn, Edward.	Macgregor, Stuart	Van Gruhu, Capt.
Fite, Allan.	Marphoe, Alex.	Vyall, Mrs. C. H.
Fordham, R. O.	Martin, J. I.	Wilks, E. B.
Freedman, J. J.	Norwich, B. R. E.	Wilson, W.
Gallagher, James		

Registered Letters.

Augier, M. T. W. Marmontein, H. Wilson, W.
Hucker, Geo. Pearson, John. Wright, A. C.
La Miadiriioni La Wagner, Miss Soffie.
Faretj.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office
on the 3rd October, 1887.

Bose, R. L. Creagh, Capt. B. MacCarthy, Rev. W.
Chambers, Lieut.- DePenning, G. A. McDonald.
Col. Farpe, Chap. Singh, Pallut Ram.
Chamberlain, H. W. Geddes, C. T. Willie, F. Sngt.
Collins, L.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 8th October, 1887.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	1887. 11th Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	10th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	11th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	11th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	15th "	Per P. & O. Steamer Bengal.
Rangoon and Moulmein	12th "	Per Steamer Secundra.
Akyab, Kyaukpuy, Sandoway and Rangoon.	12th "	Per Steamer Cocanada.

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 4-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 5-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کلکتہ کے یوٹائل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سوائے ان کے جو کوئی ایک مہلک بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ۔

اور عوام الناس یوٹائل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ۔

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1887

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Third Quarter ending 31st January 1887, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1886.

PARTICULARS.	For the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1887	For the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1886	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	98,31,373 15 0	91,93,824 7 2	4,27,448 7 10	...
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from November to January in the Widows' Fund	1,24,139 11 0	1,21,691 0 2	2,548 10 10	..
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	83,769 4 10	81,941 0 9	1,818 4 1	..
Entrance fees, &c, from ditto (Charges General)	305 13 6	489 0 0		133 8 6
Amount of fine imposed under rule 40A	421 15 1	929 7 6		507 8 5
Amount credited to divisible surplus	315 15 0	837 14 0		521 13 0
Amount of interest received from subscribers	1 14 0		1 14 0	...
Total Receipts ..	2,08,947 9 5	2,05,741 10 5	4,306 14 11	1,162 13 11
Grand Total ..	98,30,220 8 5	93,99,565 1 7	4,31,817 4 9	1,162 13 11
DEDUCT PAYMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	92,310 1 0	89,243 4 10	3,066 12 2	...
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	63,221 1 5	61,061 13 7	3,169 12 10	..
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies	9,747 0 4	8,349 10 6	397 9 10	..
Loss in exchange on remittances to England	15,027 4 9	15,025 10 11	1 9 10	..
Amount of fine written back	70 11 1	9 14 4	6 12 9	..
Total Payments ..	1,81,376 11 7	1,74,680 6 2	6,696 5 5	..
Net balance in favour of the Fund, exclusive of interest up n Capital	98,48,843 13 10	92,24,885 11 5	4,25,120 15 4	1,162 13 11
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to subscribers	59,760 3 0	57,529 0 0	2,231 3 0	...
	Widow's Fund	Children's Fund.	Widow's Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,531	1,018	1,539	1,026
Ditto of incumbents	444	673	419	629
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatements	1,152	776	1,116	750
	Widow's Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widow's Fund.	Children's Fund.
Net increase in Receipts .. ..	..	..	3,205 15 0	..
Ditto in Payments .. ..	..	..	6,696 5 5	..
Ditto in Balance .. ..	..	..	4,23,959 1 5	..

G. W. MACLEOD,
Accountant.

R. A. FINK,
H. RONALDSON, Auditors.
Published by order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND, Secretary,
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

ESTATE, KATHERINE SMITH, DECEASED.

All persons claiming to be next of kin, according to the statutes for the distribution of intestates' estates, of the said Katherine Smith, deceased (widow of Colonel Edward Fleetwood Smith, formerly of the 23rd Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry), late of 22, St. Mary's Road, Westbourne Park, Middlesex, England, living at the time of her death, on the 4th day of October, 1883, or to be the legal personal representatives of such of the said next of kin as are now dead, are, on or before the 31st day of December next, to come in and prove their claims at the Office of the Administrator General of Bengal, Calcutta.

H. A. ADKIN,

Offg. Solicitor to the Govt. of India.

1, ESPLANADE, WEST,

CALCUTTA,

The 4th August, 1887.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. A017810 of the reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879, for ₹10,000, originally issued in the name of Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to V. Thavasumuthu Nadar, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, was lost while the proprietor was travelling by train between Kumbakonam and Madura on the night of the 9th August, 1882. (*Vide* Notification of the *Gazette of India*, Part III, dated 2nd, 9th, and 16th December, 1882.) Payment of the above and of the interest thereupon has been in consequence stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

V. THAVASUMUTHU NADAR.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 078549 and 078550 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹1,000 each, originally (having been re-

newed) standing in the name of Radhanath Dutt and Raja Babu Dutt,* respectively, never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors.

* Authorized Agent Radhanath Dutt.

RADHANATH DUTT,

Inspector of Police,

* *Mandla, Central Provinces.*

Stolen.

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes, last endorsed to Chengalvaraya Naidu, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Banks of Bengal and Madras, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor —

Government Promissory Note of 1st May, 1865, 4 per cent. loan, No. 197376, of ₹1,000.

Government Promissory Note of 1st May, 1865, 4 per cent. loan, No. 202844, of ₹2,000.

Government Promissory Note of 1st May, 1865, 4 per cent. loan, No. 110326, of ₹1,000.

Government Promissory Note of 1st May, 1865, 4 per cent. loan, No. 110324, of ₹1,000.

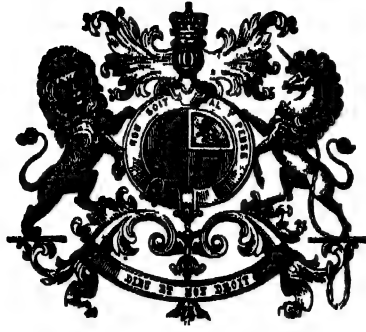
Government Promissory Note of 1st May, 1865, 4 per cent. loan, No. 190265, of ₹1,000.

Government Promissory Note of 1st May, 1865, 4 per cent. loan, No. 190266, of ₹1,000.

Government Promissory Note of 1st February, 1843, 4 per cent. loan, No. 143101, of ₹1,000.

C. CHENGALVARAYA NAIDU.

SIRUVANGUNAM, MADURANTAKAM TALUK,
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 41.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1887

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1887.

No 1106 R. T., dated Simla, September 19th, 1887

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No 902 R. T., dated 11th September 1886.

„ „ „ „ „ 764 R. T., dated 29th June 1887.

Read also—

Director General of Railways' No. 773 T., dated 20th August 1887

Abstract Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of railway in India for the quarter ending 31st March 1887.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows an increase of 38 or 7·12 per cent., against an increase of 812 or 6·66 per cent. in the mean mileage open, and of 138,273 or 1·19 per cent. in the train mileage of all descriptions. The above comparison excludes the figures of the Thaton-Duyinzaik and Dibru-Sadiya Railways for the corresponding quarter of 1886, as the returns for these lines were received too late for incorporation in the general abstract returns for that period.

2. The following are the Railways on which the numbers chiefly varied :—

RAILWAYS.	ACCIDENTS.				TRAIN MILEAGE	
	Increase	Decrease	Percentage of increase	Percentage of decrease	Percentage of increase	Percentage of decrease
	No.	No.				
Rajputana-Malwa . . . . .	...	13	...	21.67		11.21
Southern Mahratta	14	.	140.00	.	73.66	.
North-Western	20	.	45.15			11.69
Eastern Bengal . . . . .	.	13		24.07	8.48	...
Northern Bengal . . . . .	.	15		44.12	..	10.04
Dacca	17		340.00		32.71	...
Madras	19		55.88	.	5.51	...
Great Indian Peninsula		13	...	26.53	4.35	..
Oudh and Rohilkhand		10	...	45.15	3.11	

3. The decrease on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and increase of the Southern Mahratta Railway occurred chiefly under "Trains running over cattle on the line," the numbers recorded being 16 and 19 respectively, against 27 and 6.

4. On the North-Western Railway the cattle accidents and accidents due to fire in trains decreased from 22 and 16, respectively, to 7 in each case. But these decreases were more than counterbalanced by increases under several other classes of accidents, particularly under "The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines," "The failure of machinery springs, &c., of engines," and "The failure of couplings," the numbers under which are 6, 15 and 8, respectively, against *nil* during the corresponding quarter of 1886.

5. Of the decrease on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, 9 occurred under "Trains running over cattle on the line," and 7 under "Failure of couplings."

6. On the Northern Bengal, Great Indian Peninsula, and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, there were no variations of importance under any one class of accidents, with the exception of a decrease of 7 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under the head "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails."

7. On the Dacca Railway the increase is due to the cattle accidents having risen from 5 to 15, and to 5 accidents having occurred under "Goods trains or parts of Goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," against *nil* recorded during the corresponding period.

8. The increase on the Madras Railway occurred chiefly under "Trains running over cattle on the line" and "Fire in trains," the numbers being 26 and 18 against 18 and 8, respectively.

9. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers and others, 47 injured against 6 injured; and among servants, 4 killed and 6 injured against 11 injured. Of these casualties, 28 passengers and 2 guards were injured on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in a collision that took place on the 11th March 1887 between a passenger train and a down empty special train, between Khervadi and Niphad, owing chiefly to the carelessness of the Station Master at the latter station. On the same date a down goods train collided with an up goods at Khervadi owing to the driver of the former, who was under the influence of liquor, having disregarded the signals. The driver was killed and the rolling stock damaged to the extent of Rs30,000.

On the Mysore Railway a driver and 2 firemen were killed, and a Permanent-way Inspector and an underguard slightly injured, in an accident that

occurred on the 18th March 1887 to the engine of a down goods train, which was thrown off the line between Maddur and Maudya stations, owing to the connecting rod of the engine having fallen foul of the line.

On the East Indian Railway 9 passengers were injured in a collision that took place on the 15th January 1887 between an up mixed train (which was turned into a wrong line at Bhagalpore through the carelessness of the points Jemedar), and the down loop mail which was standing on the down platform line.

On the Madras Railway the engine and tender and a loaded wagon attached to a mixed train were derailed while entering Jalarpet station on the 26th January 1887, in consequence of the points having shifted through the negligence of the pointsman, 8 third class passengers were slightly bruised.

10. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the various classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby :—

	No. of acci- dents	NO OF PAS- SENGERS AND OTHERS.		NO. OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured.	Killed	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains . . .							
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	12		25				30
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	18			1		1	
4. Collisions between light engines	2			1		1	
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	31						
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails . . .	40						
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points . .	6						
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed . . .	2						
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	210						
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	30						
11. Trains running through gates at level crossings	8						
12. The bursting of boilers of engines . . . . .	...					
12A. The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines	17						
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	46						
14. The failure of tyres	1						
15. The failure of wheels . . . . .	...					
16. The failure of axles	5						
17. The failure of brake apparatus	1						
18. The failure of couplings	45						
19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	1						
20. Broken rails	5						
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1						
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments . . . . .	...					
23. Fire in trains	49						
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	8						
25. Other accidents	33						
TOTAL	572	47		4	6		53

11. The number of cases of "Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails" increased from 15 to 31.

On the Jorhat and Dibru-Sadiya Railways the numbers recorded under this class of accidents are 12 and 9, respectively, against 1 and 3.

12. The accidents from "Trains running over cattle on the line" also shows an increase, the number having risen from 197 to 210. On the East Indian Railway there were 16 such accidents against 9 previously recorded, and on the Southern Mahratta, Dacca and Madras Railways the numbers are, respectively, 19, 15 and 26 against 6, 5 and 18. On the Rajputana-Malwa, North-Western, Eastern Bengal, and Northern Bengal Railways the numbers have decreased by 11, 15, 9 and 4 respectively.

13. Under "Failure of couplings" the number rose from 30 to 45, due chiefly to the number of cases on the Rajputana-Malwa and Dibru-Sadiya Railways having increased from 6 and *nil* to 12 and 13 respectively.

14. Out of 49 cases of "Fire in trains," 18 occurred on the Madras Railway and 14 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and out of 33 cases of accidents, classed as "Other accidents," 17 occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

15. The numbers of cases occurring under the other classes of accidents exhibit no variations of any importance.

16. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains were :—

	Killed	Injured
From falling between carriages and platforms	1	<i>Nil.</i>
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c, when getting into or out of trains	1	1
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains . . . . .	.	3
Other accidents	8	5
TOTAL	10	9

17. The accidents to servants in the employ of railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains were :—

	Killed.	Injured
During shunting operations	3	7
Falling off engines, vans, &c.	2	9
Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains . . . . .	...	1
Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines . . . . .	.	1
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	5	11
Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting	3	24
Whilst breaking, spragging or chocking wheels . . . . .	...

	Killed.	Injured.
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings . . .	...	4
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work . . .	...	2
Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line . . .	6	6
Whilst passing between vehicles	2	2
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c. . .	...	3
Whilst attending to gates at level crossings . . . . .	...	2
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platform . . .	1	...
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	1	5
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c. . . .	...	6
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons . . . . .	...	5
Miscellaneous	5	18
TOTAL	28 .	107

18. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 4 were killed and 6 injured, whilst passing over the line at level crossings; 26 were killed and 6 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 8 committed suicide, and 3 were killed and 4 injured from miscellaneous causes.

The total numbers killed and injured from the above causes amount to 41 killed and 16 injured against the same number killed and 18 injured during the corresponding quarter of 1886.

19. The following table shows the total number of persons killed and injured from "Causes connected with the working of railways," as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1886.

	FIRST QUARTER, 1886.		FIRST QUARTER, 1887.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS.				
From causes beyond their own control		10		45
From misconduct or want of caution	10	31	10	11
SERVANTS.				
From causes beyond their own control		13	5	10
From misconduct or want of caution	22	122	27	103
OTHERS.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings . . .	3	1	4	6
Trespassers, including suicides . . .	35	16	34	6
Other persons	3	2	3	4
TOTAL	73	194	83	185
TOTAL OPEN MILEAGE		12,190		13,002
TOTAL TRAIN MILEAGE		11,627,244		11,765,517

20. In addition to the above 13 persons are reported to have been killed and 59 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 152 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from "Causes unconnected with the working of railways."

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the officers concerned should be drawn to the increases in the number of accidents on the Jorhat, Dibru-Sadiya, East Indian, Southern Mahratta, Dacca, Madras and Rajputana-Malwa Railways noticed in paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 of the observations.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.

The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.

The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

The Director General of Railways.

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Central Division.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

JAMES RAMSAY,

Offg. Under Secretary.

Document accompanying.

1. Abstract Return of Accidents for the first quarter of 1887.

Statement showing the Dates on which the Returns of Accidents on the undermentioned Railways for the First Quarter of 1887 were received from the Local Governments and Administrations.

Number.	Railways.	Date of Receipt			REMARKS.
1	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet State Railway)	18th	April	1887.	
2	Bengal and North-Western	18th	"	"	
3	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	26th	"	"	
4	Oudh and Rohilkhand	27th	"	"	
5	Burma	4th	May	"	
6	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	4th	"	"	
7	Jorhát	5th	"	"	
8	H. H. the Nizam's	5th	"	"	
9	Bháuvaragar-Gondal	5th	"	"	
10	Jodhpore	5th	"	"	
11	Wadhwan-Morvi	7th	"	"	
12	Bilaspur-Etawa	9th	"	"	
13	Cheera-Companyganj	13th	"	"	
14	Wardha Coal	19th	"	"	
15	Deoghur	19th	"	"	
16	Great Indian Peninsula	20th	"	"	
17	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	20th	"	"	
18	Rajputana-Malwa	20th	"	"	
19	Southern Mahratta	20th	"	"	
20	Mysore	20th	"	"	
21	H. H. the Gaekwar's	20th	"	"	
22	Madras	20th	"	"	
23	South Indian	20th	"	"	
24	Thaton-Duyinzaik	21st	"	"	
25	North-Western	30th	"	"	
26	Eastern Bengal	31st	"	"	
27	Nalhati	31st	"	"	
28	Tirhoot	31st	"	"	
29	Northern Bengal	31st	"	"	
30	Kaunia-Dharila	31st	"	"	
31	Dacca	31st	"	"	
32	Darjeeling-Himalayan	1st	June	"	
33	Dibru-Sadiya	8th	"	"	
34	East Indian	4th	July	"	Tables 1 to 4.

TABLE

NUMBER OF PERSONS reported during the First Quarter of 1887, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.														FROM																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	1.—During shunting operations.	2.—Falling off engines, wags, wagons, &c.	3.—Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.	4.—Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.	5.—Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	6.—Whilst loading, unloading, or shunting.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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No. 2.

Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

[illegible]

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1887, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	EAST INDIA.						RAJPUTANA-MALWA.						SOUTHERN MARCHIA.						NORTH-WESTERN.						EASTERN BENGAL.					
	Number of Passengers, Servants, and others.			Total all Classes.			Number of Passengers, Servants, and others.			Total all Classes.			Number of Passengers, Servants, and others.			Total all Classes.			Number of Passengers, Servants, and others.			Total all Classes.			Number of Passengers, Servants, and others.			Total all Classes.		
	No.			No.			No.			No.			No.			No.			No.			No.			No.			No.		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	1	9	10	1	9	10	1	9	10	1	9	10	1	9	10	1	9	10	1	9	10	1	9	10	1	9	10	1	9	10
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	16	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	16
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
13(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
13(b). The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
15. Ditto of wheels	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
19. Ditto of funnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
20. Broken rails	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
23. Fire in trains	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
25. Other accidents	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	38	(6)10	48	38	(6)10	48	38	(6)10	48	38	(6)10	48	38	(6)10	48	38	(6)10	48	38	(6)10	48	38	(6)10	48	38	(6)10	48	38	(6)10	48
Number of Passenger miles	256,128,597			256,128,597			110,841,820			110,841,820			13,175,520			13,175,520			13,175,520			13,175,520			13,175,520			13,175,520		
" of Servants employed	24,490			24,490			5,937			5,937			4,895			4,895			4,895			4,895			4,895			4,895		
Train mileage of all descriptions	2,869,947			2,869,947			1,332,000			1,332,000			238,573			238,573			238,573			238,573			238,573			238,573		

(a) This man was not a passenger, but a cartman.

(b) One was not a passenger. See note (a).

41,511,890
5,945
384,611

134,744,802
21,163
1,400,717

13,175,520
4,895
238,573

110,841,820
5,937
1,332,000

256,128,597
24,490
2,869,947

SEE ALSO TABLE NO. 4.

STATE IMPERIAL—continued.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
WARDHA COL.								BILASGAR BYAW.								LUCKNOW-SHIVPUR-SHIBHAKAV.								MAYAPUR.								TINROOF.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.

(a) Includes 21 servants employed on Colliery.

TABLE NO. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1887, &c.—continued.

SEE ALSO TABLE NO. 4.											
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.											
STATE PRACTICAL—contd.											
JOMHAT.				CENTRAL COMPANIES.				MADRAS.			
No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Total all Classes.
	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains
4. Collisions between light engines
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed
9. Ditto over cattle on the line
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings
12. The bursting of boilers of engines
13(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines
13(b). The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines
14. Ditto of tyres
15. Ditto of wheels
16. Ditto of axles
17. Ditto of brake apparatus
18. Ditto of couplings
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.
20. Broken rails
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments
23. Fire in trains
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts
25. Other accidents
21
TOTAL ALL CLASSES											
Number of Passenger miles	(a)	17,843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" of Servants employed	105	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Train mileage of all descriptions	5,134	4,683	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			73,902,194	58,399,146	118,033,661	25,040	2,444,139	29	1	3	1
			6,033	8,026	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			565,361	492,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE NO. 2.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, FERRYMAN-WAY, &c., reported during the first quarter of 1887, &c.—continued.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.												ASSURED COMPANIES.																			
GUARANTEED COMPANIES—continued.												ODISH AND BOMBAYHARD.				DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.				DROUGHT.				BEGGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN.							
BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA.		Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.		Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.		Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.		Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
No.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	69,659,246	...	...	...	46,470,706	...	...	...	186,413	...	...	...	281,570	...	...	...	13,536,888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Servants employed.	6,324	...	...	...	6,419	...	...	...	461	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	2,943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Train mileage of all descriptions	496,536	...	...	...	667,717	...	...	...	25,393	...	...	...	3,479	...	...	...	188,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SEE ALSO TABLE NO. 4.

[illegible]

TABLE

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the
and the Number of RAILWAY SBR.

RAILWAYS.		1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods trains, or vehicles standing on the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or siding at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers of engines.	13 (a). The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.
STATE IMPERIAL.																						
East Indian	1	...	7	...	1	1	1	...	16	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	13	...	4
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western	...	2	5	...	1	5	1	...	7	2	...	...	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	...	19	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur-Etawa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.																						
Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalhati	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tirhoot	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Kaunia-Dharila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jorhat	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																						
Madras	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	26	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	28	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	15	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																						
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thabon-Doyinpaik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																						
H. H. the Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. H. the Nizam's	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bhāvāgar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wadhwan-Morvi	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1887	1	12	15	2	31	40	6	2	210	30	8	...	17	46	1	...	5	1	45	1	5
	1888	2	11	16	1	15	45	9	5	197	24	10	...	2	42	1	...	7	1	80	1	7

No. 4.

First Quarter of 1887, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS VANTS Killed or Injured thereby.

21. The footing of portions of permanent way.												22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.												23. Fire in trains.												24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.												25. Other accidents.												Total all Classes.												NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.												NUMBER OF SERVANTS.												TOTAL ALL CLASSES.												Mean miles of Railway open.												Number of Passengers carried.												Train mileage of all descriptions.												Passenger mileage.												PER MILE OPEN.												TOTAL PASSENGERS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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(a) One was not a passenger, see Table No. III under East Indian Railway.

(b) Of this 12 miles opened for Coaching Traffic.

(c) Excludes Pondicherry Railway.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1887—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	3																	SALT.										
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.																											
		1																											
		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALY (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aridinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR OR TURK CANNIA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.			
		Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.
Bihar—contd.	Darbhanga	18 10	17 9	38 7	14 4	13 0	12 0	17 8	17 9	...	...	...	...	40 10	33 0	...	...	28 10	29 10	38 7	38 7	22 0	22 0	175 0	175 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Muzaffarpore	21 0	20 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	31 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Saran	18 0	16 0	29 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	15 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	29 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Champaran	22 0	22 0	36 0	8 0	7 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Monghyr	22 0	22 0	33 0	13 14	12 9	16 13	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Biagalpur	22 0	22 0	33 0	13 14	12 9	16 13	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Purnea	16 0	16 0	34 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	22 8	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	35 5	35 5	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Madiah	18 0	18 0	...	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Southern Pergunnahs.	14 0	15 0	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	60 0	38 0	26 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
	Cuttack	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	11 13	10 8	...	13 2	13 2	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.	South-Western Frontier Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hazaribagh	16 0	16 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	36 0	...	...	23 0	23 8	30 0	25 0	21 0	21 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Chhindwara	20 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	40 0	...	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	32 0	18 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	48 0	...	22 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sylhet	13 0	11 10	...	12 4	12 4	19 11	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	...	...	13 0	13 4	108 0	108 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	8 14	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 13	16 0	...	...	12 4	11 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Gokulpur	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	Garo Hills	8 0	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	Kamrup	10 0	10 0	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
ASSAM.	Nowgong	10 0	10 0	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Sibsagar	9 0	7 0	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 6	...	...	4 0	4 0	60 0	60 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8
	Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dehra Dun	14 0	14 0	20 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Shimla	16 8	15 9	19 5	6 8	6 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	23 18	21 8	...	...	19 5	18 13	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Mumabagar	16 8	15 9	19 5	6 8	6 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	23 18	21 8	...	...	19 5	18 13	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Meerut	15 4	14 1	18 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Balundabahr	13 12	12 18	23 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Aligarh	14 8	14 8	20 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Kanauah	14 8	14 8	20 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Garhwal	14 8	14 8	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0

District	Taluk	Sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were—												Dooghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers and Pakour and Rajmahal 12 seers.												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
N.W. PROVINCES.	Moradabad	10	4	16	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22
	Budhan	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Bareilly	14	8	17	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22
	Shahjahanpur	17	8	17	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22
	Taunseepur	17	8	17	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22
	Muttia	13	12	15	4	17	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22
	Agra	13	12	15	4	17	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22
	Farrukhabad	13	12	15	4	17	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22
	Meerut	13	12	15	4	17	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22
	Etawah	13	12	15	4	17	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22
	Jalaun	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Jhansi	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Calcutta	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Cawnpore	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
OUDH.	Fatehpur	13	2	13	8	17	12	15	4	17	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22
	Banda	13	2	13	8	17	12	15	4	17	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22
	Allahabad	13	2	13	8	17	12	15	4	17	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22
	Meerut	13	2	13	8	17	12	15	4	17	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22	8	22
	Jaunpur	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Benares	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Chhapra	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Bahra	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Publit	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Sultampur	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Partabgarh	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Fyzabad	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Kheri	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Lucknow	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
PUNJAB.	Amritsar	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Amritsar	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Amritsar	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Amritsar	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Amritsar	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Amritsar	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Amritsar	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Amritsar	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Amritsar	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Amritsar	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Amritsar	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Amritsar	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Amritsar	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Amritsar	15	14	17	6	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20

§ No retail received
† Not procurable
‡ Not grown
§ No sales in the market.

1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were—Madhubani 11 seers and Tazewar 12 seers.
2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were—Satanur to seers and Hajepore 12-4 seers.
3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were—Sewan 11-3 seers and Gopalpore 12-2 seers.
4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were—Beguwar 11 seers and Jamui 11-8 seers.
5 In Amritsar and Kishanganj sub-divisions retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

22 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were—Dooghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers and Pakour and Rajmahal 12 seers.

23 In Khorda sub-division retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee.
24 In Bhadrachal sub-division retail price of salt 9-3 seers per rupee.
25 At Kharagbha in Giridih sub-division retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
26 In Govindpur retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1887—continued

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.															
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
		WHEAT.	BARLEY.	RICE, BEST SORT.	RICE, COMMON.	JOWAR OR CHOLLA (<i>Sorghum tu gure</i>)	BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Peristis m typho deum</i>)	MARIA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine indica</i>)	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)	GRAM, CHENNA, KADOLAY OR SILVANA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)	MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)	ARHAR OR TUR COJAN (<i>Phaseolus indicus</i>)	FIREWOOD.	SALT.			
		Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight
PUNJAB—contd.	Gurdit	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Gurawal	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
	Shahpur	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Rajm	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Kaalpindi	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Hazara	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Peshawar	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Kohat	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Bannu	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	D. I. Khan	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
PUNJAB—contd.	D. G. Khan	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Sargod	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
	Dera Gh	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Jhelum	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Mandla	22 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
	Seoni	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Narainpur	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
	Hoshangabad	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Nimar	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Chhindwara	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Wardha	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Nagpur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Chandara	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Bhandara	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Bilaspur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Bastar	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Sambalpur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Arakan Division	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Akyab	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
LOWER BURMA.	Kyaukpada	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Sandoway	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Pegu Division.	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Rangoon Town	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Pegu	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Tharawaddy	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Prome	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Irrawaddy Division.	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Bassien	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Henzada	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Thongwa	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Thayathary	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1887 PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1316, 1317, 1318 AND 1319 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th SEPTEMBER 1887.

[illegible]



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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General —

Nothing for Publication

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of His Excellency the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 or Rule 25 —

Nothing for Publication

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations —

Nothing for Publication

SUPPLEMENT No 42.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 11th October, 1887.

In continuation of Military Secretary's Notification dated the 30th September, 1887, published in *Gazette of India* of 1st October, 1887,

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and Party during His Excellency's Tour should be addressed "Governor-General's Camp," without the addition of any post-town

The Party accompanying His Excellency the Viceroy on Tour is as follows

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE-WALKER, K C I E
MAJOR LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD, V D, C I E
MAJOR H COOPER.
MAJOR F. T. R HAMILTON
SURGEON J FINDLAY, M B.

* CAPTAIN C BURN.
J. MCFERRAN Esq.
H. M. DURAND, Esq, C S I
* W J CUNINGHAM, Esq
† W. EVANS-GORDON, Esq.

* Will be only at Quetta

† Will be only at Peshawar

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent as usual to the head-quarters of the several Departments

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Major,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 10th October, 1887.

No. 410.—The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., D.O.L., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, returned to India from the leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 125, dated the 7th April, 1887, and resumed his seat on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th October, 1887.

No. 1631—Appointment.—General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., Royal Engineers, Officiating Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, to act also as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the 11th March, 1887, during the absence of Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I., C.S., on furlough, or until further orders.

The 10th October, 1887.

No. 68—The boundaries of the Mandalay Cantonment having been defined and approved by the Governor-General in Council, the following definition of them is published for information:

Positions of Pillars defining Mandalay Cantonment Boundaries.

Description.	BEARING.		Direct distance in feet
	Degrees.	Minutes.	
<i>Pillar A</i> —is at the south-east corner of Mandalay City moat, at the corner of the chain railing running along outer edge of moat.			
Bearing and distance to pillar B	272	55	7,440
<i>Pillar B</i> —is at the south-west corner of the city moat, at the corner of the chain railing			
Bearing and distance to pillar C	2	25	7,454
<i>Pillar C</i> —is at the north-west corner of the city moat, at the corner of the chain railing			
Bearing and distance to pillar D	92	55	1,908
<i>Pillar D</i> —is near the chain railing north of the north moat and opposite to where 76th street, running north and south, joins the north Moat road			
Bearing and distance to pillar E	2	55	6,769
<i>Pillar E</i> —is in the centre of the small open space where 76th street meets the Shweta Chaung			
Bearing and distance to pillar F	80	45	5,329
<i>Pillar F</i> —is north of Mandalay Hill and on the west side of the Lamaing road before it crosses a channel running east and west.			
Bearing and distance to pillar G	3	25	1,106
<i>Pillar G</i> —is on the west side of the Lamaing road and at the end of the Nanda Lake Bund running east and west.			
Bearing and distance to pillar H	91	50	5,515
<i>Pillar H</i> —is in the Nanda Lake 91 feet north-east of the corner where the Nanda Bund changes direction to south.			
Bearing and distance to pillar I	180	45	14,190
<i>Pillar I</i> —is in a paddy-field 830 yards south of the Yankintoun road and in the line of prolongation of the Nanda Lake Bund			
Bearing and distance to pillar J	274	30	5,750
<i>Pillar J</i> —is near the chain railing along the east Moat road and 211 yards south of where the south supply-channel enters the moat.			
Bearing and distance to pillar A	182	55	1,515
Bearings are, with reference to true north variation of the compass, 1° 25' east.			

SANITARY.

The 14th October, 1887.

No. 303.—With effect from the 4th August, 1886, Brigade-Surgeon J. Richardson, M.B., Sanitary Commissioner for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 304—With effect from the 14th November, 1886, Surgeon-Major A. Stephen, M.B., Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, substantive *pro tempore*, and Surgeon-Major D. Wilkie, M.B., Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments, substantive *pro tempore*, are confirmed in their respective appointments.

PATENTS.

The 10th October, 1887.

No. 1306.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any

specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 61 of 1887.—William Sironach Lockhart, Engineer, of London, England, for improvements in sewing machines.

No. 173 of 1887.—Alexander Cochrane Scott, of Dundee, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, Mill and Factory Furnisher, for improvements in driving drums or cylinders for spinning or twisting machinery.

No. 178 of 1887.—Francis William Tytler, Superintendent of Post Offices, residing at Goruckpore, for the production of green indigo direct from the indigo plant, called "Tytler's Green Indigo process."

No. 179 of 1887.—Francis William Tytler, Superintendent of Post Offices, residing at Goruckpore, for increasing the quantitative production of indigo blue from the indigo plant as now grown in India, called "Tytler's Process of Blue Indigo manipulation."

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—EMIGRATION

Simla, the 12th October, 1887.

No 132—67-2 E—(1) In accordance with the provisions of Section 81, sub-section (1), of the Indian Emigration Act of 1883, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, the following draft of an amended scale of Disinfectants to be substituted for the scale at present prescribed in Scale No. 3 (B) "Of Miscellaneous Medical Stores" in Schedule G appended to the Rules to regulate the engagement and transport of emigrants and dependents made under Section 80 of the said Act.

(2) In accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of the same section, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to specify the 14th day of November, 1887, as the date after which this change will be taken into consideration.

Disinfectants.

FOR VESSELS PROCEEDING TO PLACES

	West of the Cape, or to Fiji and Australia.	East of the Cape, or to Fiji and Torres Straits.
Calvert's or MacDougal's Powder, or Jeyes' Sanitary Powder	500 lbs.	300 lbs.
Impure Carbolic Acid, or Jeyes' Perfect Purifier	6 gallons	4 gallons
Sulphur, common	30 lbs.	20 lbs.

If desired, Phenyle may be substituted for one-fourth the quantity of Carbolic Acid.

SURVEYS.

The 14th October, 1887.

No. 546—1-20 S.—Mr. Philip Lake, who has been appointed an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade in the Geological Survey of India by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, joined his appointment on the afternoon of the 27th September, 1887.

No. 548—86-27 S.—Mr. William King, A.B., D.Sc., Director of the Geological Survey of India, having returned to duty after expiry of the leave granted to him in Notification No 296—86-5, dated the 3rd June last, Mr. R. Bruce Foote reverted to his substantive appointment, as Superintendent of the 1st Grade, with effect from the 27th September, 1887.

No. 550—36-29 S.—Mr H. Horst, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for eighteen months, with effect from the 15th November next, or any subsequent date from which his services can be spared.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 7th October, 1887.

No 1845-G.—Major H. A. Vincent, Squadron Commander, and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assistant at Goona, with effect from the 8th September, 1887.

The 10th October, 1887.

No 1860-G—Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave for thirty-one days, with effect from the 14th October, 1887, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 14th October, 1887.

No. 1878-G—The following promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department, with effect from the 9th August, 1887

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Colonel H. P. Peacock, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class,—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain H. M. Temple, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain G. Gaisford, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 13th October, 1887.

No. 5475.—Mr. R. N. Ray, Assistant Comptroller-General, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 3rd October, 1887.

No. 5476.—Mr. R. T. Howe, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 3rd October, 1887.

No. 5477.—Mr. J. A. Robertson, Assistant Accountant-General, Punjab, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 29th September, 1887.

E. T. ATKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th October, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 799.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Major T. Deane, Bengal S. C., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to officiate as Director of Army Remount Operations for India, *vice* Colonel B. Williams, C.B., who has proceeded on furlough. Dated 14th October, 1887.

No. 800.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenant Harward Patrick Curtis O'Farrell, 6th Dragoon Guards, officiating Squadron Officer, 18th Bengal Lancers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 9th March, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 801.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:

Major A. P. Thomson, Bengal S. C., Political Agent, 3rd Class, Additional Political Agent, 1st Class, Bikanir, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Conductor R. Jackson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor J. J. Canterbury, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 802.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules

for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:

Lieutenant-Colonel R. O. Vyvyan, General List, Infantry, 40th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—28th year, commenced 11th March, 1887.

Captain W. A. D'O. O'Meara, Bengal S. C., 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, Adjutant, Behar Light Horse, (m. c.) for one year. Pension service,—15th year, commenced 12th February, 1887.

Surgeon G. A. Cones, 17th Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for one year. Pension service,—9th year, commenced 14th March, 1887.

No. 803.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel T. A. Scott, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 183 days.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Smith, General List, Infantry, (p. a.) for three months.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Wilmer, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Captain R. A. C. King, R.A., Commandant, No. 3 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for three months.

Captain F. G. Vivian, Bengal S. C., (u. p. a.) for four months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 804.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 9th September, 1887, page 4887.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 9th September, 1887.

* * * *

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel, in recognition of distinguished service rendered by him whilst head of the Afghan Boundary Commission, and subsequently as Her Majesty's Commissioner at St. Petersburg. Dated 2nd March, 1885.

PENSIONS.

No. 805.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary William James, Public Works Department, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 10th July, 1887.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 806.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Thomas Brereton, Madras S. C.,—10th October, 1887.

NATIVE ARMY.

4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 807.—Ressaldar Bakhtawar Singh to be Ressaldar-Major, and Ressaidar (Woordje-Major) Kadam Khan to be Ressaldar, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Mansabdád Khan, invalided;

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 42. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations

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Nothing for Publication.

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SUPPLEMENT No 42.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

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NOTIFICATION.

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MAJOR LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD, V C , C I E
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* CAPTAIN C. BURN.

J. McFERRAN, Esq

H. M. DURAND, Esq., C S I

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* Will be only at Quetta

† Will be only at Peshawar

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent as usual to the head-quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Major,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 13th October, 1887.**Simla, the 10th October, 1887.*

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(2) In accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of the same section, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to specify the 14th day of November, 1887, as the date after which this change will be taken into consideration.

Disinfectants.

FOR VESSEL PURPOSES AND TO PLACE

	West of the Cape, or to Fiji and Australia.	East of the Cape, or to Fiji and Torres Straits.
Calvert's or MacDougal's Powder, or Jeyes' Sanitary Powder ..	500 lbs.	300 lbs.
Impure Carbolic Acid, or Jeyes' Perfect Purifier ...	6 gallons	4 gallons
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Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain H. M. Temple, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

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H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

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E. T. ATKINSON,

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MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

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APPOINTMENTS.

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Major A. P. Thornton, Bengal S. C., Political Agent, 3rd Class, Additional Political Agent, 1st Class, Bikanir, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

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Captain R. A. C. King, R.A., Commandant, No. 3 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for three months.

Captain F. G. Vivian, Bengal S. C., (u. p. a.) for four months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 804.—The following extract is published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 9th September, 1887. page 4887.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 9th September, 1887.

* * * *

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel, in recognition of distinguished service rendered by him whilst head of the Afghan Boundary Commission, and subsequently as Her Majesty's Commissioner at St. Petersburg. Dated 2nd March, 1885.

PENSIONS.

No. 805.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary William James, Public Works Department, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 10th July, 1887.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 806.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Thomas Brereton, Madras S. C.,—10th October, 1887.

NATIVE ARMY.

4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 807.—Ressaldar Bakhtāwar Singh to be Ressaldar-Major, and Ressaidar (Woordie-Major) Kadam Khan to be Ressaldar, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Mansabdād Khan, invalided;

Ressaidar Nand Lal to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Ressaidar (Woordie-Major) Kadam Khan, promoted;
 Ressaidar Mohsan Ali Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ressaidar Azfzullah Khan, invalided;
 Jemadar Utam Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ressaidar Nand Lal, promoted;
 Jemadar Ghafur Ali Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Jemadar Mohsan Ali Khan, promoted;
 Kot-Duffadar Nand Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Utam Singh, promoted;
 Kot-Duffadar Hashmat Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Ghafur Ali Khan, promoted,—
 with effect from the 1st May, 1887.

18th Bengal Infantry.

No. 808.—Jemadar Imam-uddin Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Mohan Singh, invalided;
 Jemadar Siidayal Ram to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Rampartab Singh, invalided;
 Jemadar Jag Ram to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Hanuman Ram, invalided;
 Havildar Sobnath Pande to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Imam-uddin Khan, promoted.
 Havildar Thakur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Siidayal Ram, promoted;
 Havildar Thakur Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Jag Ram, promoted,—
 with effect from the 1st August, 1887.

26th Bengal Infantry.

No. 809.—Jemadar Kirpal Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ganesha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Narayan Singh, invalided,—with effect from the 2nd September, 1887.

36th Bengal Infantry.

Subadar Rugha Singh, from the 14th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar;

Jemadar Narayan Singh, from the 14th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar;
 Jemadar Nand Singh, from the 1st Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar;
 Jemadar Mit Singh, from the 45th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar;
 Jemadar Sham Singh, from the 1st Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar;
 Jemadar Hazura Singh, from the 31st Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar;
 Jemadar Natha Singh, from the 29th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar;
 Jemadar Didar Singh, from the 30th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar;
 Jemadar Jaimal Singh, from the 13th Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar;
 Jemadar Hira Singh, from the 13th Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar;
 Havildar Sundar Singh, from the 45th Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar,—
 with effect from the 20th April, 1887.

No. 810.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—
4th Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Basant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Bela Singh, deceased, with effect from the 12th September, 1887

RETIREMENTS.

No. 811.—Colonel Talbot Bradford Middleton Glascock, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th October, 1887, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No 812.—Captain George Ulick Browne, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 15th October, 1887, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th October, 1887.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 3rd September and the 14th October, 1887:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Subordinate Department.	Medical Assistant Apothecary C. A. Collins.	22nd May, 1886	Secunderabad (Deccan).	Intestate.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 3rd September and the 14th October 1887.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs.	a.	p.
James Pedlow	... Surgeon ...	Medical Staff.	21st October, 1886.	Intestate	535	7	2
George Alfred Collins (a)	Assistant Apothecary	Subordinate Medical Department.	22nd May, 1886.	Intestate	50	2	2
							13th December, 1887.

(a) Nephew of Collins.—Mother—Melaide Collins.
 Address.—Care of J. E. Martin, Esq., Secunderabad (Deccan).

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 12th October, 1887.***No. 307.**—The following is published for general information :

No. 2023 G., dated 12th October, 1887.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Limitation of tenure of appointments by Chief Engineers or Officers holding that rank in the Public Works Department to five years.

Read again—

Rules III and IV, Public Works Department Notification No. 293, dated 3rd September, 1880.

Read also —

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 1 Public Works, dated 4th January, 1887.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 11 Public Works, dated 24th February, 1887.

OBSERVATIONS.—The portion of the Notification of 1880 read again in the preamble limited the tenure of appointment by Officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers holding the rank of Chief Engineer to five years. The Government of India having recently had this matter under consideration, it appeared to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council that the reasons which led to the framing of the two Rules quoted were equally applicable to all classes of Officers employed in the Department, and the sanction of the Secretary of State has been obtained to revise them accordingly.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is now pleased to order the substitution of the following Rule for Rules III and IV of the above Notification quoted in the preamble :

III. No Chief Engineer of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, nor any Officer of corresponding rank in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, or in the Superior Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department, nor any Officer holding the office of Secretary or Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, shall without reappointment hold the same post for more than five years.

Note.—This Rule already applies to Royal Engineers of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, and to Royal Engineers holding the appointments specified in the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India, under Public Works Department Notification No. 293, dated 3rd September, 1880; it will apply to all other Officers of the classes enumerated with effect from this date, from which the period of five years will begin to run.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be notified in Part I. of the *Gazette of India*, and that it be communicated to the Department of Finance and Commerce.

No. 308.—Mr. W. L. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is granted special leave for a period of one year, under the terms of Public Works Department No. 1940-1G., dated the 3rd October, 1887.

The 13th October, 1887.

No. 309.—Mr. J. Tait, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is appointed Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division.

No. 310.—The following transfers are ordered in the Superior Accounts Establishment :

Mr. F. G. Heaven, Deputy Examiner, from the Office of the Examiner of Public

Works Accounts, Burma, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. G. H. LeMaistre, Deputy Examiner, from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

The 14th October, 1887.

No. 311.—Mr. C. R. T. Balston, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, reverted to Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, with effect from the 5th October, 1887.

No. 312.—Rai Sahib Fakir Chand, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is transferred to Hyderabad.

No. 313.—The privilege leave for two months and nineteen days granted to Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Engineer-in-Chief, Madras State Railway Surveys, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to leave on medical certificate for five months and nineteen days.

No. 314.—Mr. E. A. Dennys, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the North-Western Railway, is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

TELEGRAPH.

The 11th October, 1887.

No. 306.—The following reversion will take place in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from 22nd September, 1887, consequent on the return to duty of Mr. W. F. Melhuish, Superintendent, 2nd Grade:

Mr. H. W. A. Fanshawe, Officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to Superintendent, 4th Grade.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13th OCTOBER, 1887.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the past week has been chiefly confined to Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Burma. In the Punjab, Central India, and Rajputana there has been no rain, and elsewhere only a few showers.

The *kharif* harvest promises well in most Provinces, though more rain would be beneficial in several parts of the country. *Rabi* sowings are now in progress everywhere.

The crops need more rain in some districts in Madras and Mysore; otherwise prospects are favourable.

The rice crop is being cut in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces; but in these Provinces and also in Bengal and Assam the crop is in want of more rain. In Burma rice prospects are generally excellent.

Cotton sowing continues in Bombay, and the plant is in pod in Berar.

Except for the usual autumnal fever, the public health is generally satisfactory.

Prices are fluctuating in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and rising in three districts of the Punjab and in parts of Rajputana. Elsewhere they are fairly steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 12th.)		
Bellary . . .	Average '77	standing crops generally good. Early crops improving under recent rains. Harvest early <i>korra</i> , gingelly and <i>cumbu</i> , outturn below average. Cholera in six, and cattle-disease decreasing in two taluks.
Kurnool . . .	Average '21	standing crops generally fair, but in three taluks partially injured by excessive rain. Early cereals being harvested in one taluk, outturn up to average. Cholera decreasing. Small-pox in two and cattle-disease in five taluks.
Ganjam . . .	Average last week since revised, '12; this week, '35.	fever and small-pox in six, and cattle-disease decreasing in two taluks. Cholera exists.
Kistna . . .	Average '03	Standing crops suffering from want of rain. Harvest <i>cumbu</i> , <i>korra</i> and maize in places, outturn about average. River 4'9 feet over Anicut. Fever slight. Cholera in one, and cattle-disease increasing in five taluks.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average '36	Standing crops fair. Harvest paddy, <i>ragi</i> and <i>cumbu</i> in parts, outturn below average. Cholera in one, small-pox in three, and cattle-disease increasing in five taluks.
Coimbatore . . .	Average 1'91	Standing crops generally fair, but require rain in parts. Harvest paddy and <i>ragi</i> in parts, outturn about average.
Tanjore . . .	Average 2'47	Standing crops generally good. Rain still wanted in parts of Mayavaram taluk. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn up to average. Cholera and cattle-disease slight in one taluk.
Madura . . .	Average 1'12	Standing crops generally fading. Want of rain generally felt. Harvest <i>ragi</i> and <i>cumbu</i> at Tirumangalam and Melur, outturn below average. Slight fever in one taluk. Water-supply deficient in all but two taluks.
Malabar . . .	Average '69	Second crop cultivation progressing. Harvest paddy, outturn below average. Slight small-pox in seven, fever in four, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Travancore . . .	2'98	Paddy cultivation begun. Small-pox and fever in places.
Bombay—(Oct. 12th)		
Karachi . . .		River at Kotri on 10th, 8 feet 11 inches against 9 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in twelve and cattle-disease in three talukas. Previous case of small-pox in Karachi remaining. Wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 22, 28 and 30, and in Tatta 22, 34, and 34 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad		<i>Kharif</i> harvesting commenced. More water required in the whole district. Rice crop attacked by blight in Guni and Dero Mohabat talukas. River at Kotri on 9th, 9 feet 2 inches against 9 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in two, cattle-disease in two, and fever in ten talukas. Wheat 24, <i>jowari</i> 40, <i>bajri</i> 34, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.

General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in parts of Madura and Tinnevely.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week under report	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Ahmedabad.		Reaping of <i>kharif</i> commenced throughout the district. Rain urgently wanted for cotton and rice crops in all talukas. Fever in Dhoika, Dhandhuka, and Sanand talukas. Eleven cases of cholera in the city, 5 fatal. Wheat 27 and <i>bjri</i> 29 pounds per rupee.
Baroda.		Cholera in Baroda city, 3 cases, 1 death, it continues in parts of Niasari and Kadi divisions. <i>Rabi</i> sowing commenced. Crops in good condition generally, but suffering in Niasari from want of rain. <i>BJri</i> 27, wheat 23, and rice 19 pounds per rupee.
Surat.	Rain in Burdoli, 09 (total, 55.99)	Wooling progressing. Rice and millet harvest commenced in certain places. Rain wanted throughout the district. Cattle healthy. Fever in Olphid, Burdoli and Jalalpur. Cholera in Chukli, Bulsi, Pardi, and Surat city, 17 cases, 9 deaths. <i>f. m. 30</i> and <i>m. 43</i> pounds per rupee.
Nasik.	Rain, maximum in Punt 2.20 and minimum in Nandgaon, 03	Standing crops generally good. Some damage to <i>kharif</i> crops in Nandgaon and Mirkgaon through long break in the weather. Preparations for <i>rabi</i> sowing continue, but sowing operations retarded for want of rain which is felt throughout the district. Cholera in seven talukas, total attacks 3 and 9 deaths. Wheat 25½ pounds per rupee.
Calcutta Bombay)	Rain accompanied by thunder storms on 10th and 11th heavy on 11th, total of week, 2.70, total to date 93.65, being 24.16 above average.	Absolutely normal temperature from 1° cool on 5th to 3° warm on 10th and it was 1° warm on 11th. Vapour in an excessive form 6th to 8th and 11th, and normal on all other days. Wind normal.
Poona.	Rain in all talukas except in Petha Barimati and Bulandi. Maximum 2.95 in Shirur taluka and minimum .03 in Poona city.	More rain still wanted in <i>lash</i> portion of the Haveli taluka. Crops doing well. Reaping of <i>kharif</i> has commenced in Khed taluka and in Petha Barimati. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> still continues in some talukas. Public health generally good. Small-pox in Khed taluka. 155 cholera cases in the district, 65 fatal. In Poona city 2 attacks and 1 death. <i>BJri</i> 41 and <i>f. m. 33</i> pound in the district, and <i>bjri</i> 37 and <i>jowari</i> 48 pounds per rupee in Poona city.
Ahmednagar.	In Rahuri, 1.70, Parner, 1.44, Nigadi, .64, Samantner, .54, Kopergaon .50 and Nivari, .44, very slight in other talukas.	<i>Kharif</i> crops good. Reaping commenced in four talukas. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> in progress in eight and completed in three talukas. Cholera attacks 41 deaths 21. <i>BJri</i> 36 and <i>jowari</i> 57 pounds per rupee.
Salapur.	Rain in 7 talukas—maximum in Karmali, 1.03 and minimum .24 in Malgaon.	Standing crops good. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> in progress. Slight cholera in Karmali, Singoli and Malsiras talukas, cases 13, fatal 7. <i>Jowari</i> 55½, and <i>f. m. 50½</i> pounds per rupee.
Dharwar.	Rainfall general varying from .20 in Kumbhari to 2.75 in Mugud.	Rice crops improving. More rain required. <i>Jowari</i> and minor crops good. Cotton sowing nearly completed. Slight cholera in Gadga, Binkapur, Kumbhari, and Ron talukas. Slight cattle-disease in Dharwar taluka. <i>Jowari</i> 28 and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Kanara.	In Karwar, 67 (total 125.09). In Nawar 1.0 and Hivari, .5.	Rice harvest in Karwar. Cardamom harvest in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas. Cattle-disease in seven talukas. Cholera, deaths 6 in Sirsi and 3 in Kuntal taluka. Common rice in Karwar 12, dhaniya rice 12 cases per rupee.
Rajkot.		Weather hot. Fever prevalent. Sowing operations of wheat and gram commenced in Hali. Wheat 22, <i>bjri</i> 23, and <i>jowari</i> 28 pounds per rupee. Want of rain felt.
Bengal—(Oct 12th)		
Chittagong (Oct 11th)	2.14	Weather hot. Prospects of standing crops fair. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> nearly over. Prices stationary. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Chittagong)	1.25	A fair crop of <i>aus</i> . Jute being cut. Prospects of sugarcane favourable. <i>Aman</i> prospects somewhat improved by recent rain. Ploughing for cold weather crops continues. Public health generally good, but cholera and fever reported.
Koolna.	1.41	Weather cloudy with occasional rain. Prospects of <i>aman</i> good. Ploughing for winter crops begun. Public health fair.
Moorsheadabad.	2.12	Weather seasonable. <i>Aman</i> in good. <i>Sil</i> and <i>kalai</i> sowing goes on. Sugarcane promising. Fever prevalent.
Pubna.	.32	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops and public health good.
Dinapore.	Run on one day 1.64	State and prospects of winter paddy and sugarcane good. Prospects continue good. Paddy being harvested. Ploughing for winter crops going on. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Patna . . .	8 75	More rain urgently wanted for rice crop. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops going on. Cholera reported from Behar police station, otherwise public health good.
Rungpore	'06	More rain wanted. Crops fair. Prices falling. Fever prevalent.
Midnapore	'03	State and prospects of crops good.
Burdwan	'20	Rain urgently needed for rice crop which is damaged in Cutwa. Prices rising. Fever prevalent.
Bhagalpur	'48	Rain wanted for late rice which has already suffered on high lands. <i>Kurthi</i> doing well. Preparation for <i>rabi</i> sowings forward. Public health much better.
Purneah . .	'28	All crops doing well. Ploughing for <i>rabi</i> in progress. Much sickness among people; an exceptionally unhealthy year. Rivers low.
Durbhanga .	Nil	Rain urgently wanted for rice crop. Land being prepared for <i>rabi</i> . Prices falling. Public health generally good.
Chumpran .	'96	Harvesting of <i>bhadai</i> completed, yield good. Rain much needed for rice crop. <i>Rabi</i> sowings begun. Public health good.
Gya . . .	Slight drizzling	Paddy suffering for want of rain. <i>Rabi</i> cannot be sown for want of moisture in the field. Fever in some places.
Hazareebagh	'60	Rice on high land has suffered severely for want of rain, and damage to low land crop also apprehended. <i>Bhadai</i> has generally yielded fairly. <i>Rabi</i> promising so far. General health fair.
Cuttack . .	'46	Weather cloudy. Prospects of rice fair. Rain much required. Prices of food grains slightly risen. Fever prevail, otherwise public health good.
<p><i>General Remarks.</i>—Weather unsettled from the 7th, and showers fell in most districts. Comilla received 2½ inches on 9th. Bankura and some of the Behar districts had no rain. More rain is wanted in the Burdwan, Bhagalpur, Patna, Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions for the <i>aman</i> crop, and the crop which is good elsewhere has suffered in these divisions and in Tipperah from the drought. Ploughing for <i>rabi</i> crops is in progress and sowing has begun. General health not so good. Fever being more prevalent.</p>		
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Oct. 12th)		
Benares (Oct. 11th)		Another shower much needed. Weather clear. Early rice being cut. Ploughing for <i>rabi</i> continues. Supplies ample. Prices somewhat risen owing to falling off in imports. General health good. Weather cloudy. Rain much needed for rice. Sugarcane thriving. <i>Rabi</i> sowings commenced in some places. Public health good.
Ballia („ 10th)		Harvest prospects fair, but the deficient rainfall is injurious to the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> . Prices rising.
Gorakhpore („ 10th)	1'20 at Sadr	Gram, peas, and barley being sown. Supplies ample. Health of people and condition of cattle fair.
Fyzabad („ 11th)	'30, rain at Sadr, none elsewhere.	<i>Kharif</i> nearly gathered. <i>Herant</i> crops in fair condition. <i>Rabi</i> sowing in progress. Supplies sufficient. Prices of wheat and gram are rising on account of the large demand for seed.
Lucknow („ 10th)		Weather seasonable. Prices almost steady. Cholera again appearing in some villages. Fever as usual at this time of the year. Rain wanted. Peas and gram being sown. Markets well stocked. Prices fluctuating. Men and cattle healthy.
Rai Bareilly („ „)	Slight drizzle on the 8th.	Weather unseasonably hot. Rain needed for <i>rabi</i> sowings which are in progress. Prices falling. Slight cholera. Ordinary fever in all tahsils.
Partabgarh („ 11th)		Crops in good condition and being cut. <i>Rabi</i> sowings commenced. Prices steady. Fever prevailing. Cholera and cattle-disease dying out.
Allahabad („ „)		Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Supplies ample. Prices lowering. Cholera decreasing. Fever and ague in places.
Cawnpore („ „)		Weather clear but warm. <i>Kharif</i> crops are being cut. <i>Herant</i> crops promising. Prices rising slightly. Cholera still lingers in the district.
Karakhabad („ „)		Crops good. Market steady. Slight cholera. Fever increasing. Weather seasonable. Cotton being picked. <i>Bajra</i> and <i>jowari</i> in ear. Supplies ample. Fever being prevalent.
Sitapur („ „)	Slight rain in parts of one tahsil.	Harvest nearly over. Crops everywhere good. Prices stationary. Slight small-pox still continues. <i>Mohani</i> in three villages in Gangoli, and underpest in two <i>pattis</i> .
Bareilly („ „)		Weather clear. <i>Kharif</i> being cut. <i>Rabi</i> ploughing and sowing in progress. Prices slightly risen. Fever prevalent. Cholera almost disappeared.
Banda („ 10th)		Prices unchanged. Fever prevalent. Condition of cattle good. Prices steady. Cholera and fever still prevalent especially latter.
Kumaon („ 11th)		<i>General Remarks.</i> —The weather has been clear and seasonable. Some more rain is needed in places. <i>Kharif</i> crops being harvested and ploughing and sowing for the <i>rabi</i> are in progress. Supplies are ample and the fluctuations exhibited in prices are merely due to the demands for seed grains. The fever usual to the season is still prevalent, and cholera lingers in places, while <i>mahamari</i> continues in pergunah Gangoli of Kumaon. The general health of the people is fair and condition of cattle satisfactory.
Agra („ 10th)		
Jhansi („ „)		
Meerut („ 11th)		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Oct. 12th)		
Hissar (Oct. 11th)		Fever prevalent. Prices slightly rising. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. <i>Kharif</i> prospects good.
Delhi . . .		Fever prevalent. Cholera abating. Prices fluctuating. <i>Kharif</i> prospects unfavourable.
Umballa . . .		Fever prevalent. Cholera almost abated. Prices rising. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings commenced. Cutting of <i>kharif</i> crops in progress.
Jullundur . . .		Health good. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings commenced. <i>Kharif</i> prospects average.
Ferozepore . . .		Health good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .		Seasonal fever. Prices stationary. <i>Kharif</i> crops good.
Sialkot . . .		Health good. Prices rising. <i>Kharif</i> crops damaged by drought.
Lahore . . .		Cholera disappearing. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> sowing commenced.
Multan . . .		Health good. Prices almost stationary. Preparations for <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress. <i>Kharif</i> crops being harvested.
Rawalpindi . . .		Health good. Prices rising. <i>Rabi</i> sowings commenced. <i>Kharif</i> outturn average.
Shahpur . . .		Health good. Prices almost stationary. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. <i>Kharif</i> crops being harvested.
Dera Ismail Khan		Health good. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings in progress.
Peshawar . . .		Fever prevalent. Prices almost stationary. <i>Kharif</i> prospects average.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain has fallen during the week. Health is good in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Multan, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan. Fever prevails in Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, Amritsar and Peshawar. Cholera abating in Delhi, Umballa and Lahore. Prices are generally stationary, but rising in Hissar, Umballa, Rawalpindi and Sialkot and fluctuating in Delhi. <i>Kharif</i> prospects are good in Hissar and Amritsar, unfavourable in Delhi and Sialkot, and average in Jullundur, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Crops are being harvested in Umballa, Multan and Shahpur. <i>Rabi</i> sowings and ploughings in progress in Hissar, Umballa, Jullundur, Lahore, Multan, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan and commenced at Rawalpindi.		

**Central Provinces—
(Oct. 12th)**

Nagpur . . .		Weather cloudy. <i>Rabi</i> preparations continue. Fever prevalent.
Jubbulpore . . .		Weather cloudy. <i>Rabi</i> sowings commenced. Prospects favourable.
Saugor . . .		Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Seoni . . .		Weather cloudy. <i>Rabi</i> preparations continue. Fever prevalent. Prices unchanged.
Hoshangabad . . .		Weather cloudy. <i>Rabi</i> sowings commenced. Cholera in places. Prices stationary.
Khandwa . . .	0'1	Weather cloudy and cool. <i>Rabi</i> ploughing in progress. Fever prevalent. Prices unchanged.
Bilaspur . . .	'15	Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Prospects good. Prices stationary.
Raipur . . .	'43	Rain wanted. Cattle-disease in Mungeli tahsil. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Oct. 8th)	'02	Weather cloudy. More rain wanted for rice and <i>rabi</i> ploughings. Fever prevalent.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather today is rainy and cool. Prospects favourable, but some rain is now required. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.		

Burma—(Oct. 12th)

Akyab (Oct. 8th)	(Total rainfall to date 159'71).	Eighteen cases of cholera in district. Slight cattle-disease. Crop prospects favourable.
Bassein	(Total rainfall to date 91'08).	Slight cattle-disease. Crops generally good.
Rangoon (Oct. 1st)	1'00	
(„ 8th)	1'26	
	(Total rainfall to date 98'24).	
Amherst (Moulmein) .	1'18	Crop prospects good.
	(Total rainfall to date 176'28).	
Tavoy	2'25	Crops very healthy.
	(Total rainfall to date 179'24).	
Pegu . . . (Oct. 1st)	3'71	Crops in excellent condition. Transplanting finished.
	(Total rainfall to date 128'67).	
Henzada	1'25	Crops flourishing.
	(Total rainfall to date 174'67).	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Burma— <i>contd.</i>		
Prome	1'36 (Total rainfall to date 36 11).	Crop prospects fair. Slight damage to the crops in two town- ships by inundation.
Toungoo	1 05 (Total rainfall to date 76'41).	
Thayetmyo	1 85 (Total rainfall to date 27'93).	Transplanting continues.
Shwebo (Oct. 1st)	'75 (Total rainfall to date 32 03).	Prospects of crops good. Food-supply sufficient.
(„ 8th)	Nil	
Kyaukse („ 1st)	Nil	Prospects of crops good. Food-supply sufficient.
Myingyan („ „)	'05 (Total rainfall to date 20'44).	
(„ 8th)	2 20 (Total rainfall to date 22'67).	Transplanting of <i>kyaukki</i> crops progressing. Food-supply sufficient. Prices normal.
Mandalay .	Nil (Total rainfall to date 21 67).	
Minbu	'70 (Total rainfall to date 22'31).	Three deaths from cholera. Crop prospects fair. Prices normal.
Yamethen	50 (Total rainfall to date 29 09).	Cultivation progressing.
<i>General Remarks</i> —Cholera in Akyab district. Slight cattle- disease in three Lower Burma districts. Crop prospects continue good. Slight damage from floods in Toungoo. Reports from twelve Upper Burma districts. Health generally good. Crop prospects fair. Anthrax continues in Pynmana.		
Assam—(Oct. 12th)		
Gauhati (Oct. 11th)		Weather seasonable. Public health fair. Malarial fever still reported from Sastra Barpetta and its vicinity. <i>Salt</i> paddy in low land doing well. Land for mustard seeds being ploughed. Cattle-disease reported in some parts of the district.
Sylhet		Prospects of <i>aman</i> and <i>salt</i> crops on highlands not favourable for want of rain. Transplantation of <i>salt</i> and reaping of <i>aus</i> nearly finished. Prospects of tea favourable. Eighteen deaths from cholera reported from Karimganj.
Cachar		Weather seasonable. Public health good. Price of rice steady. Ploughing of fields for winter crops commenced.
Dibrugarh	2 57	Weather hot during day; cool at night. Fever prevalent in town.
Mysore and Coorg— (Oct. 12th)		
Bangalore	Civil and Military Station, 7'06; Banga- lore district head- quarters, 6 64; Mys- ore, 5'70; Kolar, 2'90; Tumkur, 4 18; rainfall in general throughout the State.	Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Tumkur, Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts, where they need more rain. Prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. Cholera abating in Mysore, but continues in Closepet taluk of the Bangalore District and in parts of Tumkur, Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts. Cattle-disease prevalent in parts. No material change in prices.
Mysore	11'74; heavy rain since 9th instant.	Prospects improved. Prices risen slightly.
Mercara		
Berar and Hyderabad— (Oct. 12th)		
Amraoti	Rain on 10th.	Rain on 10th beneficial to standing <i>kharif</i> as well as to <i>rabi</i> which is being sown. Cotton in pod. <i>Jowari</i> in ear. Slight cholera in Amraoti and Morsi taluks. Fever in the district. Cattle healthy. Wheat 15 and <i>jowari</i> 23 seers per rupee.
Akola		Weather warm and cloudy. Cotton in pods. <i>Kharif</i> healthy. <i>Rabi</i> sowing in progress. Cholera in Akote taluk. Cattle suffering from hoof and mouth disease.
Hyderabad . (Oct. 7th)	27; total since 1st January, 22'83.	Harvesting of <i>kharif</i> crops commenced. Cattle-disease prevalent in some places. General health good. Prices—wheat 10½, coarse rice 12, white <i>juar</i> 18, yellow <i>juar</i> 20, and <i>tur</i> 14½ seers per current sicca rupee.
„ . („ 12th)	'06; total since 1st January, 22'89.	Harvesting of <i>kharif</i> crops in progress. Cholera has appeared in parts of Pathar taluka. Cattle-disease continues. Prices— wheat 10½, coarse rice 12, white <i>juar</i> 18, yellow <i>juar</i> 20, and <i>tur</i> 14½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Oct. 12th)		
Indore . . .	1'10	Weather cloudy and wet today. No more cholera
Morar (Gwalior) . .		Weather cloudy and hot. Fever prevailing.
Sutna . . .		Fever still prevalent.
Neemuch . . .		Weather very warm. Fever prevalent.
Gouna . . .		Five deaths from cholera in Kumraj pergana, otherwise health good.
Agar		Health and prospects fair.
Sehore		Weather hot and cloudy. Crops fair. One death from cholera.
Nowgong		Weather clear. Health fair. Fever in parts. Prices steady.
Bhopawar		Weather hot. Fever prevalent in Jhabna, Alirajpur, and parts of Barwani. Prices slightly falling.
Rajputana—(Oct. 12th)		
Abu (Oct. 12th)		Weather occasionally cloudy and windy but seasonable, little hotter.
Sirohi (9th)		Little water in tanks; wells low. Health good. Crops cut, generally a failure. Weather warm and dry.
Marwar 8th)		Cholera almost disappeared. Crops doing well, except in some districts. Weather cloudy and close. Prices rising.
Meywar ")		Water in tanks and wells decreasing. Crops being reaped.
Pertabgurh (")		Health very fair. Prices rising. Weather seasonable
Haroti (")		Tanks and wells full. Health good. Prices rising.
Jhallawar (9th)		Rabi sowings continue. Days hot, nights cool. Fever prevalent. Prices high.
Ajmere (11th)		Fever general. Rabi preparations in progress.
		Weather clear and warm. Fever and slight diarrhoea prevailing throughout the districts. Rabi operations progressing. Kharif prospects fair. Wheat 22, barley 35, and gram 37 pounds per rupee.
Jeypore ()		Weather seasonable. Prospects fair.
Kerowlee (8th)		Tanks and wells full. Rabi cultivation in progress. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Dholepore (")		Tanks and wells full. Rabi sowings commenced. Fever still prevails, health otherwise good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Bhurtapore (" 11th)		Weather sunny. Prospects fair. Fever continues. Prices steady.
Ulwar (" ")		Ploughing continues. Kharif crops being harvested. Prices steady. Fever prevalent. Cholera nearly gone.
Kotah (" 8th)		Prospects good. Weather seasonable. Fever still prevalent. Prices stationary.
Kherwara (" 9th)		Tanks and wells unfilled. Crops good. Health good. Prices lower. Weather fine.
Bickanir (" 8th)		Prospects fair. Fever in district. Prices stationary. Weather hot.
Nepal—(Oct. 7th)		
Katmandu (Oct. 6th)	Nil.	Weather seasonable. Rice being cut.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS OF REVENUE TO BE REPORTED TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Circular No. $\frac{63R.}{121-2}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Revenue), dated Simla, the 10th October, 1887.

Read—

Resolution No. 58-R, dated the 12th October, 1882, by the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

R E S O L U T I O N .

Under the orders conveyed in para. 27 of the Resolution read in the preamble, proposals for suspensions and remissions of revenue are sanctioned by Commissioners of Divisions and their orders, subject to revision by the Local Government or Administration, are final. The Governor-General in Council has no desire to interfere with the discretionary powers thus conferred on the Local Authorities, but requests that in future when suspensions or remissions of revenue are sanctioned, the Government of India may be informed without delay of the probable effect of such suspensions or remissions upon Land Revenue collections.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces
and Oudh.
Punjab.

Central Provinces.
Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.
Hyderabad.
Ajmere.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, for information and guidance.

Ordered, that a copy be forwarded to the Finance Department for information, and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending the 12th October, 1887.

During the first three days of the past week the weather remained as quiet and fine as was the case during the preceding week, but after the 8th conditions changed and the weather became very unsettled. Hence the week naturally divides itself into two parts. During the first, ordinary October conditions prevailed, that is, pressure was very uniform, the winds very light, and the weather fine, except in the south of the Peninsula, where the last of the monsoon current was giving fairly general rain. On the 8th it was evident that these quiet conditions were undergoing change. A comparatively brisk fall of the barometer at Madras, accompanied by overcast weather, and a north-north-west wind showed that a storm was advancing towards the Carnatic Coast from the Bay of Bengal. This storm crossed the Coast at about 8 A.M. on the 9th, and proved to be a well marked though small disturbance. It gave heavy rain (6 inches) to Madras and general rain throughout the whole of Southern India. The wind circulated cyclonically around the centre, and blew freshly at Madras, Masulipatam, and Gopalpore. By the morning of the 10th the centre of the storm had apparently reached the West Coast, its motion occasioning a rapid recovery of pressure on the Coromandel Coast and an equally rapid fall on the West Coast. All over Central and Southern India the winds were determined by this disturbance, and circulated cyclonically around the centre. In Northern India the winds and weather were but little affected, the former remaining light and variable, the latter generally fair. By the 11th the storm had advanced out into the Arabian Sea. Apparently, however, the centre had travelled more towards north than west and at no great distance from the Coast. Hence the weather remained very unsettled all over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, and the wind there remained cyclonic. Rain was general and moderately heavy over the Peninsula and the south of the Central Provinces and the Berars, and showers had fallen in Bengal, but in Upper India the weather, though more cloudy than of late, was still generally fine. On the 12th there was comparatively little change in the relative distribution of pressure, the chief feature, as on the preceding day, being the large shallow area of depression over and off the West Coast of India. The winds of nearly all parts of India were determined by this low pressure area, and had a general cyclonic movement. They gave rain to the whole of India, except the north-west, where the weather remained fine. On the West Coast the amounts received were in some cases considerable. With this burst of rain there occurred a general and brisk fall of temperature.

The following table shows the total rainfall from the 1st June to the present time and the average rainfall for the same interval :

Stations.	Total Rainfall since June 1st, 1887.	Average Rainfall, June 1st to October 12th.	Difference.
Akyab	141'41	162'08	—20'67
Saugor Island	57'61	58'98	— 1'37
Calcutta	45'78	53'19	— 7'41
Dhubri	54'38	67'38	—13'00
Purneah	42'31	58'84	—16'53
Gya	35'96	37'64	— 1'68
Allahabad	33'48	36'88	— 3'40
Meerut	24'66	23'40	+ 1'26
Delhi	35'22	22'83	+12'39
Lahore	16'07	13'70	+ 2'37
Peshawar	3'24	6'05	— 2'81
Cochin	66'55	88'73	—22'18
Ratnagiri	109'47	100'84	+ 8'63
Bombay	93'59	68'95	+24'64
Poona	23'43	24'09	— 0'66
Surat	37'27	42'42	— 5'15
Khandwa	31'44	30'61	+ 0'83
Nagpur	48'85	38'76	+10'09

It will be seen that on the whole the main features of the table are same as those shown by the table in last week's summary.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week for the different Provinces :

Divisions.	No. of Stations.	Total Rainfall.
Burmah	5	2 93
Bengal and Assam	15	19 31
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4	1 27
Punjab	1	0 62
Hill Stations	4	0 97
Ceylon	2	5 52
Malabar Coast	5	36 22
• Bombay	8	17 24
Berars and Central Provinces	10	13 83
Guzerat and Central India	1	1 10
Sind—Rajputana	0	0
Madras	14	40 43

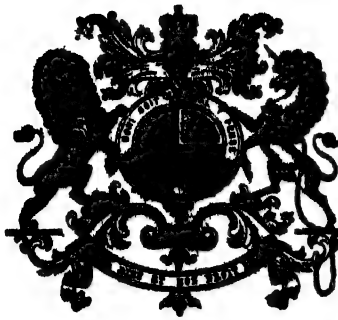
W. L. DALLAS,

*for Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.*

SIMLA, 14th October, 1887.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 4th October, 1887.

From the 12th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 5th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th October, 1887.

No. 13.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of September, 1887.—

Name of Office.	Where situated	Date.	REMARKS.
	<i>Departmental.</i>	1887.	
Rajbari	Bengal	17th Sept.	Opened.
Badam	Sind	15th "	Closed.
Daudkandi	Bengal	30th "	Ditto.
Hebbal (Camp Office, Bangalore Rifle Meeting).	Madras Presdy.	17th "	Ditto.
Goaland	Bengal	14th "	Ditto.
Legy	Upper Burma	30th "	Ditto.
Ongdaw	Ditto	"	Ditto.
*Pyawbwe	Ditto	24th "	Ditto.

* Re-opened, 11st October.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Director, Traffic Branch,
for Dir. Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 5th October, 1887.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.				IRRIGATION.				STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).				STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).			
Order No.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.	Order No.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.	Order No.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.	Order No.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Port Blair	July, 1887	Sept. 16, 1887	1	Rajputana	July, 1887	Sept. 17, 1887	1	N.-W. P. & Oudh Subsidized.	July, 1887	Sept. 12, 1887	1	Nalhatti	July, 1887	Sept. 20, 1887
2	Rajputana	Do. "	Do. 19, "	2	Bengal	Do. "	Do. 28, "	2	Assam Subsidized	Do. "	Do. 16, "	3	Tirhoot	Do. "	Do. 23, "
3	Central India	Do. "	Do. 23, "	3	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 29, "	3	Nalhatti	Do. "	Do. 17, "	4	Bihar-Etawah	Do. "	Do. 26, "
4	Central India	Do. "	Do. 26, "	4	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	5	State Ry. Stores Branch	Do. "	Do. 19, "	5	Bihar-Etawah	Do. "	Do. 26, "
5	Central India	Do. "	Do. 26, "	5	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	6	Bengal & North-Western	Do. "	Do. 20, "	6	Uttar Pradesh	Do. "	Do. 30, "
6	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	6	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	7	Bengal & North-Western	Do. "	Do. 21, "	7	Wardah Coal	Do. "	Do. 30, "
7	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	7	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	8	Cuddapah-Nellore	Do. "	Do. 21, "	8	Rajputana-Malwa	Do. "	Do. 30, "
8	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	8	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	9	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	9	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
9	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	9	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	10	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	10	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
10	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	10	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	11	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	11	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
11	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	11	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	12	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	12	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
12	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	12	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	13	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	13	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
13	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	13	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	14	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	14	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
14	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	14	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	15	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	15	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
15	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	15	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	16	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	16	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
16	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	16	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	17	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	17	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
17	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	17	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	18	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	18	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
18	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	18	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	19	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	19	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
19	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	19	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	20	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	20	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
20	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	20	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	21	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	21	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
21	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	21	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	22	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	22	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
22	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	22	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	23	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	23	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
23	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	23	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	24	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	24	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
24	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	24	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	25	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	25	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
25	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	25	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	26	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	26	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
26	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	26	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	27	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	27	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
27	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	27	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	28	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	28	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
28	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	28	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	29	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	29	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
29	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	29	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	30	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	30	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
30	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	30	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	31	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	31	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
31	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	31	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	32	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	32	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
32	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	32	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	33	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	33	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
33	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	33	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	34	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	34	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
34	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	34	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	35	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	35	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
35	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	35	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	36	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	36	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
36	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	36	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	37	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	37	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
37	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	37	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	38	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	38	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
38	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	38	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	39	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	39	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
39	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	39	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	40	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	40	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
40	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	40	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	41	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	41	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
41	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	41	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	42	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	42	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
42	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	42	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "	43	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 21, "	43	Amritsar-Pathankote	Do. "	Do. 30, "
43	Central India	Do. "	Do. 28, "	43	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "								

SUMMA.

The 7th October, 1887.

A. G. BECHIE, Major, R.E.
Off Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th October, 1887.

No. 639.—Colonel D. Macdonald, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, and Officiating Assistant Surveyor General, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 26th September, 1887.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Leut-Col., R.E.*
Surveyor General of India.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Reverend F. R. Michell, Officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta, and Bishop's Commissary, took over charge of his Office from the Reverend Arthur Kitchen on his return from privilege leave, on Friday, the 7th October, before noon.

F. J. FERGUSSON,
Registrar of the Diocese.

DIOCESAN REGISTRY OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
The 7th October, 1887.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 5th October, 1887.

No. 2966-505 G.—With reference to the Notification cited in the margin, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased to

Foreign Department No. 2592 I., dated the 30th July, 1887.

issue the following supplementary orders regarding the record and payment of expenses of complainants and witnesses attending the British Criminal Courts in Rajputana which were established by the Government of India by Notifications (Foreign Department), No. 286 I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, No. 1008 I., dated the 21st March, 1884, and No. 1915 I., dated the 28th May, 1884:—

1. A register in the following form will be kept up in the Courts.—

Register of expenses of Complainants and Witnesses.

Serial Number.	Number of case.	Complainant.	Witnesses.	Rate, that is (a) (b) or (c) paragraphs of the Government of India, Notification No. 286 I., dated the 23rd January, 1884.	Residence.	Number of days allowed for journey to and from Court.	For how many days detained at Court.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Diet allowance.	Travelling expenses.	Total of columns 10 and 11.	Initials of officer before whom paid.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

2. The Courts will, as far as possible, observe the following procedure in the payment of diet allowance and travelling expenses to complainants and witnesses.

At the conclusion of an enquiry or trial, or of the examination of a witness, or at the close of the day, as the court, having regard to the circumstances of the case before it, may direct, the departmental clerk will take the orders of the Court as to the payment of diet allowance and travelling expenses, the rates at which payments are to be made, and the number of days to be allowed for journeys to and from the Court and will then prepare a statement in the form annexed. The Court after satisfying itself that the statement has been correctly prepared, shall there and then in open Court cause each complainant or witness to be paid the amount shown in the statement as due to him. As soon as the money is paid, the presiding officer of the Court will endorse on the statement prepared by the departmental clerk a certificate that the money has been paid in his presence, and make the document over to the chief ministerial officer as a voucher in support of the disbursement, which shall be included in the contingent bill. No separate receipt will be taken from any complainant or witness to whom a payment is made, but his signature or mark will be taken in column 10 of the statement.

Statement.

Name.	Rate.	Residence.	Number of days allowed for journey to and from Court.	For how many days detained at Court.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Diet allowance.	Travelling expenses.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Signature or mark of payee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(Sd)

(L.S.)

Endorsement.

In the Court of the _____
The _____ of _____ 18

Case No. _____ of 18
Queen Empress
versus

Charge _____

Paid in my presence to the persons noted on the reverse the sum of Rs. _____ () on account of expenses of complainants and witnesses.

The 8th October, 1887.

No. 3014 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1695 G., dated 12th September, 1887, Lieutenant K. D. Erskine assumed charge of the Office of Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity in Rajputana, from Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, on the afternoon of the 30th idem.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER, Major,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
in Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 4th October, 1887.

No. 1218-589.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 2 of the Opium Rules sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council and published at page 496 of Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 27th August, 1887, under Notification No. O.R. 589, dated the 12th idem, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to define the following as the local areas to which Part I, Chapter II of the said rules shall apply, namely—

- The municipal limits of Ajmere.
- The municipal limits of Beawar.
- The municipal limits of Kekri.
- The cantonment limits of Nusseerabad.

2. Notification No. 581, dated the 21st July, 1883, published at page 408 of Part II of the *Gazette of India* of the 28th idem, is hereby cancelled.

The 6th October, 1887.

No. 1223-328 V.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1058-328 V., dated the 31st of August, 1887, Captain C. Herbert, Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, resumed charge of his duties from Munshi Rai Bishen Sarup, on the forenoon of the 30th September, 1887.

The 8th October, 1887.

No. 1230-330 IV.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1679 G., dated the 8th September, 1887, Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton received charge, on the forenoon of the 1st October, 1887, of the Cantonment Magistracy, Nusseerabad, from Captain D. C. W. Harrison, Brigade Major, Nusseerabad, who held charge of the current duties of the Office from the afternoon of the 29th August to the forenoon of the 1st October, 1887.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER, Major,
First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th October, 1887.

No. 17.—Lieutenant H. Mullaly, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Meerut Division, Military Works, from the 2nd March to 17th April, 1887, both days inclusive.

G. E. L. S. SANFORD, Colonel, R.E.,
Inspector General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 5th October, 1887.

No. 85.—Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for six months in further extension of the furlough previously granted him.]

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Director-General.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 6th October, 1887.

No. 12.—Mr. W. J. Chamberlain, Traffic Superintendent, class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, attached to the North-Western Railway, Sind Section, was granted twenty-seven days' leave on medical certificate under Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th July last.

HORACE BELL,
Offg. Director, N.-W. Railway.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Pynmana, this 30th day of September, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Date of Enlistment,—12th
—No. 37112, Gunner	March, 1883.
Edward Graham.	At what Place Enlisted,—
	London.
Age,—29 years 3 months.	Parish and County in which
Height,—5 feet 10½ inches.	Born,—Malta.
Colour of —	Place of residence for last
Complexion, fresh; Hair,	12 months before enlist-
dark brown; Eyes,	ment,—
grey.	Marks,—Scar below left
Date of Desertion or Ab-	nipple.
sence,—26th September,	Trade,—Carpenter.
1887.	Regimentals, or plain
Place of Desertion or Ab-	clothes,—Regimentals.
sence,—Pynmana.	REMARKS,—
	Under 5 years' service.

H. G. F. SIDDONS, Major, R.A.,
Comdg. 4-1st Lancashire Divn., R.A.

W. BALLY, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battrn., West Riding Regt.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Reg. No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs	Name of Claimant.
28	E 25-47093	50	Lala Sheo Narain, Examiner's Office, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, Lahore.

J. A. ROBERTSON,

for Deputy Commissioner of Currency

LAHORE,
The 8th October, 1887.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.				
Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.	
19	T 5—03780	100	C Hajee Mahomed Ismail Sahib, Madras.	

H. S. GROVES,
*Asst. Accountant Genl.,
 In charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 3rd October, 1887

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 12th October, 1887.

Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 5th October, 1887	39,57,727
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	32,07,211
	71,64,938

ADD—

Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	
Ditto ditto Government	11,69,708
	11,69,708

DEDUCT—

New coin paid to Reserve		83,34,646
Treasury during the week	15,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes		15,00,000

Balance on the evening of the 12th October, 1887 . . .	68,34.646
---	-----------

The Balance comprises—

Silver held on account of the Currency Department	39,57,727	
Ditto ditto Government	28,76,919	
There is in addition awaiting assay—		68,34,646
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	11,537	
Ditto ditto Government	33,61,954	
		33,73,491

R. V. RIDDELL, *Lieut-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT.

The 13th October, 1887.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th October, 1887.

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 19th October, 1887.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 50'2.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 12th October, 1887.

Fergusson & Co. Harvey, D. J. Tamrez & Co.
Gascard, S. Kendal, Tl.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.	Goodman, R. N.	Puteput, Mrs.
Alcock, A. C.	Haldford, R.	"R. M."
Asphar, John, Mrs.	Hall, W. T.	Remington, Captain
Augier, W. M.	Hancock, J. P.	F. A.
Bannister, W.	Harrison, J. E.	Sanderson, C. S.
Beel, Henry.	Hay, John.	Shaw, Dr. F. C.
Biddlecombe, F. C.	Hay, W.	Southerton, J. W.
Bingham, J. M.	Henty, A. H.	Spauling, A. H.
Bunche, M.	Hogan, B. C.	Staines, E. G.
Blackburn, J. E.	Hollingbury, Miss.	St. Clair, Mr. C.
Brewer, I. S. M.	Hunter, John.	Stevenson, Mrs. R.
Burnt, K. P.	Jelliot, J. I.	Stewart, Mr. C.
Cameron, Miss P. A.	Johnson, R.	Strauss, W. M.
Carson, Dave, Mrs.	Kinsella, Capt.	Sturgeon, J.
Conway, J. A.	Knight, W. C.	Sullivan, R. O.
Craddock, Mrs. J.	Lamb, Esq.	Suzor, Samuel.
Croghan, W. J.	Landestrut, S. S.	Thurs, C. W.
Down, Mrs.	Loinder, R.	Touzel, C. J. C.
"Enterprise."	Macdonald, Mrs.	Van-de-Berg, J.
Eugel, Mon.	Macgregor, Stuart.	Van Gruhu, Capt.
Fried, Charles	Marple, Alex.	Vyall, Mrs. C. H.
Ewing, E.	Mayes, C. O.	Waterton, Guy.
Fabian, Renny.	Moncrieff, A. L. M.	Wilks, E. B.
Fenn, Edward.	Norwich, B. R. E.	Williams, T. C.
Fife, Allan.	Peckins, E. A.	Wilson, W.
Fordham, R. O.	Phillips, C. L.	Windor, John.
Friedman, J. J.	Pisto, Leonidas M.	W. P.
Galbraith, James.	Poulson, P.	X. Y.
"Gasturt."	Power, A. B.	

Registered Letters.

Augur, M. T. W. La Madirioni La
Hucker, Geo. Pareti
Marmonstein, H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 10th October, 1887.

Cadd, A., Sergt. Collins, Sergt. Prussia, A. B.
Chambers, Lieut.- Mac authy, Rev. W. Singh, Pallut Ram.
Col. McIntosh, C. Webster, W.
Chamberlain, H. W. Nicholls, J.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 15th October, 1887.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1887.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	18th Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	17th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nosse Be and Reunion	18th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	25th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	25th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	15th "	Per P. & O. Steamer <i>Bengal</i> .
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China.	20th "	Per French Steamer <i>Tanars</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong	19th "	Per Steamer <i>Wingsang</i> .
Rangoon and Moulemein	19th "	Per Steamer <i>Palitana</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpuy, Sandoway	10th "	Per Steamer <i>Euphrates</i> .
Port Blair and Camorta	20th "	Per Steamer <i>Maharavi</i> .

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 5-30 P.M., and late letters will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے ہرٹائل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سوائے ان کے جو کوئی ایک مشق بیس ہونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک ہونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ۔

اور عوام الناس ہرٹائل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک ہونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ ۔

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دوا خانہ میں بتی ہی ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار کور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک ہونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ ۔

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JOHN FRIOT,

Offg. Meteorological Secretary to the Government of India

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court a second for the Madras High Court a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

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In supersession of previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1885, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows—

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The Government Central Book Depot, Bombay
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 „ Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Orders and subscriptions for 1885 should be at once remitted

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Apply—Superintendent, Mysore Government Press, Bangalore

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V. THAVASUMUTHU NADAR.

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* Authorized Agent Radhanath Dutt.

RADHANATH DUTT,

Inspector of Police,
Mandla, Central Provinces.

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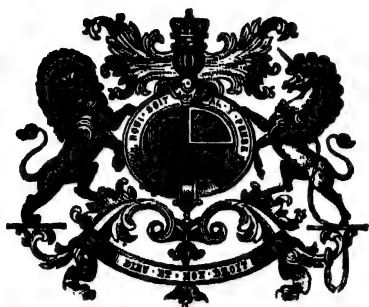
Government Promissory Note of 1st May, 1865, 4 per cent. loan, No. 190265, of ₹1,000.

Government Promissory Note of 1st May, 1865, 4 per cent. loan, No. 190266, of ₹1,000.

Government Promissory Note of 1st February, 1843, 4 per cent. loan, No. 143101, of ₹1,000.

C. CHENGALVARAYA NAIDU.

SIRUVANGUNAM, MADURANTAKAM TALUK,
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 42.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1887.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1887 PUBLISHED
IN PAGE 1377 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 8th OCTOBER 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15													
QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.																											
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eriosema cana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arifinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR OR TUR, CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad	11 11	12 3	Nil	Nil	6 13	6 13	10 14	11 4	19 7	18 13	20 1	20 1	...	Nil	...	Nil	14 2	13 13	...	Nil	11 11	11 11	115 0	115 0	9 13	9 13
	Bokum	13 6	12 9	...	Nil	6 15	6 15	9 10	9 13	20 4	20 4	20 0	20 0	...	Nil	...	Nil	15 4	13 13	...	Nil	11 11	11 11	116 14	116 14	10 4	10 4
	Chidambhat	9 0	9 0	...	Nil	6 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	...	Nil	...	Nil	15 0	13 8	...	Nil	12 0	12 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 8

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

E. T. ATKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 43.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

The Wild Birds Protection Act, 1887.

The Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1887.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 or Rule 25:—
Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th October, 1887.

SUPPLEMENT No. 43.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th October, 1887.

With reference to Military Secretary's Office Notification of the 30th September, 1887, it is hereby notified, that His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the Quetta District having been abandoned, His Excellency will leave Simla on Thursday, the 3rd November, instead of the 27th October, 1887.

His Excellency will visit Kuppurthulla, Kurrachee, Dehra Ghazee Khan, Dehra Ismail Khan, Peshawur, Kohat, Rawul Pindi, Lahore, Bhurtpure, Allahabad and Benares, and will arrive at Calcutta on or about Saturday the 17th December, 1887.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

the 8th instant, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 19th October, 1887.

No. 426.—Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S., Judicial Commissioner, Burma, and Officiating Chief Commissioner of Assam, has been granted furlough for fifteen months, with effect from the 1st November, 1887, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 20th October, 1887.

No. 428.—Mr. W. W. G. Cornwall is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st August, 1887.

No. 178.—The services of Mr. H. G. Joseph, Madras Civil Service, Supernumerary Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The 21st October, 1887.

No. 433.—The services of Mr. F. C. Daukes, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from 20th August last, but Mr. Daukes will continue to perform the duties of Secretary to the Public Service Commission until further orders.

No. 434.—With effect from 20th August last, Mr. J. P. Hewett, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in that appointment.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th October, 1887.

No. 1671.—Whereas the race known as Khásias and Syntengs dwelling in the Chief Commissionership of Assam have special laws of inheritance incompatible with the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, X of 1865, and it is inexpedient to apply the provisions of that Act to the members of that race: In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, X of 1865, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the members of the race known as Khásias and Syntengs from the operation of the whole of that Act retrospectively from the passing of the Act.

POLICE.

The 20th October, 1887.

No. 357.—The services of Captain E. E. Taylor, 18th Bengal Infantry, Commandant of the Military Police Battalion, Sagaing, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 18th October, 1887.

No. 330.—The services of the Reverend M. Kirkby, Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for special service in Upper Burma, with effect from

PATENTS.

The 18th October, 1887.

No. 1335.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 168 of 1887.—Richard Olpherts, of Red House, Ardee, Ireland, at present of Bethoe Indigo Factory in the District of Gorakhpore, late a Captain in Her Majesty's Service, for an improved process for producing Indigo green from the Indigo plant.

No. 169 of 1887.—The Consolidated Refrigerating Company, doing business at 15, Courtlandt Street in the City, County and State of New York, in the United States of America, for a process of and apparatus for distilling Ammonia.

No. 184 of 1887.—Pompée de Bondini, Gentleman, and Theodore Tubini, Merchant, both of Constantinople, Turkey, for improvements in Lamp wicks.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 21st October, 1887.

No. 984 F.—Mr. G. F. R. Blackwell, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, whose services have been placed by the Government of Bombay, in Notification No. 6716, dated the 3rd instant, at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in Upper Burma, is posted to the latter Province as an Assistant Conservator of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the date on which he reports himself for duty to the Conservator of Forests, Upper Burma.

No. 993 F.—With reference to the Notification of the Military Department No. 54, dated the 1st February, 1884, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bailey, R.E., Conservator of Forests, Punjab, is granted an extension of furlough for ten days, from the 1st to the 10th March, 1887 (both dates inclusive).

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th October, 1887.

No. 1897-G.—The privilege leave for two months granted to Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad and Assistant Secretary for Berar, in Foreign Department Notification, No. 1452-G., dated the 4th August, 1887, is extended by seven days.

No. 1899-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Charles Foster as Vice and Deputy Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta, *vice* Mr. A. B. Cobb.

No. 1902-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1287-G., dated the 14th July, 1887, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Monsieur E. Fayolle, as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1905-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. F. Halliday as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab, *vice* Mr. R. A. Lowndes, resigned.

The 19th October, 1887.

No. 1921-G.—Lieutenant C. C. Leveson-Gower, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, in the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the 25th August, 1887, *vice* Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough, transferred to the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse.

No. 4571-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act,

1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Justices of the Peace for Berar:

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. A. Szczepanski.
Lieutenant-Colonel K. J. L. MacKenzie.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. FitzGerald.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bullock.
Mr. H. B. Knowlys.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Grant.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. DeP. Rennick.
Mr. R. Obbard, C.S.
Mr. H. S. Nicholetts.
Captain G. J. Morris.
Mr. A. Elliott.
Mr. C. A. W. Davies.

The 20th October, 1887.

No. 1926-G.—Maulavi Mahomed Nizam-ud-Din Hassan Khan, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 1st September, 1887, *vice* Saiyad Shams-ud-Din Ali Khan Bahadur, who has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

No. 1928-G.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 23rd September, 1887:

Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. R. Obbard, who reverts to his substantive appointment as a Special Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. C. A. W. Davies, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class (doing duty temporarily as a Special Assistant Commissioner), reverts to his position as Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

The 21st October, 1887.

No. 4587-I.—Whereas the Rulers of the States mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction, or all the jurisdiction they possess, within those portions of land which lie within their respective territories, and are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the Railways mentioned opposite their names respectively in the first column of the said Schedule (including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other Railway purposes); and whereas the Governor-General in Council now possesses full jurisdiction within all the aforesaid lands;—In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:

(1) The provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of the following Acts are hereby extended to the aforesaid lands, namely:

Act XIV of 1866 (The Indian Post Office Act, 1866) as amended by Act III of 1882.

Act IX of 1872 (The Indian Contract Act, 1872) as amended by Act IV of 1886.

Act IV of 1879 (The Indian Railway Act, 1879).

Act IV of 1883 (The Indian Railway Act, 1883).

Act XIII of 1885 (The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885).

- (2) In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the said Indian Railway Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines or other motive power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the aforesaid lands.
- (3) In exercise of the power conferred by section 53 of the said Indian Railway Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Governments and Authorities mentioned in the third column of the Schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of the said Act, the Local Governments in respect to such parts of the Railways mentioned opposite their names, respectively, in the first column of the said Schedule as are situate within the territories of the States mentioned opposite their names, respectively, in the second column of the said Schedule.

4. This Notification supersedes the undermentioned Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department :

Notification No. 91-I.J., dated the 24th June, 1880.

Notification No. 3136-I., dated the 18th August, 1884.

Notification No. 699-I., dated the 27th February, 1885.

Notification No. 1329-I., dated the 30th April, 1885—in so far as it relates to Act IX of 1872.

Notification No. 2920-I., dated the 28th August, 1885—in so far as it relates to Act IX of 1872.

Schedule.

Railway.	State.	Government or Authority.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	Wadhwan ...	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto	Lakhtar ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Bajana ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Patri ...	Ditto.
Morvi State	Morvi ...	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto	Wankaner ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Wadhwan ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Lakhtar ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Sayla ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Muli ...	Ditto.
Rajputana-Malwa	Ulwur ...	The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.
Ditto	Bhurtapore ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Jeypore ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Kishangarh ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Jodhpore ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Sirohi ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Meywar ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Tonk ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Indore, to the north of the River Nerbudda.	The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.
Ditto	Gwalior ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Dhar ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Rutlam ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Jaora ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Sailana ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Baroda ...	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto	Palanpur ...	Ditto.
Sindhia State	Gwalior ...	The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.
Ditto	Dholpur ...	The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.
Jhansi-Manikpur	Oorcha ...	The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.
Ditto	Alipura ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Akbarpur ...	Ditto.
Bhopal State	Bhopal ...	Ditto.
Muttra-Achnera	Bhurtapore ...	The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

No. 4589-1.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to modify Foreign Department Notification, No. 118-J., dated the 14th September, 1876, as follows:

For the words "All laws now in force in the Sholapoor District," read the words "All laws for the time being in force in the Sholapur District."

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 21st October, 1887.

No. 5631.—Mr. H. J. Brereton, Assistant Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties before noon on the 29th September, 1887.

No. 5632.—Mr. A. C. Tupp having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of the

offices of Accountant-General and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from Mr. E. W. Kellner on the forenoon of the 29th September, 1887.

Mr. E. W. Kellner having been relieved of the offices of Accountant-General and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, resumed charge of the office of Deputy Comptroller-General on the forenoon of the 3rd October, 1887.

CODES.

The 19th October, 1887.

No. 5554.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 74.

Section 135.

Add the following to the "Note" under this Section:

"The Director of the North-Western Railway has also been empowered to grant pensions to such of his subordinates as may not have been appointed by the Government of India, in cases where claims to pensions are certified by the local Account Officer to be admissible under the strict letter of the rules."

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 15th October, 1887.

No. 5546.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th September, 1887, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,05,52,770	2,24,43,084	39,56,256	2,63,99,340
Allahabad	95,62,200	1,14,32,285		1,14,32,285
Lahore	1,05,29,765	1,16,50,530		1,16,50,530
Bombay	5,58,52,285	2,22,28,200	69,13,450	2,91,41,650
Kurrachee	51,71,990	72,10,040	29,900	72,39,940
Madras	1,77,88,590	67,33,420		67,33,420
Calicut	12,60,135	12,14,085		12,14,085
Rangoon	71,10,555	1,40,25,790		1,40,25,790
Total	16,78,28,290	9,69,37,434	1,08,99,606	10,78,37,040
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,21,700 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,99,91,250
Grand total				16,78,28,290

E. T. ATKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st October, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 813.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

Captain E. G. Barrow, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 7th Bengal Infantry, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, to officiate as an Assistant Secretary, in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Major T. Deane to officiate as Director of Army Remount Operations for India. Dated 17th October, 1887.

NATIVE ARMY.

7th Bengal Infantry.

No. 814.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining:

Diwán Anant Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Jemadar Bhawáni Bakhsh Singh, promoted.

28th Bengal Infantry.

No. 815.—Jemadar Máhan Singh, appointed, on probation, in G. G. O. No. 369 of 1885, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st August, 1885.

No. 816.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenant Edward St. Aubyn Wake, Liverpool Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 9th March, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

No. 817.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain A. B. Maxwell, Manchester Regiment, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 12th October, 1887.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 818.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Wimberley, Bengal S. C., Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, (m. c.) for one year, under rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 26th February, 1887.

Lieutenant L. E. Cooper, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major J. J. Wood, M.B., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 3rd May, 1887.

No. 819.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:

Major Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., Bengal S. C., 37th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—21st year, commenced 11th January, 1887.

Captain W. J. B. Bird, Bengal S. C., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—16th year, commenced 15th December, 1886.

Lieutenant P. Malcolm, Bengal S. C., 2nd Battalion, 4th Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—8th year, commenced 11th August, 1887.

Surgeon-Major A. H. Williams, M.B., 9th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—16th year, commenced 4th July, 1887.

No. 820.—Surgeon-Major C. E. McVittie, Madras Establishment, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India (m. c.) for 182 days, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 821.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward William Charles Hay Miller, Madras S. C.,—20th October, 1887.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles Edward Harenc,—15th October, 1887.

Major William Henry Browne,—20th October, 1887.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Edward Millett Forbes, General List, Infantry,—20th October, 1887.

No. 822.—MISCELLANEOUS LIST—

The following promotions are antedated in consequence of the death of Sub-Conductor D. McIntosh on the 24th April, 1887:

Sub-Conductor J. A. Archbold to rank from the 24th April, 1887, and Sub-Conductor John Smart from the 14th May, 1887.

Sergeant Joseph Cooper to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 3rd June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

17th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 823.—Kot-Duffadar Hamzullah Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Ghúlám Husain Khan, resigned,—with effect from the 1st August, 1887.

16th Bengal Infantry.

No. 824.—Havildar Mirza Farzand Beg to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Bisesar Upadhya, invalided,—with effect from the 1st May, 1887.

36th Bengal Infantry.

No. 825.—Subadar Rugha Singh to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st May, 1887.

1st Battalion, 4th Goorkha Regiment.

No. 826.—Jemadar Arjun Bisht to be Subadar, and Havildar Lila-dhar Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Bhopál Thápa, transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Goorkha Regiment,—with effect from the 1st August, 1887.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 827.—Lieutenant Philip Powys Rogers to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

Mr. James Bernarde Chirnside to be Lieutenant, *vice* Rogers, promoted.

Mr. William Donkin to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 828.—Captain William Blennerhassett to be Major-Commandant, *vice* Moule, resigned

RETIREMENTS.

No. 829.—Colonel Charles O'Laughlin L. Prendergast, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th October, 1887, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 830.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in and admissions to the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified :

BENGAL.

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Sher Singh, *Bahadur*, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Ressaldar Muhammad Nizám Khan, *Sirdar Bahadur*, deceased,—3rd April, 1886.

Subadar-Major Thákur Singh, *Bahadur*, 8th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Máttádn Dúbe, *Sirdar Bahadur*, deceased,—24th August, 1886.

Ressaldar-Major Muzaffar Khan, *Bahadur*, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Subadar-Major Nattah Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*, deceased,—3rd December, 1886. (This cancels that portion of G. G. O. No. 629 of 1887 which refers to this native officer.)

Subadar-Major Gurbháj Singh, *Bahadur*, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar-Major Ghamanda Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*, deceased,—27th February, 1887.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Wazír Khan, 13th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Sher Singh, *Bahadur*, promoted,—3rd April, 1886.

Subadar-Major Gulzár Khan, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Ressaldar Molu Khan, *Bahadur*, deceased,—18th June, 1886.

Ressaldar-Major Nádir Ali Khan, 18th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Subadar-Major Bhawáni Singh, *Bahadur*, deceased,—14th October, 1886. (This cancels that portion of G. G. O. No. 629 of 1887 which refers to this native officer.)

Subadar-Major Dewa Singh, 23rd Bengal Infantry, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Muzaffar Khan, *Bahadur*, promoted,—3rd December, 1886.

Subadar-Major Guláb Singh, 17th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Subadar Shiútahal Singh, *Bahadur*, deceased,—3rd June, 1887.

Subadar-Major Budda, Merwara Battalion,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Ressaldar-Major Jawáhir Singh, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar-Major Gambhír Láma, 43rd Bengal Infantry,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar-Major Gurditt Singh, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar-Major Panjáb Singh, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Ressaldar-Major Ghulám Mustafa Khan, 1st Bengal Cavalry,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar-Major Matbar Singh Thápa, 1st Battalion, 1st Goorkha Regiment,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar-Major Báaz Khan, 22nd Bengal Infantry,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar-Major Bhola Singh, 32nd Bengal Infantry,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar-Major Bhagatbír Thápa, 1st Battalion, 5th Goorkha Regiment,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar-Major Ali Baksh, Bengal Sappers and Miners,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar-Major Kalpatti Gúrúng, 2nd Battalion, 4th Goorkha Regiment,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Ressaldar-Major Abdul Karím Khan, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar Gobardhan Tiwári, 5th Bengal Infantry,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar Gokal Singh, 27th Bengal Infantry,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar Káim, 19th Bengal Infantry,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar Lakhmír Singh, 26th Bengal Infantry,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar Suhel Singh, 14th Bengal Infantry,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar Imám Din, No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar Mír Alam, 28th Bengal Infantry,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar Alaf Khan, 18th Bengal Infantry,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar Raghúbír Pande, 2nd Bengal Infantry,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Subadar Aziz Khan, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

Ressaldar Sapuran Singh, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—21st June, 1887, to complete the establishment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Gorakhpur Light Horse.

No. 831.—Captain James John Digges LaTouche resigns his commission.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 832.—Captain T. Bliss resigns his commission.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 833.—Major H. T. D'O. Moule resigns his commission.

Lieutenant F. W. Foote resigns his commission.

Ghasipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 834.—Major G. J. Nicholls resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 48.—Mr. A. J. Miller, Engineer, Indian Marine, has been temporarily transferred by the Secretary of State for India, to the Retired List, with effect from the 18th October, 1887.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st October, 1887.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 15th and the 21st October, 1887 :

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Subordinate Department.	Medical Apothecary E. L'Estrange	11th September, 1887.	Bareilly.		
2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.	Bandmaster G. Sage	26th September, 1887.	Sitapur.		
2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment.	Lieutenant R. J. Roberts	3rd October, 1887.	Mooltan.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 15th and the 21st October, 1887.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
George Frederick Trevor. (a)	Lieutenant	2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment.	10th June, 1887.	Intestate ...	R. 40 a. 1 p. 8	...	20th December, 1887.
Alexander Loch Stuart Ogilvie.	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	1st April, 1887	Intestate ...	496 0 0		

(a) Next of kin—
Father—George A. Trevor.
Address.—42, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, London W.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th October, 1887.

No. 315.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council having sanctioned surveys being undertaken of different routes for a railway to Bannu, Mr. J. Ramsay, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, State

Railways, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the project, which will be known as the Bannu Railway Survey, and will be under the control of the Director-General of Railways.

No. 316.—The services of Mr. H. T. Ferguson, Class I, Grade 3, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, are on his return from leave placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 19th October, 1887.

No. 317.—The following changes are ordered in the postings of Assistant Engineers from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, published in Public Works Department Notification No. 301, dated 4th October, 1887:

Mr. Francis Reilly, to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh instead of to Bombay.

Mr. Herbert Nicoll Weldon, to Bombay instead of to Bengal.

Mr. Frederick Campbell Rose, to the Punjab instead of to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 21st October, 1887.

No. 318.—Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Examiner of Accounts, on return from furlough, is appointed Joint Auditor of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, until further orders.

Captain C. R. Hoskyns, R.E., Joint Auditor of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is on relief by Mr. Goodfellow appointed to the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 319.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 315, dated 18th October, 1887, Major M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Class I, Grade 3, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is on return from furlough appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

No. 320.—The following is published for general information:

No. 135 T.E., dated 21st October, 1887.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Reorganisation of the Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department.

Read again—

Resolution of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, No. 1869-T. E., dated 27th October 1881.

Despatch No. 8 T. of the 12th June 1885, from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India.

Despatch No. 27 T. of 26th November 1885, from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

Despatch No. 3 T., dated the 2nd February 1886, from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India.

Resolution No. 17 T. E., dated 8th February 1886, of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department.

Despatch No. 14, dated the 8th July 1885, from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

Despatch No. 22 T., dated November 1st, 1886, from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India.

Despatch No. 4 T. of the 15th March 1887, from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India.

Despatch No. 7 T., dated the 27th May 1887, from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India.

Read also—

Despatch No. 13 T., dated 25th August 1887, from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

OBSERVATIONS.—The question of the reorganisation of the Superior Establishment of the Telegraph Department has for some years past, commanded the earnest attention of the Government of India and of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. The question has been rendered difficult and complicated by the fact that, owing to the very rapid development of telegraphic communication in India, it was necessary at one time, to very largely increase, in a comparatively short period, the number of the officers in the Telegraph Department. This sudden expansion of the Department has produced the block of promotion which unavoidably attends all spasmodic recruitment.

2. The measures, which, after the correspondence quoted in the preamble, have finally been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to relieve the disadvantages which for some years, have pressed hardly on some members of the Telegraph Department, are of a dual nature. They provide: first, special inducements for the retirement of officers of a certain standing in the Department; secondly, special personal allowances to those officers whose promotion is, and may probably continue to be, retarded beyond a certain point.

3. In addition to these special and temporary measures, it has been decided, on grounds which are independent of the present abnormal circumstances of the staff, to reorganise the classes and grades of the department on a new basis.

4. A Resolution No. 136 T.E. of this day's date, has been issued by the Government of India, with reference to the special retirements. The following Resolution deals with the second of the points mentioned above, and with the general reorganisation of establishment.

5. It appears desirable to explain, to some extent, the probable action of the orders which are now promulgated. It may be well, first, to state the established axiom that it is not possible to devise means which will equitably distribute true promotion, that is, promotion to higher duties and more responsible positions, in a department which has been spasmodically recruited. The spasmodic recruitment has been very marked in the Telegraph Department; especially in the "blocked years" 1868 to 1871, and it is out of the power of Government to equitably distribute true promotion to all the officers recruited in those years. All that can be done is to soften to some extent, by personal allowances, the effects of the retardation in promotion, and to offer to those who may consider these allowances insufficient, an opportunity to retire from the Department on reasonable terms. The terms of retirement which are stated in Resolution No. 136 T.E. of this date are offered with a double object; first, that those who are dissatisfied may retire, and secondly that the number in the "blocked years" may be reduced, so as to be more nearly in accordance with normal conditions. If the second object is not attained as the result of the concessions made in Resolution No. 136 T.E. the flow of true promotion, that is, of promotion to higher duties as well as higher salaries, cannot possibly be established. But if a sufficient number of officers do retire *from the blocked years*, under the terms of Resolution No. 136 T.E. a more healthy condition of affairs will ensue.

6. It cannot be too clearly explained that the system of personal allowances, sanctioned in section III of the following Resolution, is one which does not contemplate increase of pay commensurate with length of service alone. It is a system in which the rate of pay is determined partly by length of service and partly by departmental rank. The effect of the orders conveyed in the following resolution is to give immediate increase in pay to a considerable number of officers; but there is every reason to suppose that, for some years to come, the amount of departmental promotion will be largely dependent on the retirements which may take place under Resolution No. 136 T.E. It is necessary also to remember that the scale which has been temporarily sanctioned by the Secretary of State is more favourable than that which will ultimately be in force (section II) when the Department is in a more normal condition. The period of transition from the one scale to the other must necessarily be a period in which permanent vacancies on the first scale may fail to give any promotions on the revised one.

7. These considerations shew that unless the concessions, offered in Resolution No. 136 T.E. induce retirements, *from the blocked years*, on a scale commensurate with the difficulties of the situation, not only will true departmental promotion be retarded but it is also probable that the personal allowances may fail to carry the full advantage which they will have if the number of retirements is sufficient. The scale of personal allowances now sanctioned supersedes entirely the one which is now in force.

8. In short, the measures which are now promulgated leave the solution of the problem to a large extent, in the hands of the officers of the Department. Liberal terms of retirement are offered. If a sufficient number of officers avail themselves of the privileges offered, the condition of those who remain will be all that can be reasonably expected; but on the other hand, if a large majority elect to remain in the department on the conditions of service which are now plainly stated they must be content to accept the rate of pay which the sanctioned scale, with the attendant personal allowances, will afford.

9. The Secretary of State has specially desired that it should be intimated to the officers of the Telegraph Department that the present orders finally dispose of all matters with which they are designed to deal.

RESOLUTION.—In accordance with the decision of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following orders regarding the establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department :

I. The superior establishment will be divided into six classes as at present, that is—

Officers of direction	{ Class I, Director-General.
	{ Class II, Deputy Director-General.
	{ Class III, Directors.
Superintendents	{ Class IV.
Assistant Superintendents	{ Class V.
	{ Class VI.

There will be no alteration in the numbers or salaries of the first three classes; these will remain as sanctioned in Government of India Resolution No. 1863-T.E. of 27th October 1881, that is:—

	Rs.
Class I—1 Director-General	3,000
Class II—1 Deputy Director-General	2,000
Class III—2 Directors ...pay as Superintendents, 1st grade, + Rs. 100.	

The Superintendents will be divided into three grades according to the following scale:

	Rs.
Class IV { 4 first grade	1,125-75-1,500
{ 9 second grade	1,000
{ 15 third grade	850

The numbers in the grades in this class will be subject to alteration as explained in Section II. The title of "Chief Superintendent" will, in future, be applicable only to Superintendents of the first grade.

The Assistant Superintendents will be divided into two classes of two grades each, according to the following scale:

	Rs.
Class V { 20 first grade	700
{ 20 second grade	550
Class VI { 16 first grade	400
{ 16 (or the actual number present) second grade	300

The numbers in the grades in these classes will also be subject to alteration, as explained in the following Section:

II. It is intended that the strength of the Superior Establishment shall be ultimately fixed at a total of eighty-four members, inclusive of all the classes mentioned in the last Section. There may be considerable fluctuation in the numbers, owing to the retirements under Resolution No. 136 T.E. The Government of India will fix, from time to time, the numbers which are to be allowed in each grade. The scale which will be ultimately adopted is that given in the fourth column of the statement below. It is not possible, until the action of Resolution No. 136 T.E. is known, to define the manner in which the reduction of the scale will be effected:

Grades.	Rate of Salary.	Gradation now sanctioned.	Gradation to be ultimately worked to.
	Rs.		
Classes I, II and III Directors ... ..	...	4	4
Class IV Superintendents, 1st grade	1,125-75-1,500	4	4
Ditto, 2nd "	1,000	9	10
Ditto, 3rd "	850	15	12
Class V Assistant Superintendents, 1st grade	700	20	12
Ditto ditto, 2nd "	550	20	13
Class VI Ditto ditto, 1st "	400	16	14
Ditto ditto, 2nd "	300	16 or the remainder if less than 16.	15
Total		104	84

III. The following scale of personal allowances will be given, in addition to the rates of pay defined in Section I, in those cases where the Government of India is satisfied that the officer has earned it by meritorious service:

Assistant Superintendents, Class V, 1st grade, may receive a personal allowance of Rs. 100 monthly, after 22 years' service.

Assistant Superintendents, Class V, 2nd grade, an allowance of Rs. 100 monthly, after 17 years' service.

Assistant Superintendents, Class VI, 1st grade, an allowance of Rs. 100 monthly after 12 years' service.

Assistant Superintendents, Class VI, 2nd grade, an allowance of Rs. 50 after 7 years' service.

The personal allowances will lapse in each case on the promotion of the officer concerned to the next superior grade. But if his length of service is such that it will qualify him for a personal allowance in the higher grade he will be eligible for that allowance.

IV. Officers who, previous to the 1st October last, held the substantive rank of 2nd grade Superintendents will be allowed the option of electing either for the new pay (Rs. 1,000) of that grade or for the pay of the grade as it is at present (Rs. 900—30—1050). These officers must make their election before the 31st of December next, and will be allowed to draw their pay with effect from the 1st October, according to their election. Until an officer has made his choice he will draw pay under existing rules. Any officer who does not declare his determination before the 31st December next will be placed permanently on the new rate of pay (Rs. 1,000) with effect from 1st October 1887.

V. Any officer who is placed in Class VI under the terms of this Resolution will continue to draw the increments which may fall due to him under existing rules: but he will not be entitled to the personal allowances pertaining to Class VI. All officers who join the Department in India after the 1st October 1887 will draw pay on the new scale laid down in Section I.

VI. Any officer of the Telegraph Department whose salary, including any acting and personal allowances which he may be drawing, was, on 30th September, higher than that to which he becomes entitled by this Resolution will continue to draw the excess as a special personal allowance, until he is promoted to a higher grade with at least equal emoluments. All acting allowances other than those which may be given under Section VIII will cease, with effect from 1st October 1887.

VII. Until further orders all permanent promotions in the Telegraph Department will be made with effect from the 1st April and 1st October in each year. These half-yearly promotions will be regulated by the scale which may be laid down by the Government of India under Section II.

VIII. Officiating promotions in the place of officers absent on furlough will, in future, only be made from class to class (and not from grade to grade).

Officiating promotions in the place of officers absent for periods not exceeding three months will be made only in cases where the duties of the officer promoted are changed.

The officer promoted to the higher class will draw pay under the rules in Chapter IV of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code.

In the case of an officer officiating in a higher class any personal allowance will be in abeyance to the extent of the acting allowance drawn.

IX. Permanent promotions, both from class to class and from grade to grade, will be made in the place of officers absent on "Foreign service"; on the reversion of such officers to the Department promotion will be retarded until the normal scale is re-established.

X. The total establishment of the Telegraph Department, including the class of Sub-Assistant Superintendents, remains subject to a maximum of 165, as previously determined by the Secretary of State for India.

XI. The orders conveyed by this Resolution supersede all previous orders regarding the organisation of the Superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Department of Finance for record.

Also, that copies be forwarded to the Director-General of Telegraphs and to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, for information and guidance.

Also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 321.—The following is published for general information :

No. 136 T.E., dated 21st October, 1887.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Special rules for the retirement of Officers of the Indian Telegraph Department.

Read again—

Telegram No. 1, dated 12th January, 1886, to the Secretary of State for India.

Despatch No. 3T., of the 2nd February, 1886, from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India.

Despatch No. 14T., dated 8th July, 1886, from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

Despatch No. 22T., dated 1st November, 1886, from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India.

Despatch No. 4T., dated 15th March, 1887, from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India.

Despatch No. 7T., dated 27th May, 1887, from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India.

Read also—

Despatch No. 13T., of the 25th August, 1887, from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

OBSERVATIONS.—In Resolution No. 135 T.E. of this day's date the Government of India has given effect to the final orders of the Secretary of State, on the questions affecting the grading, salary, and personal allowances of the Superior Establishment of the Telegraph Department. The observations which formed the preface to that Resolution explained the intention of the Government in making the concessions which are embodied in this Resolution. It is only necessary to add that, as far as the interests of the service will permit, the Government of India desire to place no restriction on retirement under the following rules; but it will be necessary to bear in mind the fact that the officers in the "blocked years"; that is, those who joined the Department in 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871, have the prior claim to the privileges now conferred.

RESOLUTION.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following rules for the retirement of officers of the superior establishment of the Telegraph Department :

1.—All officers of the Telegraph Department who have now served for eighteen years, of which not less than sixteen years have been spent on "active service," are eligible for retirement from the Department.

Pension on the following scale will be granted to those officers whose resignation may be accepted :

(a) The pension which would be due under existing rules if the officers concerned were retiring on medical certificate.

(b) An additional pension calculated at the following rate :

To officers under 50 years of age	...	Rs. 1,000 per annum
To officers in their 51st year	...	" 900 ditto
Ditto 52nd ditto	...	" 800 ditto
Ditto 53rd ditto	...	" 500 ditto

provided that the resignation of the officers concerned is submitted to the Government of India on or before the 31st March, 1888. On the 1st April, 1888, the privilege will be entirely withdrawn from all officers who have served for 18 years or more on the 1st October, 1887, and who have sixteen years' "active service" to their credit on that date.

Officers who have completed their 53rd year will be entitled to no extra pension, but may retire before the 1st April under the provisions of clause (a) above.

II.—Similarly, all officers who, at a date subsequent to the 1st October, 1887, reach the qualifying stage of having served not less than eighteen years, of which sixteen have been spent on "active service," are eligible to retire on the same terms as are stated above, provided that their resignations are received by the Government of India within six months of the day on which they attain to the necessary qualifications.

III.—When an officer has tendered his resignation through his superior officer, it is obligatory that the application should be submitted for the orders of the Government of India ; and it cannot be cancelled except with the approval and sanction of Government.

IV.—The Governor-General in Council reserves the right to accept or to refuse any application for retirement under these terms, or to postpone the date on which such retirement is to take effect, according to the interests of the public service.

V.—This Resolution is intended only to have a temporary effect. The Governor-General in Council may revoke it whenever, after the 1st April next, it appears desirable in the interests of the public service to do so.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Department of Finance for further orders.

Also, that copies be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information and guidance.

Also, that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 322.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department will, under the terms of Resolution No. 135 T.E. of 21st October, 1887, be arranged by classes and grades as follows, with effect from the 1st October, 1887 :

Class.	Name and Grade.	Pay to be drawn until next promotion.	Remarks.
Class I	<i>Director-General, Rs. 3,000.</i>	Rs.	
	Cappel, Sir Albert J. Leppoc, K.C.I.E.	3,000	
Class II ..	<i>Deputy Director-General, Rs. 2,000.</i>		
	Mallock, Colonel H. A. ...	2,000	
Class III .	<i>Directors : Pay of 1st Grade Superintendent + Rs. 100.</i>		
	Lane, J. H.	1,600	
	Brooke, W. R.	1,600	
Class IV ..	<i>1st Grade Superintendents (4) Rs. 1,125—75—1,500.</i>		
	Bignell, W. K. D.	1,500	
	Blissett, T.	1,500	
	Lane, J. M.	1,425	} These officers will continue to draw the increments of their grade.
	Hill, T. C.	1,275	
	<i>2nd Grade Superintendents (9) Rs. 1,000.</i>		
	Burke, J.		} This officer will continue to draw his present pay and allowances under Section VI of Resolution No. 135 T.E. of 21st October, 1887.
	Toulmin, W. N.		
	Charles, G. G.		
	Melhuish, W. F.		
	Reynolds, C. H.		
	Thompson, H. E.		
	Bevan, J. F.		
	Laughlin, R. C.		
	Luke, S. P. W. V., C.I.E.	1,000	
	<i>3rd grade Superintendents (15) Rs. 850.</i>		
	Wiese, F. W. F.		} These two officers will continue to draw their present pay and allowances under Section VI of Resolution No. 135 T.E. of 21st October, 1887.
	Pitman, C. E., C.I.E. ..		
	Trower, M. R.	850	
	Boteler, R.	850	
	Williams, W.	850	
	Johnston, W. P.	850	
	deMarsac, F. R.	350	
	Briggs, J. A.	850	
	Marks, C. B. D.	850	
	O'Kelly, H. M.	850	
	Maclean, F. G.	850	
	Landon, C. P.	850	
	Allen, J. J.	850	
	Bird, E. C.	850	
	Duffin, C.	850	

These officers have the right of election between the present and the new rates of salary.

Class.	Name and Grade.	Pay to be drawn until next promotion.	Remarks.
Class V	1st grade Assistant Superintendents (20) Rs. 700, with Rs. 100 personal allowance, after 22 years' approved service.		
	McKelvey, T.	700	
	Fanshawe, H. A. W.	700	
	Boyd, E. A.	700	
	Hare, G. J.	700	
	Hullah, A.	700	These officers will retain the rank of Superintendent as personal to themselves.
	Duthy, J. W. B.	700	
	Stevens, H. F.	700	
	Larkins, A. B.	700	
	Kirk, H. A.	700	
	Dowson, E.	700	
	Kinsman, F.	700	
	Ovens, J. L.	700	
	Robinson, G. M.	700	
	Jones, W. C. N.	700	
	Melville, W. B.	700	
	Simpson, M.	700	
	Rickards, F. T.	...	On "Foreign Service."
	Philipps, W. R.	700	
	Gompertz, R. L. D.	700	
	Brind, M. J.	700	
	Towers, G. L.	700	
	2nd Grade Assistant Superintendents (20) Rs. 550, with Rs. 100 personal allowance, after 17 years' approved service.		
	Wallis, E. F.	600	
	Carson, H.	600	
	Naylor, R. DeG.	600	
	Bowden, G.	600	
	Hervey, H. J. A.	600	
	Hare, W. H. M.	600	
	Maclean, C. F. H.	600	
	Wheatley, G.	600	
	Rich, H. R.	600	
	Young, Sir W. M. N.	600	
	Hutchinson, S. H. C.	600	
	Adams, M. R. W. P.	600	
	Walker, E. O.	600	
	Hand, E.	600	
	Ward, A. R.	600	
	Hill, A. D.	600	
	Horsley, C. E.	600	
	Cromartie, D. B.	600	
	Gough, G.	550	
	Leach, E. A.	550	

Class.	Name and Grade.	Pay to be drawn until next increment is due.	Remarks.
Class VI	<i>1st Grade Assistant Superintendents (16), Rs. 400, with Rs. 100 personal allowance, after 12 years' approved service.</i>		
	McGrath, E. R.	500	
	Berrington, T. D.	450	
	Dempster, F. E.	475	
	Palmer, A. L.	475	These officers will continue to draw increments, under the old rules.
	Woodward, H. S.	500	
	Hensley, J. W.	450	
	Pinhey, H. T.	475	
	James, C. S.	475	
	Mathews, H. M. S.	...	On "Foreign Service."
	Lees, R. O.	475	
	Smith, H. W.	475	
	Madge, P. M.	450	
	Shaw, W. M.	450	These officers will continue to draw increments, under the old rules.
	Barker, R. C.	475	
	Foord, A. W.	450	
	Kenyon, E. A.	450	
	Olphert, H. S.	450	
	<i>2nd Grade Assistant Superintendents, Rs. 300, with Rs. 50 personal allowance, after 7 years' approved service.</i>		
	Hill, A. P.	425	
	Thomas, I. C.	425	
	Elrington, R.	375	
	Styan, H. S.	400	
	Chappel, H. E.	350	These officers will continue to draw increments, under the old rules.
	Burne, O.	325	
	Mercer, F.	325	
	Coode, J. M.	300	
	Grimes, A. J. L.	325	
	Goodall, H. C. A.	275	
	Gibbs, R. T.	275	

No. 323.—With reference to Resolution No. 135 T.E., dated 21st October 1887, and Notification No. 322 of the same date, the following officiating promotions, made in accordance with the revised Gradation List of the Telegraph Department, will take effect from the 1st October, in supersession of all officiating steps then existing in place of officers on furlough :

Names.		Substantive rank on 1st October, 1887.	Class in which the Officer is now appointed to officiate.
Brooke, W. R.	...	Director, Class III	Deputy Director General, Class II.
Reynolds, C. H.	...	Superintendent, Class IV, 2nd Grade.	Director, Class III.
Luke, S. P. W. V., C.I.E.	...	Superintendent, Class IV, 2nd Grade.	Director, Class III.
Hare, G. J.	...	Class V, 1st Grade	Superintendent, Class IV.
Hullah, A.	...	Class V, 1st Grade	Superintendent, Class IV.
Kirk, H. A.	...	Class V, 1st Grade	Superintendent, Class IV.
Berrington, T. D.	...	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V.
Dempster, F. E.	...	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V.
Woodward, H. S.	...	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V.
James, C. S.	...	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V.
Lees, R. O.	...	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V.
Smith, H. W.	...	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V.

No. 324.—Mr. H. F. Stevens, Class V, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate in Class IV, *vice* Mr. T. C. Hill, on privilege leave, while holding charge of the Burma Division.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 21st October, 1887, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XX OF 1887.

An Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game.

WHEREAS municipal authorities in different parts of British India have from time to time made rules for the protection of birds and other game;

And whereas it is expedient that Local Governments and cantonment-authorities as well as municipal authorities should be empowered to make such rules;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1887.

Title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions. 2. In this Act—

(1) "municipal authority" means the corporation, commissioner, committee, board, council or person having authority over a municipality under any enactment for the time being in force:

(2) "cantonment-authority" means a cantonment-committee or, in the case of a cantonment for which such a committee has not been constituted, the commanding officer of the cantonment: and

(3) "wild bird" includes a peacock and every bird of game.

3. (1) The Local Government with respect to any municipality or cantonment within the territories under its administration, or the municipal authority or cantonment-authority of any municipality or cantonment, may from time to time make rules—

(a) defining the expression "wild bird" for the purposes of this Act in its application to the municipality or cantonment;

(b) defining for those purposes the breeding season of any kind of wild bird; and

(c) prohibiting, subject to such exceptions and conditions as may be prescribed by the rules, the possession or sale during its breeding season within the municipality or cantonment of any kind of wild bird recently killed or taken, or the importation into the municipality or cantonment of the plumage of any kind of wild bird during such season.

(2) The authority making a rule under clause (c) of sub-section (1) may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend, in the case of a first offence, to five rupees for every wild bird in respect of which or of the plumage whereof the breach of the rule has been committed, and, in the case of a subsequent offence, to ten rupees in respect of every such bird or plumage.

(3) A Court convicting any person of a breach of any such rule may order the confiscation of any wild bird or plumage in respect of which the breach was committed.

(4) The power to make rules under this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication and, in the case of rules made by a municipal authority or cantonment-authority, to the further condition of the rules being confirmed by the Local Government before they are published in the official Gazette under clause (5) of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1887.

4. The Local Government, of its own motion or Power to apply Act on the application of any to any animals of game. municipal authority or cantonment-authority, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the provisions of the last foregoing section with respect to wild birds to apply to any animals of game other than birds,

and thereupon those provisions shall apply to such animals and their furs in like manner as they apply to wild birds and their plumage.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th October, 1887:

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for the

Protection of Game was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

Memorandum by Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Tanna, dated 25th June, 1887 [Paper No. 1].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1170, dated 9th July, 1887 [Paper No. 2].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 878—690, dated 27th July, 1887 [Paper No. 3].

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1308—1307, dated 29th July, 1887 [Paper No. 4].

From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 282 G., dated 26th July, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 951—XII-356 A., dated 29th July, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

From Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4108, dated 30th July, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

Note by the Hon'ble Rana Sir Shankar Baksh Singh, Bahadur, K. C. I. E., dated 7th July, 1887 [Paper No. 8].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3930—176, dated 6th August, 1887 [Paper No. 9].

From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2372—425 For., dated 5th August, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].

From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1709, dated 3rd August, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 343-18 L., dated 16th August, 1887 [Paper No. 12].

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1851, dated 7th September, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

From Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 210 S., dated 8th September, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

2. We propose that the title of the proposed Act be the Wild Birds Protection Act, but we have empowered Local Governments to apply its provisions to animals of game other than birds.

3. We have proposed that an enhanced penalty may be imposed on any second or subsequent conviction for a breach of rules under the Act, and that any animal in respect of which a breach of those rules has been committed may be confiscated.

4. We have also required proposed rules to be published before they are made.

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

<i>Gazette.</i>				<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India	...	...	...	11th June, 1887.
Port Saint George Gazette	...	...	...	5th July, 1887.
Bombay Government Gazette	...	...	...	13th June, 1887.
Calcutta Gazette	...	...	...	22nd June, 1887.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	...	...	...	18th June, 1887.
Punjab Government Gazette	...	...	...	16th June, 1887.
Central Provinces Gazette	...	...	...	25th June, 1887.
Burma Gazette	...	...	...	2nd July, 1887.
Assam Gazette	...	...	...	2nd July, 1887.
Coorg District Gazette	...	...	...	1st July, 1887.

<i>In the Vernaculars.</i>				<i>Date.</i>
<i>Province.</i>	<i>Language.</i>			
Bombay	Maráthi	..	21st July, 1887.
	...	Gujaráthi	..	14th July, 1887.
	...	Kanarese	..	21st July, 1887.
	...	Bengali	..	5th July, 1887.
Bengal	Hindi	..	5th July, 1887.
	...	Urdu	..	7th July, 1887.
	...	Urdu	..	9th July, 1887.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	Urdu	..	7th July, 1887.
Punjab	Urdu	..	16th July, 1887.
Burma	Burmese	..	

6. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. B. PEILE.

G. CHESNEY.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

J. W. QUINTON.

The 6th October, 1887.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 21st October, 1887, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. XXI OF 1887.

An Act to provide for the establishment of bonded warehouses at places other than customs-ports.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the establishment of bonded warehouses at places other than customs-ports; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, construction and commencement. I. (1) This Act may be called the Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1887.

(2) It shall be read with, and taken as part of, the Sea Customs Act, 1878: and VIII of 1878.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Chief Customs-authority may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, appoint a public or license a private warehouse at any place which is not a warehousing port, and may with the like sanction cancel such appointment or license.

(2) In reference to such a place and the warehouse appointed or licensed thereat the provisions of the said Act with respect to the levy of customs-duties on goods brought in bond from one customs-port to another, and with respect to warehousing, shall be construed as if the place were a customs-port and a warehousing port, and the warehouse a public or a private warehouse, as the case may be, appointed or licensed thereat under that Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the establishment of bonded warehouses at places other than customs-ports was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th October, 1887 :

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide

For the establishment of bonded warehouses at places other than customs-ports was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, Nos. 365—25 C., dated 16th August, 1887 [Paper No. 1].

From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5958, dated 3rd September, 1887 [Paper No. 2].

From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1981, dated 31st August, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3427, dated 9th September, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].

Endorsement by Government, Madras, No. 2115, dated 14th September, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

2. The Bill is approved by the authorities to whom it was referred for opinion and we recommend that it be passed.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

*In English.**Gazette.**Date.*

Gazette of India

16th July, 1887.

Fort Saint George Gazette

16th August, 1887.

Bombay Government Gazette

4th August, 1887.

Calcutta Gazette

27th July, 1887.

Burma Gazette

6th August, 1887.

In the Vernaculars.

<i>Province.</i>			<i>Language.</i>			<i>Date.</i>
Bombay	...	...	Maráthi	...	...	25th August, 1887.
			Gujaráthi	...	...	18th August, 1887.
			Kanarese	...	...	25th August, 1887.
			Sindhi	...	...	18th August, 1887.
Bengal	...	...	Bengali	...	...	9th August, 1887.
			Hindi	...	...	23rd August, 1887.
			Uriya	...	...	11th August, 1887.

J. WESTLAND.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

J. B. PEILE.

The 6th October, 1887.

J. M. MACPIERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 20th October, 1887.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, K.P., G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.

The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, R.E., C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C.

The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., D.O.L.

The Hon'ble J. Westland.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Colonel E. G. Wace.

GAME PROTECTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the Protection of Game be taken into consideration. He said:—

"The communications laid before the Select Committee with reference to this Bill show a general consensus of opinion in favour of legislation on the subject. Where objection has been taken, it has been, not to the principle of the Bill, but that it does not go far enough. We have endeavoured to meet this objection to some extent, and the Bill is now submitted to the Council not as a Bill for the protection of game, but as a Wild Birds' Protection Bill. The term 'wild bird' is left to be defined by the local authorities in each case according to local circumstances, but it is expressly declared to include

peacocks which, whether tame or wild, are objects of veneration in many parts of the country. It will also admit of protection being given to insectivorous as well as game birds, a matter as to which the Government of Madras is very solicitous. And it will operate to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of birds for their plumage. Upon this point let me quote the testimony of two or three witnesses. The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs writes that 'it is paddy-birds, fly-catchers and other birds not usually called game that chiefly need protection. These birds are of great use as destroyers of insects, but are eagerly sought after for their plumage, which is brightest during the breeding season. They are therefore in some places becoming quickly exterminated.' From the other side of India, the Commissioner in Sindh reports that 'as many as 30,000 black partridges were destroyed in a very few days, in one or two of the northern talukas of Sindh, with a view to supply the demand from Europe for the skins. The Commissioner believes this demand still continues, and unless destruction of the birds is checked during the breeding season, there will soon be no black partridge in the country.' The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab testifies to the same effect. 'The European demand' he says, 'for the skins of birds of bright plumage is said by competent observers to have done much harm in some parts of India, as these birds are often of very useful insectivorous varieties. The rural populations are sorry to see them destroyed, while the only persons interested in the trade are the exporters and a few professional netters and snarers employed by them.' By empowering municipal and cantonment authorities to make rules fixing a close season for any kind of wild bird, and imposing a penalty on the possession or sale of such birds, if recently killed or taken, during that season, I hope that we have sufficiently guarded agricultural as well as sporting interests, while it may safely be left to Local Governments to see that the rules occasion no unnecessary interference with the course of trade.

"As this is a tentative measure, we have not thought it desirable to give District Boards the powers conferred by it on municipal and cantonment authorities.

"In the Bill as it originally stood, it was provided that a Magistrate should not take cognizance of an offence under it except on the complaint of the local authority or of some person authorized by that authority. It was pointed out that this might have the effect of reducing the Act to a dead letter, and the Committee has accordingly omitted the clause.

"In regard to penalties the Committee has followed the precedent of the English Acts by imposing enhanced penalties for repeated offences, and directing the confiscation of the bird or plumage in respect of which the offence was committed.

"Finally, power has been given to Local Governments to extend the provisions of the Act to animals of game other than birds."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND BONDED WARE-HOUSES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WESTLAND moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the establishment of bonded ware-houses at places other than customs-ports be taken into consideration. He said:

"The object of the Bill was to remedy a defect in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, in consequence of which it became impossible to appoint or license bonded ware-houses at places other than customs-ports. The Bill is therefore little more than a formal one. It was introduced to meet an actual demand of trade in Bengal and it has been fully approved by the various maritime Governments, and by the Revenue authorities and Chambers of Commerce to whom they referred it for opinion."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. WESTLAND also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

POLICE BILL, 1887.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES AITCHISON moved that the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Regulation of Police be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Scoble, Westland and Quinton and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that the Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Peile as a member of the Select Committees on the following Bills :

To consolidate and amend the law relating to Guardian and Ward.

• To amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Protection of Inventions and Designs.

To consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in Lower Burma.

To amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

To make better provision for recovering certain public demands.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

SIMLA ;
The 21st October, 1887. }

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

IS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE
WEEK ENDING 20th OCTOBER, 1887.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Except in the Punjab and Rajputana, rain has occurred generally throughout the country during the week under report. The falls were heaviest in parts of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces.

The *kharif* harvest is approaching completion in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and is in general progress elsewhere, and prospects are on the whole very favourable.

Rabi sowings are going on throughout the country.

The standing crops in Madras, Mysore and Coorg are generally in good condition.

The rice crop in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam and Burma, promises well.

Cotton sowing has been completed in parts of Bombay. In the Central Provinces and Berar the crop has been injured to some extent by heavy rain.

Except for the usual fever prevalent at this time of the year, the public health continues to be generally satisfactory.

Prices are rising in four districts of the Punjab. Elsewhere they are steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 19th.)		
Bellary . . .	Average '39	Standing crops good, but early crops begin to wither in parts of one taluk. Harvest dry grains, yield below average. Cholera in five, and cattle-disease decreasing in three taluks.
Kurnool . . .	Average '53	Sowing of white <i>cholum</i> continues. Harvest early cereals, outturn below average. Small-pox in two, and cattle-disease increasing in six taluks. Cholera increasing.
Ganjam . . .	Average last week since revised, '40; this week, 5'84.	Fever and small-pox in six, and cattle-disease increasing in five taluks. Cholera decreasing.
Kistna . . .	Average 2'97	Standing crops improving. Harvest dry grains, outturn below average. River 4'1 feet over Anicut. Slight fever. Cholera increasing in one, and cattle-disease decreasing in eight taluks.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 7'15	Standing crops fair. Harvest paddy and <i>ragi</i> , outturn moderate. Small-pox in three, cholera in two, and cattle-disease decreasing in six taluks.
Coimbatore . . .	Average 1'41	Standing crops generally good, but require rain in parts. Harvest paddy and <i>ragi</i> , outturn above average. Fever and cholera in one taluk.
Tanjore . . .	Average last week since revised, 2'65; this week, '80.	Standing crops generally good, but submerged in floods in parts of two taluks. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn up to average. Cattle-disease increasing in three taluks.
Madura . . .	Average last week since revised, 1'14; this week '58.	More rain wanted. Slight fever. Small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in two taluks. Water-supply deficient in all but two taluks.
Malabar . . .	Average 5'74	Harvest first crop paddy, outturn about average. Second crop cultivation progressing. Slight small-pox in seven, fever in two, cholera in one, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Travancore . . .	2'40	Second crop cultivation progressing. Fever and small-pox in parts.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair, except in parts of Madura and Tinnevely.
Bombay—(Oct. 19th.)		
Karachi . . .		River at Kotri on 17th, 8 feet 5 inches against 9 feet 1 inch on same date last year. <i>Kharif</i> harvesting in progress in seven talukas. Previous case of small-pox in Karachi still remaining. Fever in twelve and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 22, 28 and 28, and in Schwan 26, 30 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad		<i>Kharif</i> harvesting commenced. Crops generally suffering from scarcity of water. Rice crops attacked by blight in parts of Guni and Dero Mohabat talukas. Fever in eight and small-pox and cattle-disease in two talukas. River at Kotri on 17th, 8 feet 5 inches against 9 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Wheat 23½, <i>jowari</i> 40, <i>bajri</i> 33½, white rice 19, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad		Reaping of <i>kharif</i> in progress throughout district. Crops withering owing to want of rain. Fever in Dholka, Dhandhuka, and Sanand talukas. Wheat 26 and <i>bajri</i> 29 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Baroda . . .		Cholera continues in mild form in Baroda city. Crops generally fair. <i>Bajri</i> 27, wheat 19, and rice 23 pour $\frac{1}{2}$ per rupee.
Surat . . .	Rain in three talukas—maximum in Jalalpur, 15 and minimum in Mandvi, 10.	Weeding progressing. Rice and millet harvest going on in certain places. Rain wanted throughout district. Cattle healthy. Fever in Olphad, Bardoli, and Jalalpur. Cholera in Bulsar, Mandvi, and Surat city, 22 cases, 8 deaths. <i>Jowari</i> 30 and <i>nagli</i> 43 pounds per rupee.
Nasik . . .	Nasik, 176; Dindori, 135; Niphad, 107; Chandor, 359; Yeola, 156; Nandgaon, 81; Malegaon, 90; Baglan, 198; Kalwan, 97; and Peint, 20.	More rain wanted in almost all the talukas. <i>Kharif</i> crops generally good. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Reaping of rice crops commenced in Peint taluka. Public health good. Cholera in Dindori, 5 attacks, deaths none. Cattle-disease in Baglan taluka, attacks 44, deaths 34. Prices stationary.
Colaba (Bombay).	105 on 12th; total to date 9373, being 2396 above average.	Abnormal temperature nil on 12th, 2° cool on 13th, and afterwards rose to 1° warm by the 18th. Vapour in air normal from 12th to 16th and excessive on 17th and 18th. Abnormal wind southerly on 14th and 15th; wind normal on other days. Thunder and lightning on 12th; lightning on 13th.
Poona . . .	Rain throughout district—maximum 293 in taluka Kared and minimum 68 in Petha Baramati.	More rain wanted in <i>desh</i> portion of the Haveli taluka. Crops doing well. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> still continues in Junnar and Bhimthari talukas and in Petha Ambegaon. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Haveli and small-pox in Khed taluka. 84 cholera cases in the district, 39 fatal. <i>Bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 53 pounds in district and <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>jowari</i> 44 pounds per rupee in Poona city.
Ahmednagar	Parner, 283; Newasa, 237; Rahani, 244; Sangamner, 211; Nag, 178; Akola, 138; Sheogaon, 116; Jamkhed, 100; and Karjat, 71; slight in other talukas.	<i>Kharif</i> crops good. Reaping commenced in seven talukas. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> completed in six and in progress in remaining talukas. Cholera attacks 45, deaths 20. <i>Bajri</i> 36 and <i>jowari</i> 60 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Rain in 7 talukas—Maximum in Sholapur, 220 and minimum in Barsi, 53.	<i>Kharif</i> crops doing well. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops almost completed. Slight cholera in Barsi, Karmala, Sangola, and Malsiras talukas, cases 11, fatal 3. <i>Jowari</i> 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ and <i>bajri</i> 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	Rain general, varying from 43 in Mundargi to 523 in Kalghatgi.	Rice crops improving. <i>Jowari</i> and minor crops good. Cotton sowing completed, except in Kod taluka. Slight cholera in Ron and Gadag talukas and slight cattle-disease in Dharwar taluka. <i>Jowari</i> 58 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Rain in Karwar, 1242; total 13751; Kumpta, 2731; Sirsi, 801; Haliyal, 561; Supa, 724.	Rice harvest continues in Karwar, Akola, Kumpta, and Haliyal talukas. Cardamom and betelnut harvest in Sirsi and Siddapur. Slight cattle-disease in six talukas. Common rice in Karwar 12, district average 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
Rajkot		Weather hot. Fever prevalent. <i>Kharif</i> crops middling for want of latter rains. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> commenced in parts of Halar Prant. Wheat 22, <i>bajri</i> 23, and <i>jowari</i> 28 pounds per rupee.
General Remarks. —Good rain throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, but urgently required throughout Guzerat and Kathiawar and in parts of Nasik, Khandesh, and the Konkan. Crops suffering from scarcity of water and blight in parts of Hyderabad. <i>Kharif</i> harvest and <i>rabi</i> sowing in progress generally. Cholera in parts of fifteen, fever in parts of thirteen, cattle-disease in parts of eleven, and small-pox in parts of seven districts. No cholera reported from Ahmedabad, Ratnagiri, and Kanara.		
Bengal—(Oct. 15th).		
Chittagong (Oct. 18th)	195	Weather seasonable. Early <i>aman</i> in ear. Prospects fair. Prices steady. Public health generally good.
Dacca . . .	373	Rain has done good to crops. Paddy being harvested. Sowing of pulses begun. Prospects good. Health good.
21-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	151	Rain has done much good to <i>aman</i> . Ploughing for cold weather crops continues. Public health generally good.
Rhoosha . . .	183	Prospects of <i>aman</i> good. Ploughing for winter crops going on. Public health fair.
Moorsshedabad . . .	387	Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of <i>aman</i> , <i>rahar</i> , and <i>til</i> good. <i>Ka'ul</i> and <i>moong</i> being sown. Recent rain has improved prospects in Kandi.
Pulma . . .	206	Weather stormy. Prospects of crops good. General health good.
Dinagpore . . .	400	State and prospects of winter rice good. Sporadic cholera and cattle-disease reported.
Rungpore . . .	344	Crops safe. Prices falling.
Midnapore . . .	289	Crops good, except in Ghatal, where rain wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Burdwan	1'69	Opportune rain has benefited crops much, but more wanted. Prices still rising in Cutwa, elsewhere stationary. Fever prevalent.
Bhagalpur	'85	Prospects generally improved. <i>Rabi</i> sowings going on.
Purneah	3'31	<i>Aghani</i> rice much benefited by rain. All crops doing well. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Health of people and cattle very bad.
Durbhanga	3'64	Recent rain has immensely benefited rice crop, and prospects are very satisfactory. <i>Rabi</i> sowing has begun. Prices falling. Public health generally good.
Chumparun	6'25	<i>Bhadai</i> harvest finished, with good outturn. Prospects of rice excellent. <i>Rabi</i> sowings commenced. Prices show a tendency to fall. Public health good.
Patna	2'46	Rain has greatly benefited paddy crop and has improved prospects of <i>rabi</i> which is now being sown. Public health good.
Gya	'73	Paddy still suffering for want of rain. <i>Rabi</i> being sown. Fever reported.
Hazareelagh	8; rain on 11th, 13th and 14th.	Prospects greatly improved by rain. General health fair.
Cuttack	'83	Weather fair. Rainfall of last week favourable to rice crop. Fever prevails.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain fell during the week, but the fall in parts of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur divisions and in Tipperah and Gya scanty, except in these parts the prospects of the <i>aman</i> crops have generally improved considerably. Cultivation for the <i>rabi</i> crops advancing rapidly. Sugarcane promises well. Usual autumnal fever is prevalent in many districts.		
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh (Oct. 15th)		
Benares (Oct. 18th)	Average 3'70	Weather much cooler. Agricultural prospects greatly improved since last rainfall. Market full. Prices steady. Health good.
Ballia (" 17th)	Heavy rain averaging 5'40, accompanied with storm.	Wind easterly. Weather getting cool. <i>Rabi</i> operations retarded, but rice crops benefited. Prospects continue favourable, and prices are unchanged. Market well supplied. Health good.
Gorakhpore (" ")	8'30 at Sadr	Harvest prospects fair. Prices falling.
Fyzabad (" 18th)		Weather seasonable. <i>Kharif</i> nearly gathered. <i>Rabi</i> sowing in progress. Public health good. Condition of cattle fair.
Lucknow (" 17th)	Slight rain	Weather during the greater part of the week cloudy. Prospects of <i>hewant</i> crops fair. <i>Rabi</i> sowing going on. Supplies ample. Prices almost stationary. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Rai Bareilly (" ")	About 1'40 at Sadr	Supplies abundant. Prices rising. Cholera prevailing in some villages.
Partalgarh (" 18th)	About 2'00	Rain doing much good to the <i>rabi</i> sowings. Prices steady. Health good.
Allahabad (" ")	From 1'00 to 2'30 in all parganas.	Rain very beneficial to late rice and for <i>rabi</i> sowings. Markets well stocked. Prices steady. Slight fever of usual autumnal type. Cholera dying out.
Cawnpore (" ")	Rainfall in two tahsils from 1'10 to 1'40	<i>Kharif</i> in good condition and being cut. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Prices steady. Fever prevalent. Cholera lingering. Cattle-disease in one tahsil.
Farakhabad (" ")	20 in one tahsil on 12th.	Weather seasonable. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Fever and ague in places. Cholera decreasing.
Sitapur (" ")	Rainfall on 13th averaging '50	Rain has done much good. <i>Rabi</i> sowings continue, and prospects are favourable. Cholera still prevalent.
Bareilly (" ")		<i>Kharif</i> being harvested. General prospects good. Prices steady. Cholera decreasing. Fever somewhat prevalent.
Banda (" 17th)	General rainfall on the 12th, 13th and 14th.	Rain has done much good to both the crops. Rice being cut. Prices falling. Fever prevalent.
Kumaon (" 18th)		Millet not harvested yet. Ploughing for <i>rabi</i> commenced. Prices falling. Three deaths from typhus fever in pargana Shor. Cattle-disease continues.
Agra (" 17th)		<i>Kharif</i> being cut, and ploughing for <i>rabi</i> going on. Prices rising slightly. Fever prevalent.
Jhansi (" ")	Slight drizzle during the week.	<i>Rabi</i> prospects good. Prices almost stationary. Fever abating. Condition of cattle good.
Meerut (" 18th)		Prices steady. Cholera raging. Fever still severe.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —There was good rain during the week in the eastern districts and some also fell in a few others. The weather is cool and seasonable. <i>Kharif</i> crops have been nearly gathered, and <i>rabi</i> sowings are in progress. Prospects generally are favourable. The supplies of food-grains are ample, and prices on the whole continue steady. Fever is still prevalent, but cholera is abating, and the general health is good.		
Punjab—(Oct. 15th)		
Hissar (Oct. 18th)		Fever prevalent. Prices slightly rising. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Prospects of <i>kharif</i> good.
Delhi		Fever prevalent. Cholera abating. Prices fluctuating. Prospects of <i>kharif</i> unfavourable.
Umballa		Fever prevalent. Cholera abated. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> sowings commenced. Cutting of <i>kharif</i> crops in progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—contd.		
Jullundur		No report received.
Amritsar		Fever abating. Prices rising. Prospects of <i>kh. arif</i> crops good.
Sialkot		Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of <i>kh. arif</i> . Rice crops suffering much for want of rain.
Ferozepore	70 at Moga; 60 at Muktsar.	Slight fever prevalent. Prices rising.
Lahore		No report received.
Rawalpindi	40	Health good. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. <i>Kh. arif</i> outturn average.
Multan		No report received.
Dera Ismail Khan		Health good. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings in progress.
Peshawar		Fever prevalent. Prices rising. <i>Kh. arif</i> crops average.
Shahpur		Slight fever in tahsils Bhera and Khushab. Prices almost stationary. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. <i>Kh. arif</i> crops being harvested.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain has fallen during the week, except in the Ferozepore and Rawalpindi districts. Health is good in Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan. Fever prevails in Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Peshawar, and in the Bhera and Khushab tahsils of the Shahpur district. Cholera has abated in Delhi and Umballa. Prices are stationary in Umballa, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan, rising in Hissar, Ferozepore, Amritsar, and Peshawar, and fluctuating in Delhi. <i>Kh. arif</i> prospects are good in Hissar and Amritsar, unfavourable in Delhi and Sialkot, and average in Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Crops are being harvested in Umballa and Shahpur. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress in Hissar, Rawalpindi, and Shahpur, commenced in Umballa, and ploughings in progress in Dera Ismail Khan.		
Central Provinces— (Oct. 19th)		
Nagpur	4.86	Weather clear. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings continue. Rain very beneficial. Fever still prevalent.
Jubbulpore	5.08	Rain beneficial. Prospects good. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Saugor	3.33	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Seoni	Rain over whole district.	Rain very beneficial. Health good. Price of rice falling. Superior rice being cut.
Hoshangabad	2.47	Weather cloudy and hot. <i>Kh. arif</i> crops being cut. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings in progress. Fever prevalent. Prices unchanged.
Khandwa	1.90	Weather clear and warm. <i>Jowari</i> and cotton somewhat damaged by rain. Prices unchanged.
Bilaspur . . . . .	.47	More rain wanted for <i>rabi</i> sowings. Prospects fair. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices rising.
Raipur	1.98	Weather seasonable. Rain beneficial to rice and <i>kodo</i> . Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Sambalpur		No report received.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has been very beneficial in all districts, except Khandwa, where the <i>jowari</i> and cotton suffered. More rain is wanted in Bilaspur. Prospects favourable.		
Burma—(Oct. 19th)		
Akyab (Oct. 15th)	2.76 (Total rainfall to date 162.47).	Five cases of cholera in district. Crop prospects favourable. More rain wanted.
Bassein . . . . .	.21 (Total rainfall to date 91.29).	Slight cattle-disease. Crops good.
Rangoon . . . . .	.88 (Total rainfall to date 99.12).	
Amherst (Moulmein)	2.04 (Total rainfall to date 174.32).	Prospects of crops good.
Tavoy		No report received.
Pegu (Oct. 8th)	1.33 (Total rainfall to date 130.0).	Crops good.
(" 15th)	.29 (Total rainfall to date 130.29).	Crops in good condition.
Henzada	1.60 (Total rainfall to date 76.27).	Crops flourishing.
Prome	1.23 (Total rainfall to date 37.41).	Slight cattle-disease.
Toungoo	2.30 (Total rainfall to date 78.71).	Some damage to <i>taungyas</i> by rats. Prospects of crops good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Burma—contd.		
Thayetmyo . . .	·52 (Total rainfall to date 28·45).	Slight cattle-disease in two townships. Transplanting completed.
Kyaukse (Oct. 8th)	·27 (Total rainfall to date 21·01).	Prospects of crops good.
Minbu . . .	·09 (Total rainfall to date 22·40).	Crop prospects fair. Prices normal.
*Yamethen . . .	1·23 (Total rainfall to date 30·32)	Cultivation progressing.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera in Akyab and Amherst districts. Cattle-disease in four districts. Crops in Lower Burma doing well. Rain wanted in Akyab. Reports from eight Upper Burma districts. Health satisfactory. Crop prospects good. Cattle-disease and anthrax decreasing in Pinyinana.		
Assam—(Oct. 19th)		
Gauhati (Oct. 18th)	·06	Weather seasonable. Public health fair. Malarial fever still prevalent in Sastra Barpetta and its vicinity, also in parts of Polasbari and Luki tahsils. <i>Sali</i> paddy in low land doing well. Ploughing land for mustard in progress. Reaping of <i>asra</i> and <i>kharua</i> paddy in parts commenced.
Sylhet . . .	2·45	Reaping of <i>aus</i> finished. The slight rain during the week has done much good to all crops, more rain still wanted. Prospects of tea good. 60 deaths from cholera reported from Karimganj.
Cachar . . .	·74	Weather fair. Prospects of crops good. Public health good. Price of rice steady. Tea suffering from blight.
Dibrugarh . . .	·69	Weather hot during day; cool at night. Fever prevalent in the town.
Mysore and Coorg— (Oct. 19th)		
Bangalore . . .	Rainfall good in Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan districts and scanty in other parts of the State.	Standing crops in good condition, being much benefited by the recent rains. Prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. Two fatal cases of cholera reported in the Civil and Military Station, the epidemic is prevalent in Closepet and Shimoga towns and in parts of Tumkur and Kadur districts. Small-pox and cattle-disease continues in parts. Prices fallen in the Kadur district and risen in the Mysore district slightly.
Mysore . Mercara	1·99	Standing crops in good condition. No fresh cases of cholera reported.
Berar and Hyderabad— (Oct. 19th)		
Amraoti		Weather clear. Cotton plants in pods. <i>Jowari</i> plants in ear. Present rain has done much good to <i>kharif</i> . Fever in some taluks, and cholera in Morsi taluk. Cattle healthy. Wheat 15 and <i>jowari</i> 24 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	8·59	Weather cloudy and cool. <i>Kharif</i> and cotton crops suffered from excessive rain some places. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress. Fever throughout the district. Cholera in some taluks.
Hyderabad . . .	1·77; total since 1st January, 24·66.	Harvesting of <i>kharif</i> crops continues. Wet cultivation not progressing, owing to insufficient water in tanks. General health fair. Prices—wheat 10½, coarse rice 12½, white <i>juar</i> 18, yellow <i>juar</i> 21 and <i>tur</i> 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Oct. 19th)		
Indore . . .	·13	Weather threatening.
Morar (Gwalior)		Weather fair. Fever still prevalent.
Sutna . . .	3·67	Prospects good.
Neemuch . . .		Fever prevalent. Weather warm.
Goona . . .	·05	Two deaths from cholera in Kamraj pargana, otherwise health good.
Agar . . .		Health and prospects fair.
Sehore . . .	·19	One death from cholera at Sehore, disease also reported at Serong and Narsingarh. Crops fair.
Nowgong . . .	1·62	Weather seasonable. Health fair. Fever still prevalent. Prices steady.
Bhopawar . . .		Weather hot. Cholera cases reported in Barwani territory. Fever prevalent in Jhabna, Alirajpur, and Barwani. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—(Oct. 19th)		
Abu (Oct. 19th)		Evenings little cloudy. Weather seasonable but hotter. Sharp shock of earthquake last night at 10-40.
Sirohi („ 16th)	30	Water in tanks and wells low. Health good. Crops all cut except <i>til</i> . Sharp thunderstorm on 14th. Evenings cloudy.
Marwar („ 15th)		About three months' water in Jodhpur city tanks. Health good in city. <i>Kharif</i> being cut. Weather cloudy. Nights cool. Market light. Prices rising.
Meywar („ „)	19	Water in tanks and wells decreasing. Prospects unchanged. Health very fair. Prices rising. Weather seasonable.
Pertabgarh („ „)		Tanks and wells decreasing daily. Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Harowli („ „)		Weather partially cloudy. Sowings progressing. Fever still prevalent. Prices high but steady.
Jhallawar („ 16th)		Fever general. Cholera again reported in one pargana. <i>Rabi</i> sowings begun.
Ajmere („ 18th)		Weather clear and warm. Fever and slight diarrhoea continue. Agricultural operations for both harvests progressing. Prices slightly risen.
Jeypore		<i>Rabi</i> operations progressing. Fever prevalent.
Kerowlee („ 15th)		Tanks decreasing; wells full. <i>Rabi</i> being cultivated. Fever continues. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy. Days hot; nights cool.
Dholepore („ 14th)		Tanks and wells full. <i>Rabi</i> sowings continue. Fever still prevails, health otherwise good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore („ 18th)		Weather fine. Prospects fair. Fever continues. Prices steady.
Ulwar („ „)		Harvesting progressing. Prices almost stationary. Fever prevalent.
Kotah („ 15th)		Fever continues. <i>Rabi</i> sowings progressing. Weather cloudy.
Kherwara („ 16th)		Tanks and wells not filled. <i>Kharif</i> harvest good. No <i>rabi</i> sowings owing to insufficient rains. Health good. Prices steady. Weather fine.
Bickanir („ 15th)		Prospects fair. Fever in districts. Prices stationary. Weather hot.
Nepal—(Oct. 14th)		
Katmandu (Oct. 13th)	3.44	Heavy rain for the last 36 hours. The rain is bad for the uncut rice.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending the 19th October, 1887.

The unsettled weather, which prevailed over a large part of India at the close of the previous week, continued during the greater part of the week under review. On the 13th the barometer was falling over the Central parts of the country, and a well marked, though feeble depression, was shown over Khandeish and the Bombay Deccan. This depression more or less affected the winds of the whole of India, occasioning south-westerly and southerly winds over the Peninsula, north-easterly winds over the Central parts of the country and in Guzerat, and northerly winds down the Indus Valley. It gave very unsettled weather to all parts of India, except the north-west, and occasioned heavy rain very generally, but especially in the south of the Central Provinces, and at Goa, Karwar, and False Point. Between the 13th and 14th the centre of lowest pressure was transferred quickly to the north-eastward, and the Chart of the latter date showed a well marked depression lying between Raipur and Allahabad. In consequence the weather remained exceedingly unsettled. On the West Coast the amount of rainfall had decreased somewhat, but in the North-Western Provinces, on the contrary, the fall had become heavier, and rain had also extended north-westward to all the stations in the North-West Himalaya. A very clearly marked cyclonic circulation of the wind existed around the depression. On the 15th the disturbance had almost disappeared, but had left the weather in Northern and North-Eastern India in an unsettled state, and rain was reported from several stations in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab. Over the greater part of the Peninsula the weather was fine. On the 16th the barometer rose rapidly over North-Western, Western, Central, and Southern India, but still fell in the north-east. The weather was slowly improving, and was very fine over a large part of the country, though in Lower Bengal, Assam, and Burma, as well as in the south of the Peninsula, rain still fell. On the 17th, owing to a rapid decrease of pressure over Northern India, the westerly current from the Arabian Sea strengthened and a burst of rain occurred over the Peninsula. With this exception rain was confined to Burma and a few places in Bengal. On the 18th the barometer rose again in the north and fell in the south. Consequently the westerly winds on the West Coast decreased in strength, though some rain was still reported from the Peninsula. On the 19th pressure became very uniform, and conditions became quiet again. Normal October weather prevailed generally, and the tendency was towards the establishment of north-easterly winds, and fine clear weather in Northern and Central India and the usual north-east monsoon in the Carnatic.

The following table shows the progress of the season's rainfall. The main features of the return are the same as those shown in the tables published in the last two summaries :

Stations.	Total Rainfall since June 1st, 1887.	Average Rainfall, June 1st to October 19th.	Difference.
Akyab	143'14	163'92	—20'78
Saugor Island	63'80	61'86	+ 1'94
Calcutta	46'98	55'91	— 8'93
Dhubri	56'05	69'01	—12'96
Purneah	45'62	59'04	—13'42
Gya	36'70	37'84	— 1'14
Allahabad	34'71	36'92	— 2'21
Meerut	24'66	23'41	+ 1'25
Delhi	35'22	22'93	+12'29
Lahore	16'07	13'98	+ 2'09
Peshawar	3'24	6'19	— 2'95
Cochin	68'49	92'65	—24'16
Ratnagiri	109'65	101'32	+ 8'33
Bombay	93'62	69'18	+24'44
Poona	23'69	25'81	— 2'12
Surat	37'27	42'57	— 5'30
Khandwa	32'79	30'66	+ 2'13
Nagpur	52'17	38'92	+13'25

During the week the weather was much cooler than the normal over the greater part of India. Only in Sind and the Carnatic was the mean temperature above the normal, and there only slightly. In the North-Western and Central Provinces, Central India and Guzerat, on the contrary, there was a deficiency of between 3° and 4°.

The final table gives the total rainfall of the past week for the different Provinces :

Divisions.	No. of Stations.	Total Rainfall.
Burmah ...	6	11'18
Bengal and Assam ...	16	38'60
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	7	16'35
Punjab ...	4	1'26
Hill Stations ...	5	1'22
Ceylon ...	2	6'52
Malabar Coast ...	5	8'24
Bombay ...	8	14'42
Berars and Central Provinces ...	10	32'76
Guzerat and Central India ...	3	5'42
Sind—Rajputana ...	1	0'01
Madras ...	14	13'49

SIMLA, 21st October, 1887.

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIV of 1887-88.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1886.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1886.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.		Total increase or decrease in 1887-88.	Total decrease or increase in 1887-88.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th September, 1887	Odish and Rohilkhand	683	1,04,323	153	686	88,363	129	31,14,245	187	29,38,550	176	...	1,75,68
1st October, 1887	Madras	861	1,02,284	188	841	1,37,452	165	37,00,028	170	37,02,003	188	91,575	...
24th September, 1887	South Indian	654	97,719	149	654	98,203	150	4,00,271	154	44,33,110	153	27,16	...
1st October, 1887	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	5,13,197	343	1,499	3,92,943	263	1,81,22,405	495	1,85,70,415	511	4,48,010	...
1st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,12,740	461	461	1,39,000	302	65,36,921	580	56,00,028	568	8,46,89	...
	TOTAL	4,156	10,96,863	202	4,128	8,55,990	207	3,30,31,770	331	3,34,70,015	333	...	5,10,13
	<i>State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
8th October, 1887	East Indian	1,515	7,00,313	522	1,519	7,36,917	487	2,15,23,663	581	2,03,00,415	553	...	11,32,68
8th ditto	Patna-Gya.	57	20,095	303	57	15,337	269	245,79	170	2,34,231	109	...	11,04
8th ditto	Dudh Nagar-Ghaziपुर	12	591	47	12	615	51	24,002	84	22,563	77	...	2,03
8th ditto	Sindia	75	5,991	70	75	7,030	94	1,07,427	91	1,05,387	107	27,900	...
1st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,004	3,10,159	190	1,004	2,23,000	131	8,22,1980	212	7,90,5047	175	...	15,66,03
1st ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (late Nagpur-Chhattisgarh)	140	9,079	67	140	11,544	77	6,10,440	170	5,91,459	163	...	27,99
1st ditto	Assam-Mahabta (b)	315	3,223	102	315	57,719	70	8,21,140	107	14,40,52	85	6,02,912	...
8th ditto	Indian Midland	42	3,443	82	42	1,000	36	47,721	47	04,382	64	16,161	...
1st ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Shrirampur	...	...	...	85	2,756	32	...	...	88,288	44	88,288	...
	TOTAL	3,829	11,79,050	308	4,379	10,56,424	242	3,20,71,309	343	3,00,00,024	289	...	20,04,4
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
1st October, 1887	Eastern Bengal (c)	606	1,51,270	250	645	2,11,630	328	34,60,272	231	36,08,073	236	2,37,801	...
1st ditto	Nalhati	27	1,480	55	27	1,44	51	3,070	61	44,227	67	4,157	...
1st ditto	Unmoot	240	23,611	90	240	27,063	112	7,30,778	122	7,20,814	130	58,116	...
1st ditto	Coa-Coul	45	10,493	233	45	10,241	225	30,0037	277	3,00,10	293	15,073	...
1st ditto	Burma	327	3,09,94	110	327	4,09,00	135	9,00,077	124	1,10,802	160	3,29,535	...
27th August, 1887	China-Compagny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st October, 1887	North-Western (g)	1,885	4,50,545	239	1,885	3,50,343	145	1,20,01,712	263	9,18,817	183	...	25,78,89
1st ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	39	1,113	33	39	27	27	41,041	51	30,181	45	...	5,46
24th September, 1887	Jorhat	20	...	31	20	...	30	1,40,00	28	44,070	39	6,426	...
14th ditto	Dalspur-Flawa (Kathi Umari Section)	...	...	...	37	1,151	39	...	...	33,584	37	33,584	...
	TOTAL	3,108	6,71,375	211	3,802	6,71,129	170	1,03,86,000	290	1,57,88,002	184	...	18,02,59
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,181	29,44,678	203	12,357	25,69,549	208	8,25,80,708	306	7,02,70,601	273	...	44,07,19
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
1st October, 1887	Bengal Central	175	10,419	83	175	11,070	88	2,57,700	90	2,81,703	93	5,939	...
1st ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	4,005	69	67	5,283	83	1,50,100	91	1,53,004	94	1,95	...
17th September, 1887	Dibru-Sadiya (late Assam)	78	6,500	83	78	7,54	90	1,02,041	85	2,01,599	106	30,555	...
1st October, 1887	Bengal and North-Western	303	23,772	78	376	27,080	72	9,20,344	100	9,78,292	107	21,748	...
8th ditto	Latakessur	22	3,401	1,5	22	4,07	210	7,741	20	1,71,118	138	9,874	...
	TOTAL	595	48,097	82	608	55,831	84	1,50,00,000	112	1,74,00,000	167	75,105	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
1st October, 1887	Bhavnagar-Gondal	103	13,314	61	103	12,670	66	4,50,42	103	4,50,307	101	...	81
1st ditto	Jodhpore	64	4,207	60	124	4,000	39	...	50	...	83	...	...
24th September, 1887	H. H. the Nizam's	208	31,000	149	208	24,108	110	6,51,120	125	7,13,384	141	...	...
1st October, 1887	Mysore	140	8,803	63	140	9,431	67	2,00,222	61	2,33,439	68	22,914	...
24th September, 1887	Morvi	24	354	15	68	1,730	26	20,014	31	7,504	44	51,000	...
1st October, 1887	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	3,380	57	59	2,310	39	79,103	53	75,308	53	...	3,75
1st ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	...	...	...	21	400	19	...	...	17,560	34	17,560	...
	TOTAL	688	61,118	89	813	55,486	68	15,36,000	91	17,55,800	81	2,10,110	...

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Achmea State Railway.

(b) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(c) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharila, and Assam-Bihar State Railways.

(d) Return not received.

(e) Total receipts from 1st July to 28th August, 1886.

(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th August, 1887.

(g) Includes the Amritsar-Panankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.

(h) Calculated on percentage used for the corresponding period of 1886.

SIMLA

The 20th October, 1887.

JAMES RAMSAY,

Offg. Under-Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 4th October, 1887.

From the 12th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 5th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R. S. P.
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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 11th October, 1887.

No. 5.—Mr. C. H. Duffin, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, to that of the Examiner of State Railway Accounts, Burma.

R. G. MACDONALD,

for Offg. Accountant General.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.**NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENTS.***Simla, the 14th October, 1887.*

No. 86.—Captain H. G. Konhardt, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Office of the Director-General of Railways.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,*Director-General.***NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.****NOTIFICATION.***Lahore, the 10th October, 1887.*

No. 13.—Mr. A. W. U. Pope, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment, attached to the North-Western Railway, Sind Section, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, under Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of 4th October, 1887, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

HORACE BELL,*Offg. Director, N.-W. Railway.***TREASURE TROVE.****NOTICE.**

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on or about the 1st July, 1887, treasure consisting of the undermentioned copper idols, valued at Rs 47-4-9, was found underground in the land measured in Paimash No. 893 as unoccupied jungle waste in the village of Vilakudi in Tiruturaipundi taluk, Tanjore District:—

	Sacrs.
1. Sabapathi, with Tiruvasi, weighing	280
2. Amman, weighing	120
3. Ditto weighing	36½
4. Sammanda murti, weighing	37
5. Prarhosha Naicker, with Tiruvasi, weighing	31

TOTAL Rs 504½

* Valued at Rs 47-4-9.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 15th March, 1888, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

E. GIBSON,*Acting Collector.***TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,****CAMP VALLUM,***The 11th October, 1887.***Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment of Foot, dated at Camp Gharial, this 13th day of October, 1887.**

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 9 Bde.—2130, Private John Finnigan.	Date of Enlistment,—30th July, 1879.
Age,—27 years 9 months.	At what Place Enlisted,— Ashton-under-Lyne.
Height,—5 feet 5½ inches.	Parish and County in which Born,—Slatybridge, Cheshire.
Colour of— Complexion, dark; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlist- ment,—
Date of Desertion or Ab- sence,—8th October, 1887.	Marks,—Tattoo cross on right arm.
Place of Desertion or Ab- sence,—Camp Gharial, E.I.	Trade,—Labourer. Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
	REMARKS — Under 9 years' service.

B. ST. J. LEMARCHANT, Lieut., Adjt.,*for Colonel Comdg. 1st Battn., West Riding Regt.***Report of a Deserter from the G Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, dated at Bellary, this 12th day of October, 1887.**

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 32210, Gunner Thomas Jones.	Parish and County in which Born,—St. Annes, Liver- pool, Lancashire.
Age,—30 years 9 months.	Marks,—An anchor tat- tooned on the right arm and a star and a castle on the left.
Size,—5 feet 10½ inches.	Trade,—Groom.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.	Coat or Jacket,—
Date of Desertion,—7th October, 1887.	Waistcoat,—
Place of Desertion,— Bellary.	Breeches or } <i>Regi- mentals.</i> Trowsers,—
Date of Enlistment,—12th July, 1881.	REMARKS ,—Although un- der 7 years' service, looks a great deal older, being a fraudulently enlisted man.
At what Place Enlisted,— Glasgow.	Under 7 years' service.

W. S. LINDSAY, Lieut., R.A.,*Comdg. G-and, R.A.***Report of a Deserter from the I Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, dated at Kirkee, this 14th day of October, 1887.**

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 53461, Driver James Griffen.	Parish and County in which Born,—Liverpool, Lanca- shire, England.
Age,—23 years 3 months.	Marks,—Scar of burn, left wrist. Heart, cross, an- chor, wreath and rose grouped in tattooing in front of right forearm.
Height,—5 feet 4 inches.	Trade,—Groom.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, reddish brown; Eyes, grey.	Coat or Jacket,—Blue serge jacket.
Date of Desertion,—8th October, 1887.	Waistcoat,—
Place of Desertion,—Kir- kee.	Breeches or Trowsers,— Blue cloth overalls, red stripes.
Date of Enlistment,—12th February, 1886.	REMARKS —
At what Place Enlisted,— Dover.	Under 2 years' service.

A. BROADFOOT, Major, R.H.A.,*Comdg. I-B, R.H.A.*

**Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion,
Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated
at Jubbulpore, this 19th day of October, 1887.**

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 891, Private Thomas Jackson.	At what Place Enlisted,— Warwick.
Age,—28 years 6 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Hume, Manchester, Lancashire.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.	
Colour of—	
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.	Marks,—Nil.
Date of Desertion,—7th October, 1887.	Trade,—Groom.
Place of Desertion,— Saugor.	Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— Breeches or Trowsers,—
Date of Enlistment,—1st January, 1884.	REMARKS,— Under 4 years' service.

S. FIELD, Colonel,

Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Warwickshire Regt.

**Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta
Mint for the week ending 19th October,
1887.**

Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 12th October, 1887	39,57,727
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	28,76,919
	68,34,646

ADD—

Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	12,251
Ditto ditto Government	11,78,683
	11,90,934

Deduct—

New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	14,00,000
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	8,271
	14,08,271

Balance on the evening of the 19th October, 1887	66,17,309
---	-----------

The Balance comprises—

Silver held on account of the Currency Department	39,59,162
Ditto ditto Government	26,58,147
There is in addition awaiting assay—	
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	7,474
Ditto ditto Government	21,83,437
	21,90,911

R. V. RIDDELL, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 20th October, 1887.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is

warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1887.		£	
W32	M38—93346	500	Kanji Liladhar, Bombay.
W33	S 12—82898		
	to		
	„ —82900	100	
	„ —83301	each.	E. J. Abraham, Bombay.
	to		
	„ —83311		
	S 29—47727	50	
	to	each.	

G. H. R. HART,

Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

BOMBAY,

The 15th October, 1887.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		£	
20	T 1—62740	100	Rungaswamy Aiyar, Tanjore.
	T 5—06960	100	

H. S. GROVES,

Asst. Accountant Genl.,

In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

The 10th October, 1887.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office
on 18th October, 1887.*

Harvey, D. J.	Leech, J. H.	Wagle & Co.
Kendal, Tl.	Quin, W.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.	Goodman, R. N.	Pisto, Leonidas M.
Allicock, A. C.	Haldford, R.	Poulson, P.
Asphar, John, Mrs.	Handcock, J. P.	Power, A. B.
Bannister, W.	Harrison, J. E.	Puteput, Mrs.
Barry, F.	Hay, John.	"R. M."
Baynton, W. M.	Hay, W.	Remington, Captain
Biddlecombe, F. C.	Henty, A. H.	F. A.
Bingham, J. M.	Hunter, John.	Sanderson, C. S.
Birner, M.	Jellicoe, J. T.	Shaw, Dr. F. C.
Blackburn, J. E.	Johnson, R.	Southerton, J. W.
Brower, T. S. M.	Kinsella, Capt.	Sparling, A. H.
Cameron, Miss P. A.	Knight, W. C.	Stevenson, Mrs. R.
Chiodetto, A.	Lamb, Esq.	Stewart, Mr. C.
"Commodore."	Lamorchand, J. R.	Strauss, W. M.
Conway, J. A.	Landestrut, S. S.	Sturgeon, J.
Craddock, Mrs. J.	Lester, J. H.	Sullivan, R. O.
Croghan, W. J.	Loindor, R.	Suzor, Samuel.
"Enterprise."	Lynn, Miss.	Tighe, James.
Eugel, Mon.	Macdonald, Mrs.	Thies, C. W.
Ewing, E.	Macgregor, Stuart.	Touzel, C. J. C.
Fabien, Renny.	Macphae, Alex.	Vacher, H. P.
Fenn, Edward.	"Mia cara."	Van-de-Berg, J.
Fife, Allan.	Nelson, H.	Van Gruhu, Capt.
Fordham, R. O.	Norwich, B. R. E.	Vyall, Mrs. C. H.
Freedman, J. J.	O'Hare, Mrs.	Wilks, E. B.
Galbraith, James.	Perkins, E. A.	Wilson, W.
"Gastore."	Phillips, C. L.	W. P.
Gillhooley, P. C.		

Registered Letters.

Augier, M. T. W.	La Madinizoni La	Wilson, W.
Hucker, Geo.	Fareti.	Wright, A. C.
	Marmonstein, H.	

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office
on the 17th October, 1887.*

Brown, Miss.	Chamberlain, H. W.	Russell, R.
Cadd, A., Sergt.	Croagh, Captain B.	Webster, W.
Chambers, Lieut.- Col.	McIntosh, C.	

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

The 22nd October, 1887.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	1887. 25th Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	24th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	25th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	25th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo . . .	29th "	Per P. & O. Steamer <i>Rohilla</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong . . .	24th "	Per Steamer <i>A. Apar</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein . . .	26th "	Per Steamer <i>Rajpootana</i> .
Akyah, Kyankpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon.	26th "	Per Steamer <i>Madras</i> .
Port Blair <i>via</i> Rangoon . . .	26th "	Per Steamer <i>Rajpootana</i> .

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8*; per eight-ounce tin *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سینکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہرٹائل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سوائے اونے جو کوئی ایک مشف بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ،

اور مدام الناس ہرٹائل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ ،

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں بکتی ہے ماسوائے قیصہ مذکورہ بالا کے معصوم ڈاک چار گور آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے میں بارہ

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

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JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

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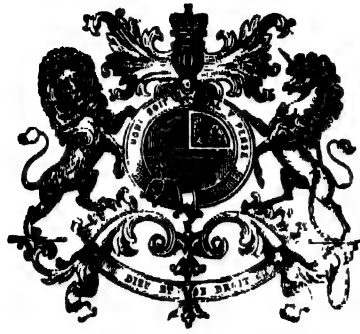
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. A017810 of the reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879, for ₹10,000, originally issued in the name of Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to V. Thavasumuthu Nadar, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, was lost while the proprietor was travelling by train between Kumbakonam and Madura on the night of the 9th August, 1882. (*Vide* Notification of the *Gazette of India*, Part III, dated 2nd, 9th, and 16th December, 1882.) Payment of the above and of the interest thereupon has been in consequence stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

V. THAVASUMUTHU NADAR.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 078549 and 078550 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹1,000 each, originally (having been renewed) standing in the name of Radhanath Dutt and Raja Babu Dutt,* respectively, never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors.

* Authorized Agent Radhanath Dutt.

RADHANATH DUTT,
Inspector of Police,
Mandla, Central Provinces.

Stolen.

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes, last endorsed to Chengalvaraya Naidu, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Banks of Bengal and Madras, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor:—

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Government Promissory Note of 1st May, 1865, 4 per cent. loan, No. 202844, of ₹2,000.

Government Promissory Note of 1st May, 1865, 4 per cent. loan, No. 110326, of ₹1,000.

Government Promissory Note of 1st May, 1865, 4 per cent. loan, No. 110324, of ₹1,000.

Government Promissory Note of 1st May, 1865, 4 per cent. loan, No. 190265, of ₹1,000.

Government Promissory Note of 1st May, 1865, 4 per cent. loan, No. 190266, of ₹1,000.

Government Promissory Note of 1st February, 1843, 4 per cent. loan, No. 143101, of ₹1,000.

C. CHENGALVARAYA NAIDU.
SIRUVANGUNAM, MADURANTAKAM TALUK,
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 43.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1887.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1887.

[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2ND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1887—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15															
QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.																													
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARU OR RAGI (<i>Eriopogon sine cana</i>).		KANGNI OR KANUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arctinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR OR THUR CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.			
		Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.
BENGAL—continued.	Bihar—contd.																												
	Durhanga.	17 9	18 10	38 7	33 0	14 4	14 4	17 9	17 8					38 7	40 10	31 3	28 10	38 7	38 7	18 10	20 13	176 0	176 0	12 04	12 0				
	Moozoffpore.	22 0	21 0	35 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0					30 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	12 09	12 0				
	Sarun.	18 0	18 0	30 0	29 0	9 0	8 8	21 0	21 0					29 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	31 0	23 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0				
	Chumpan.	22 0	22 0	36 0	36 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0							30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	12 09	12 0				
	Monghyr.	21 0	22 0	31 8	33 9	13 2	13 14	15 12	16 13							31 9	31 8	37 12	34 10	21 0	24 2	126 0	126 0	12 9	12 9				
	Bhagalpur.	20 3	20 3	31 9	31 9	17 0	17 0	20 3	20 3							21 0	21 0	37 14	37 14	21 7	21 7	151 8	151 8	12 109	12 9				
	Purnea.	16 0	16 0	35 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	17 0					32 0	20 8	28 0	29 0	60 0	60 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8				
	Maldah.	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	24 0	23 0							21 0	21 0	60 0	60 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8				
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	16 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 891	11 8				
Orissa.	Cuttack.	17 1	11 13	...	...	10 8	11 13	21 0	21 0							17 1	13 2	...	...	17 1	14 7	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 7				
	Purree.	13 2	11 13	...	...	11 13	13 2	21 0	21 0							14 7	13 2	...	...	13 2	14 7	70 0	70 0	13 2	14 7				
	Balsore.	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0							16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 822	10 8				
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																												
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																												
	Hazáribagh.	15 0	16 0	25 0	20 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0					40 0	34 0	23 0	23 0	35 0	30 0	20 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	10 003	10 0				
	Lohardugga.	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0					50 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	48 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0				
	Singbhoom.	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0							16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0				
	Manbhoom.	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	18 0	28 0	28 0							18 0	17 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	10 104	10 10				
	Sylhet.	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 4	12 4	19 11	19 11							21 0	21 0	...	...	12 12	13 0	108 0	108 0	11 14	12 0				
ASSAM.	Godárá.	10 0	8 0	...	...	7 08	8 14	14 31	16 0							16 0	17 12	...	...	11 13	12 4	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0				
	Gáro Hills.	20 0	20 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0							10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0				
	Kámrup.	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0							13 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0				
	Darrang.	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0							13 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0				
	Nowgong.	7 0	7 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0							10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0				
	Sibsagar.	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0							14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4				
	Lakhimpur.	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0							15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	8 0	8 0				
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0							3 8	3 8	...	...	4 0	4 0	64 0	64 0	3 8	3 8				
	Naga Hills.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Debra Dun.	13 8	14 0	19 13	20 8	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8					20 0	20 0	16 12	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 6	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0				
Saháranpur.	16 10	16 2	19 13	19 5	6 9	6 9	11 13	11 13					21 8	21 8	18 12	19 5	10 12	10 12	19 5	19 5	120 0	120 0	12 14	12 14					
Muzáfar-nagar.	16 8	16 8	22 0	22 0	6 9	6 9	13 4	11 0					19 12	16 8	20 4	20 4	22 0	22 0	15 6	15 6	132 0	132 0	13 2	13 2					
Meerut.	14 12	15 4	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8					18 0	18 0	19 12	20 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0					
Bulandsháhr.	15 12	15 12	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8					...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0					
Alighár.	14 8	14 8	20 8	20 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8					18 0	18 0	20 8	21 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0					
Kanun.	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 0					...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0					

[illegible]

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1887 PUBLISHED
IN PAGES 1372, 1373, AND 1377 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 8th OCTOBER 1887.

		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15															
QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.																													
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoidum</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR OR TUR CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.			
		Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.
BOMBAY.	Daskrohi.	12 0	12 0	20 8	20 0	6 8	6 3	11 0	8 0	13 0	11 3	15 0	10 3	...	...	20 0	...	16 0	11 3	...	...	10 0	5 9	80 0	65 5	16 8	32 0	16 0	32 0
	Aden.	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	11 3	11 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	16 0	32 0
MYSORE.	Bangalore	10 8	10 8	11 11	11 8	10 6	10 0	11 9	11 0	25 8	27 0	...	...	38 4	35 0	...	...	13 8	12 8	...	...	20 8	19 0	84 0	84 0	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Kolar.	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	40 4	40 0	...	...	12 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	11 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
	Tumkur.	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	13 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	46 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	340 0	340 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Hassan.	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 12	10 12	13 4	13 4	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	58 0	59 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 12	...	...	14 0	16 4	96 0	96 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Shimoga.	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	96 0	96 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Kadur.	12 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	12 10	12 10	15 12	15 12	31 8	31 8	...	...	52 8	52 8	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	12 0	12 0	480 0	480 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
CHITTAUR.	Chitaldroog.	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	42 0	40 0	30 0	24 0	48 0	48 0	55 0	50 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	22 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first six months of the official year 1887-88, and of the sixteen preceding years.

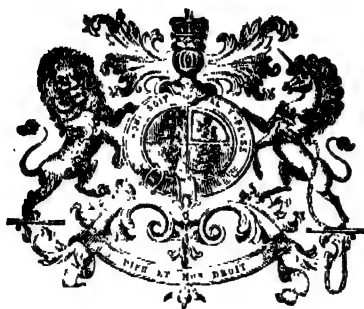
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.																										
YEAR.	BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.					
	On Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.								
1871-72.	5,38	36,54	10,61	52,53	3,81	18,83	1,84	24,48	66	50	68	1,84	1,76	6,22	7,32	15,30	78	2,00	9,51	12,29	12,39	64,09	76,48	29,96	1,06,44	1871-72.
1872-73.	6,59	36,64	11,34	54,57	2,90	19,48	1,54	23,72	53	49	1,09	2,11	1,94	5,85	5,64	13,43	1,60	2,25	18,00	21,85	13,36	64,71	78,07	37,61	1,15,68	1872-73.
1873-74.	5,16	32,43	8,39	45,98	2,91	17,90	1,53	22,34	58	33	58	1,49	1,84	6,68	7,21	15,73	1,62	2,30	14,08	18,00	12,11	59,64	71,75	31,79	1,03,54	1873-74.
1874-75.	5,95	38,28	6,22	50,45	3,20	19,74	1,61	24,55	59	30	66	1,55	1,74	6,95	6,74	15,43	2,03	3,18	9,77	14,28	13,51	68,45	81,96	25,00	1,06,96	1874-75.
1875-76.	6,14	38,71	7,63	52,48	3,34	20,11	3,40	26,85	62	42	87	1,91	2,10	7,21	6,92	16,23	1,80	2,31	17,51	21,62	14,00	68,76	82,76	36,33	1,19,09	1875-76.
1876-77.	6,31	30,89	6,07	43,27	3,02	17,55	52	31,99	70	32	11	1,13	2,82	6,55	4,34	13,71	2,23	2,53	12,40	17,16	15,98	57,84	73,82	23,44	97,26	1876-77.
1877-78.	7,05	39,19	7,27	53,51	4,37	21,09	49	25,95	1,08	36	18	1,62	2,56	3,85	85	7,26	2,42	2,72	9,30	14,44	17,48	67,21	84,69	18,09	1,03,78	1877-78.
1878-79.	6,55	31,32	6,59	44,46	4,05	18,70	1,07	23,82	91	25	10	1,26	2,97	4,74	2,05	9,76	3,63	3,34	12,04	19,91	18,11	58,35	76,46	22,75	99,21	1878-79.
1879-80.	5,92	31,25	4,30	41,47	4,39	15,84	86	21,09	1,49	38	10	1,97	2,64	4,41	2,72	9,77	3,35	3,05	16,89	23,29	17,79	54,93	72,72	24,87	97,59	1879-80.
1880-81.	6,57	29,00	5,15	40,72	4,15	22,93	77	27,85	2,11	54	10	2,75	2,39	5,28	4,52	12,19	2,34	3,80	18,30	24,44	17,56	61,55	79,11	28,84	1,07,95	1880-81.
1881-82.	6,72	28,20	7,42	42,34	5,03	20,69	72	26,44	1,89	58	14	2,51	2,42	5,02	3,11	10,55	3,33	3,76	21,67	28,76	19,39	58,23	77,64	33,06	1,10,70	1881-82.
1882-83.	7,01	...	7,35	14,36	5,12	1,05*	62	4,69	1,71	3	25	1,99	2,63	1	2,10	4,74	3,99	3	26,41	30,43	20,46	—98*	19,48	36,73	36,21	1882-83.
1883-84.	6,95	6	8,99	16,00	5,27	20	52	5,99	1,75	1	20	1,96	2,62	7	2,70	5,39	3,81	8	19,25	23,14	20,40	42	20,82	31,66	32,48	1883-84.
1884-85.	5,91	17	4,97	11,05	4,80	19	77	5,76	1,92	2	21	2,15	2,32	1	3,16	5,49	3,82	6	14,08	17,96	18,77	45	19,22	23,19	42,41	1884-85.
1885-86.	6,37	9	6,15	12,61	5,62	22	42	6,28	2,12	2	33	2,47	2,38	6	1,61	4,05	3,15	3	22,65	25,83	19,66	42	20,08	31,16	51,24	1885-86.
1886-87.	6,40	19	4,96	11,55	5,84	28	52	6,64	2,20	6	45	2,71	3,00	6	2,64	5,70	4,40	6	18,39	22,85	21,84	65	22,49	26,96	49,45	1886-87.
1887-88.	5,57	22	6,65	12,44	6,92	21	74	7,87	2,45	3	35	2,83	4,51	2	2,46	6,99	4,56	1	19,79	24,36	24,01	49	24,50	29,99	54,49	1887-88.

• The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th October 1887.

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 44. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 or Rule 25:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 44.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th October, 1887.

No. 32.—With reference to the Notification in this Department No. 8, dated the 11th February, 1887, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. H. G. Wedderburn, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras, an extension of leave for two months, with effect from the 7th January, 1888.

The 28th October, 1887.

No. 33.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council the provisions of the 33rd of Vic., Chap. 3, Sec. 1, were declared to be, from the 1st March, 1886, applicable to Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Burma has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the Governor-General's assent on the 28th day of October, 1887;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION NO. XIV OF 1887.

A Regulation to provide for the Establishment of a Village-system in Upper Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the establishment of a village-system in Upper Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the
Title, extent and commencement. Upper Burma Village Regulation, 1887.

(2) It extends to the whole of Upper Burma except the Shan States; and

(3) It shall come into force on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

2. (1) For the purposes of this Regulation,
Definition. "village" includes—

(a) village-lands, and

(b) rivers passing through or by, and lakes adjacent to, those lands.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner may determine the limits of a village for the purposes of this Regulation.

3. (1) The Deputy Commissioner shall appoint a headman in every
Appointment of headmen. village or group of villages.

(2) In appointing a headman, the Deputy Commissioner shall have regard, so far as circumstances admit, to any established custom which may exist respecting the right of nomination or succession or otherwise and to claims based thereon.

(3) A headman holding office in any village or group of villages at the commencement of this Regulation under the name of Myothugyi, Shwehmu, Thugyi, Tamon or other name shall be deemed to have been appointed under this section.

(4) When in any village or group of villages there are two or more headmen one of whom by custom exercises authority over the other or others, the Deputy Commissioner shall decide which of them shall be the headman for the purposes of this Regulation, and with the previous sanction of the Commissioner may make rules to define and regulate their relations to each other.

Substitution of new section for section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. X of 1882. 4. For section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the following shall be substituted, name—

“45. A headman appointed under the Upper Burma Village Regulation, 1887, shall forthwith communicate to the nearest Magistrate, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station or military post, whichever is the nearer, any information which he may obtain respecting—

- (a) the permanent or temporary residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property in his village;
- (b) the resort to any place within, or the passage through, his village of any person whom he knows, or reasonably suspects, to be a dacoit, robber, escaped convict or proclaimed offender;
- (c) the commission of, or attempt or intention to commit, within his village any of the following offences, namely:
 - (i) murder,
 - (ii) culpable homicide not amounting to murder,
 - (iii) dacoity,
 - (iv) robbery,
 - (v) offence against the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and
 - (vi) any other offence respecting which the Deputy Commissioner by general or special order made with the previous sanction of the Commissioner directs him to communicate information;
- (d) the occurrence in his village of any sudden or unnatural death or of any death under suspicious circumstances.

“EXPLANATION.—In this section ‘village’ has the meaning assigned to that word in the Upper Burma Village Regulation, 1887.”

Duties of headman. 5. The headman of a village shall be bound—

- (a) to investigate every offence respecting which he is required by section 45 of

the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, X of 1882, to communicate information;

- (b) to search for and arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to have been concerned in the commission or attempted commission of any such offence, and to recover, if possible, any property taken by any such person;
- (c) to arrest any person found lurking within the limits of the village who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself;
- (d) to forward as soon as may be to the nearest police-station or military post any person arrested by him or made over to his custody, together with any weapon or other article likely to be useful as evidence;
- (e) to resist any unlawful attack made upon the village;
- (f) to take such measures and execute such works for the protection of the village and for keeping open the communications between it and adjacent posts as the Deputy Commissioner may direct;
- (g) on the written order of the Deputy Commissioner or other Magistrate not below the rank of Myook, to collect and furnish on payment supplies of food or carriage for troops or police posted in or near or marching through the village;
- (h) on the requisition of any Magistrate not below the rank of Myook, to furnish labourers for the making or repair of roads, embankments or other public works;
- (i) to collect or aid in collecting revenue and other money due to the Government from residents of the village or persons holding land therein;
- (j) to allot unoccupied land within the village for cultivation or house-building up to such limit and on such conditions as the Deputy Commissioner may direct;
- (k) if so ordered, and in accordance with such rules, as may be made in this behalf by the Commissioner, with the sanction of the Local Government, to register all births and deaths which take place within the village, and any other vital statistics which may be prescribed by such rules;
- (l) to take such measures for the prevention of public nuisances and for the general sanitation of the village as may be prescribed in any rules made in this behalf by the Commissioner, with the sanction of the Local Government;
- (m) to supply to the best of his ability any local information which any Magistrate or officer of police may require; and
- (n) generally, to assist all officers of the Government in the execution of their public duties.

6. (1) If any of the offences mentioned in the next following sub-section is committed in a village, the headman of the village may, on complaint made to him within eight days from the date of the commission of the

Disposal of petty criminal cases by headman. [Bom. A VIII, 186 ss. 14-18.]

offence, take cognizance of it and try any person accused thereof.

(2) The offences referred to in sub-section (1) are the following, namely:—

- (a) assault;
- (b) theft when the value of the property stolen does not exceed five rupees,
- (c) mischief when the mischief causes damage to an amount not exceeding five rupees,
- (d) criminal trespass, and
- (e) any other offence which the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be triable by headmen under sub-section (1).

(3) If the accused is convicted, he may be sentenced to fine not exceeding five rupees, or, if the offence was theft or mischief, twice the value of the property stolen or twice the amount of the damage caused, as the case may be, or to imprisonment in such place as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint in this behalf for a term not exceeding twenty-four hours, or to both.

(4) A headman specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may, on complaint, try any person accused of theft or mischief when the value of the property stolen or the amount of the damage caused does not exceed fifty rupees, and may, in any case triable by him, sentence the accused, on conviction, to fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment in any place appointed as aforesaid for a term not exceeding fifteen days, or to both.

(5) Proceedings under this section shall be held in the presence of the complainant and accused.

(6) The offence out of which the proceedings have arisen may be compounded at any time before the headman pronounces his decision.

(7) The proceedings need not be reduced to writing, but such record shall be kept of the cases decided as the Deputy Commissioner directs.

(8) Any fine imposed for an offence referred to in this section may be awarded as compensation to any person injured by the offence.

(9) A fee of one rupee may be levied on a complaint under sub-section (1), and of two rupees on a complaint under sub-section (4).

(10) No other fee shall be leviable in any case under this section.

(11) If the accused is convicted, the amount of any fee paid in respect of the complaint shall be recovered from him and repaid to the complainant.

7. If a headman neglects to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by this Regulation, or abuses any of the powers conferred upon him thereby, he shall be liable, by order of the Deputy Commissioner, to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to be suspended from office for a period not exceeding six months, or to be dismissed from office.

8. (1) Every person residing in a village shall, on the requisition of the headman, be bound to assist him in the execution of his public duties.

(2) If any such person refuses or neglects to comply with the requisition of the headman, he shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, be liable, by order of the headman, to fine not exceeding five rupees, or to imprisonment in such place as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint in this behalf for a term not exceeding twenty-four hours, or to both, or, on conviction by a Magistrate, to fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or to both.

9. (1) The Deputy Commissioner may, with [Reg. IV, 1887, s. 24.] Fine on villagers the sanction of the Commissioner, impose fines on all or any residents of a village if after enquiry he has found—

- (a) that they have colluded with or harboured or failed to take all reasonable means to prevent the escape of any criminal;
- (b) that they have suppressed or combined to suppress evidence in any criminal case;
- (c) that, stolen property having been tracked to their village, they have failed or neglected to restore the property or to take on the track beyond the limits of their village.

(2) In either of the following cases, namely—

- (a) when a fine is imposed on the ground stated in clause (a) or in clause (b) of sub-section (1), and the offence of which the criminal is accused or to which the criminal case relates, is mischief by fire, dacoity, robbery or cattle-theft, or
- (b) when a fine is imposed on the ground stated in clause (c) of sub-section (1),

a sum not exceeding the amount of the damage caused or the value of the property stolen may be given out of the fine as compensation to the owner of the damaged or stolen property.

10. When within any village a person is dangerously or fatally wounded [Reg. IV, 1887, s. 25.] by unlawful attack, or the body is found of a person believed to have been unlawfully killed, the residents of the village shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the last foregoing section unless they can show that they—

- (a) had not an opportunity of preventing the offence or arresting the offender, or
- (b) have used all reasonable means to bring the offender to justice.

11. (1) If any person comes into a village of which he is not a resident, or the person (if any) in whose house he is living shall, within twelve hours of his coming to the village, report to the headman his arrival, his name and occupation, and the name of the place where he last resided.

(2) The departure from a village of a person whose arrival has been reported under sub-section (1) shall also be reported by the person, if any, in whose house he has been living.

12. A person who is not a resident of a village shall not build any house, hut or enclosure or take up his residence in the village without the permission of the headman.

Penalty for neglect of duty or abuse of authority by headman.

Notification of residence of strangers in villages.

Prohibition of unauthorized settlement of strangers in villages.

[Reg. IV,
1887, s. 35.]

13. (1) When the Deputy Commissioner has reason to believe, on the report of a headman or otherwise, that a person residing in any place is in the habit of harbouring, aiding or abetting dacoits, robbers or cattle-thieves, or has taken up his residence in that place for the purpose of such harbouring, aiding or abetting, he may require that person to leave that place and to reside in such other place as the Deputy Commissioner may direct.

[Reg. IV,
1887, s. 36.]

14. (1) If a person contravenes the provisions of section 11 or section 12, he shall be punished on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to fifteen days, or with both.

(2) If a person disobeys a requisition under section 13, he shall be punished on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

[Reg. IV,
1887, s. 26.]

15. (1) A fine imposed under this Regulation may be recovered as if it were an arrear of revenue.

[Reg. IV,
1887, s. 27.]

(2) A fine imposed under section 9 may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, be commuted into an annual addition to the capitation-tax payable by the residents of the village or to the land-revenue payable in respect of the village-lands, or, in the case of revenue-free lands, to an annual assessment at such rates and for such term of years as the Local Government may direct.

16. (1) An appeal shall not lie from any order made under this Regulation.

(2) But the Deputy Commissioner may revise any such order made by any officer subordinate to him, and the Commissioner may revise any such order made by the Deputy Commissioner.

(3) Save as provided by this section, an order made under this Regulation shall be final and shall not be liable to be contested by suit or otherwise.

17. (1) The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council,

make rules consistent with this Regulation for the disposal of fees levied under section 6, subsection (9), and generally for carrying into effect the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) All such rules shall be published in the official gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

18. This Regulation shall take effect notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or in any other enactment for the time being in force.

19. Where in any enactment or notification passed or published before the commencement of this Regulation the word "Myothugyi" or the word "Thugyi" occurs, it shall be held to include any person, however designated, who in any part of the territories to which this Regulation extends occupies a position similar to that which is held by a Myothugyi or Thugyi, as the case may be, in other parts of those territories.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

X of 1882,
[c.g., Act
VII, 1870.]

[c.g., Act
XX, 1886,
s. 7 (1) (b);
Reg. VII,
1886, Sched.
XII, and No-
tification
Dept. Fin.
and Com. No.
4321, dated
25th Novem-
ber, 1886.]

HOME DEPARTMENT.

District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, in that Province, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 24th October, 1887.

The 28th October, 1887.

No. 185.—The services of Lieutenant G. V. Burrows, 14th Madras Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, on probation, and temporarily

No. 190.—Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, Bengal Civil Service, is appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade in Burma.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 28th October, 1887.

No. 50.—The following Regulations respecting the examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in June 1888, are published for general information :—

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Regulations for the Open Competition of June, 1888.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On the 1st June, 1888, and following days, an Examination open to all qualified persons, will be held in London (a). Not fewer than persons will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified; viz., for the Lower Provinces of Bengal (including Assam); for the Upper Provinces of Bengal (including the Punjab and Oudh); for Burma; for Madras, and for Bombay (b).

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners :—

(i) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(ii) That his age will be above seventeen years and under nineteen years, on the 1st January 1888. [*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the Candidate may have resided.*]

(iii) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.

(iv) That he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee (c), will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may however in their discretion at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

(a) An order for admission to the Examination will be sent to each Candidate on the 18th of May.

(b) The numbers will be announced hereafter.

(c) The fee (£5) will be payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to Candidates.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :—

	Marks.
English Composition	300
(d) History of England—including a period selected by the Candidate ...	300
(d) English Literature—including books selected by the Candidate ...	300
Greek	600
Latin	800
French	500
German	500
Italian	400
(e) Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,000
Natural Science; that is, the Elements of any two of the following Sciences, viz. :—	
Chemistry, 500; Electricity and Magnetism, 300; Experimental Laws of Heat and Light, 300; Mechanical Philosophy, with outlines of Astronomy, 300.	
Logic	300
Elements of Political Economy	300
(f) Sanskrit	500
(f) Arabic	500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (g), in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vis à voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A selected Candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (h) :—

	Marks.
1. Law	1,250
2. Classical Languages of India—	
Sanskrit	500
Arabic	400
Persian	400
3. Vernacular Languages of India (excepting Hindustani when taken up by Madras Candidates, and Gujarati) each	400
4. The History and Geography of India	350
5. Political Economy	350

(d) A considerable portion of the marks for English History and Literature will be allotted to the works elected by the candidate. (See Notice on p. 4.) In awarding marks for this, regard will be had partly to the extent and importance of the periods or books selected, but chiefly to the thoroughness with which they have been studied.

(e) The Examination will range from Arithmetic, Algebra, and Elementary Geometry, up to the elements of the differential and integral calculus, including the lower portions of applied Mathematics.

(f) The standard of marking in Sanskrit and Arabic will be determined with reference to a high degree of proficiency, such as may be expected to be reached by a Native of good education.

(g) Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction. Each science will, for the purpose of deduction, be treated as a separate subject.

(h) Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *visà voce*, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "*Final Examination*," at which it will be decided whether a selected Candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India. *At this Examination Candidates will be permitted to take up any one of the following branches of Natural Science, viz.,—Agricultural Chemistry, Botany, Geology, or Zoology, for which 350 marks will be allowed.* Candidates for Madras and Bombay will also be permitted to compete for Prizes in Hindustani and Gujarati respectively.

10. Candidates will be tested during their probation as to their ability to perform journeys on horseback; and no Candidate will be deemed qualified for the Civil Service of India who fails to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his competence in this respect.

11. Any Candidate who, at any of the periodical Examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Candidates.

12. The selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

13. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on Forms,* which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W., at any time after the 1st December, 1887. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before 31st March 1888 (i).

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:—

- (1) Selected Candidates will be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the Open Competition, so long as choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed; but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State, or the Government of India, deem it necessary (k).
- (2) The Probationers, having passed the necessary Examinations, will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.
- (3) The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.
- (4) An allowance amounting to £300 will be given to all candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, *viz.*, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such Candidates shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates.

Candidates are not permitted to migrate from the University originally chosen by them to another University without first applying to the India Office for the permission, and receiving the sanction, of the Secretary of State, who will not entertain such applications unless good and sufficient reasons are assigned.

* Copies of these Regulations and of the form of application may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

(i) These forms should be accompanied by evidence on the points mentioned in Regulation 2, and by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined. Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than 1st March, 1888. Applications for leave to alter or add to the list of subjects named will not be entertained unless received on or before the 4th of May.

(k) This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the Open Competition is announced on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

- (5) Selected Candidates desiring to remain in this country an additional year after the completion of their two years' probation for the purpose of taking a degree at one of the Universities above-mentioned, should apply to the Secretary of State for India for permission to do so. Besides the allowance above-mentioned, a bonus of £150 will, as a temporary and experimental measure, be paid to any Candidate who, having obtained permission to remain an additional year, passes an examination qualifying for a degree in Honours at Oxford or Cambridge, or being a student of University College, London, passes with credit an Honour Examination of the University of London. This privilege will be hereafter extended to any other of the Universities above referred to, at which an academical distinction is obtainable which, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, corresponds to a degree in Honours at Oxford or Cambridge, and to obtain which the additional year's residence in this country is necessary.
- (6) All Selected Candidates will be required, after having passed the first periodical Examination and before receiving the first instalment of their allowance, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. A surety will be required.
- (7) After passing the Final Examination, each Candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to agree to such Regulations for the provision of pensions for their families as may be approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.
- (8) Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1891, will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

1888.

NOTICE RESPECTING THE EXAMINATION IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

For guidance of Candidates who may have a difficulty in making their selections for special study under this head, the following list is given as indicating the character and amount of reading that would be regarded as satisfactory.

Any one of the following periods, to be studied generally in "Bright's History," or (for the two first periods) Green's "History of the English People"; and more particularly in portions, selected by the Candidate, of the Text-books named:—

1. *A.D. 1066-1307.*—Stubbs' Select Charters; Stubbs' Constitutional History of England; Freeman's Norman Conquest, Vol. V.
2. *A.D. 1461-1588.*—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Froude's History of England; Brewer's Henry VIII.
3. *A.D. 1603-1715.*—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Macaulay's History of England; Gardiner's History of England; Weymss's Reign of Queen Anne.
4. *A.D. 1715-1801.*—Lord Stanhope's History; Sir T. E. May's Constitutional History; Seeley's Expansion of England; Massey's Reign of George III.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Under this head there will be (besides the general paper) a special paper on the following books:—

1. *Chaucer.*—Prologue and Clerk's Tale.
2. *Shakespeare.*—Timon of Athens, Winter's Tale.
3. *Pope.*—Essay on Man and Essay on Criticism.
4. *Burke.*—Present Discontents; Speeches on American Taxation, and on Conciliation with America.
5. *Byron.*—Childe Harold.

The oral examination in English Literature will have reference chiefly to such works, *not included in the foregoing list*, as the Candidate may offer for the purpose.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should produce a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin or Edinburgh or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India may produce a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. When such certificates are not in the possession of the candidates an Extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A Candidate who is a Native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

Except as noted in paragraphs II and III, every Candidate is expected to produce a Certificate of Birth. The Civil Service Commissioners will not in ordinary cases accept a Certificate of Baptism, or other testimony, unless they are first satisfied that a Certificate of Birth cannot be procured.

Official Certificates of Birth may generally be obtained as follows:—

- (a) *For persons born in England or Wales since 30th June, 1837.*—From the Registrar-General, Somerset House, London, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.
- (b) *For persons born in Scotland since 31st December, 1851.*—From the General Register Office, Edinburgh; or from the Registrar of the Parish or district in which the birth took place.
- (c) *For persons born in Ireland since 31st December, 1863.*—From the General Register Office, Dublin; or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.
- (d) *For persons of English, Scottish or Irish parentage born on board British ships since the date mentioned in (a), (b), and (c) respectively.*—From the General Register Office, London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, according to parentage.
- (e) *For persons born in India of European parents.*—From the India Office, London.

Any Candidate who cannot produce a Certificate of Birth from one of the authorities named should, if possible, procure a Certificate of Baptism, and should then apply to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, for further instructions.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

FORM OF APPLICATION; TO BE FILLED UP BY THE CANDIDATE HIMSELF.

** * The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this Form, filled up by the Candidate himself, is received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission on or before the 31st March 1888.*

Date—

SIR,

BEING desirous to offer myself as a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence on the 1st of June, 1888, I transmit herewith, as required by the Regulations—

(1) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

- (1) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the _____ day of _____ 18____, and that therefore my age was above 17 years and under 19 years on the 1st of January, 1888.

(2) The terms indicated must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st March, 1888.

- (2) A certificate signed by

of my having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India.

(3) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st March 1888. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years' standing: the other, if the candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer. If the candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

- (3) Proof of my moral character, *vis.* :—

- (1) A testimonial from
(2) A testimonial from

(4) This should be given on the form herewith. If the History of England or English literature be named, the schedule should also be filled up.

- (4) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined.

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (i) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full—

Address—

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission,

London, S. W.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1888.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS TO BE FILLED UP AND RETURNED WITH THE FORM OF APPLICATION.

. Place your Initials against the subjects which you select.

						INITIALS.
English Composition	...	...	...	...	...	.....
*History of England	...	...	...	...	...	.....
*English Literature	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Latin	...	...	...	...	...	.....
French	...	...	...	...	...	.....
German	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Italian	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Natural Science, viz. :—	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Two of these only may be taken up.	Chemistry	...	...	...	...	.....
	Electricity and Magnetism	...	...	...	...	.....
	Experimental Laws of Heat and Light	...	...	...	...	.....
	Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy	...	...	...	...	.....
Logic	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Elements of Political Economy	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	.....

Any Candidate who wishes to decline Oral Examination in any of the subjects selected by him or the Practical Examination in Chemistry, should fill up the subjoined statement :—

¶ You may
insert here
the word
"not."

I do ¶ wish to be examined orally in _____

¶ You may
insert here
the word
"not."

I do ¶ wish to be examined practically in Chemistry.

Signature _____

Date _____

* State Periods and Books selected on the next sheet.

To the Director of Examinations,

Civil Service Commission,

London, S. W.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1888.

History of England.—Period and Text-books selected by the undersigned Candidate :

Period

Text-Books

English Literature.—Books offered by the undersigned Candidate for Oral examination :—

Signature ———

*To the Director of Examinations,
Civil Service Commission,
London, S. W.*

MEDICAL.

The 27th October, 1887.

No. 611.—Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General W. R. Rice, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Jabulpore, is appointed to be Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in succession to Deputy Surgeon-General W. Walker, M.D.

obtained furlough for one year and seven months, with effect from the 17th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

PATENTS.

The 24th October, 1887.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 28th October, 1887.

No. 340.—The Reverend M. E. Mills, Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has

No. 1347.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent

to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 122 of 1887.—Harry Robert Newton, of Thamesyde, Weybridge, in the County of Surrey, England, Architect, for improvements in sewers, drains, and cesspools.

No. 123 of 1887.—Percival Everitt, of 47, Cannon Street, London, England, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for receiving payments for and for delivering prepaid goods.

No. 130 of 1887.—William Donaldson, of 2, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, in the County of Middlesex, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in pumps actuated by fluid pressure.

No. 157 of 1887.—Alfred Parry, Engineer, residing at Barrackpore, near Calcutta, for a rapid filter of simple construction to be known hereafter as "Parry's Excelsior Filter."

No. 171 of 1887.—Alexander Lagerman, of Jönköping, in the Kingdom of Sweden, Gentleman, for improvements in type setting or composing apparatus.

No. 185 of 1887.—Charles Ernest Hoefling, of 19 and 21, Queen Victoria Street, London, for improvements in apparatus for synchronizing clocks.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th October, 1887.

No. 1951-G.—Foreign Department Notification, No. 1660-G., dated the 6th September, 1887, granting twenty days' privilege leave to Surgeon-Major L. D. Spencer, M.D., Residency Surgeon and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1953-G.—Captain A. M. Muir, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, with effect from the 8th October, 1887, during the absence on furlough of Major A. P. Thornton, or until further orders.

The 25th October, 1887.

No. 1956-G.—The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 14th March, 1887:

and Regiment.

Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., 2nd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major A. H. S. Neill, deceased.

Captain A. Masters, 3rd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd Squadron Commander, *vice* Major H. A. Vincent, transferred to the 1st Regiment.

Captain A. G. A. Durand, 4th Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain Masters.

1st Regiment.

Major H. A. Vincent, 2nd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, to be 2nd Squadron Commander, *vice* Colonel Gerard.

Foreign Department Notification, No. 1226-G., dated the 7th July, 1887, is cancelled.

No. 1959-G.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Colonel G. L. K. Hewett, Commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, the following appointments are made in Local Corps in Rajputana, with effect from the date of joining:

Meywar Bheel Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. T. McRae, 2nd-in-Command and Officiating Commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, to be Officiating 2nd-in-Command.

Lieutenant C. H. Dawson, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to revert to his appointment as Officiating Adjutant.

Erinpura Irregular Force.

Captain G. A. Collins, Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. T. McRae.

Merwara Battalion.

Lieutenant G. H. J. Moore, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Captain G. A. Collins, and pending the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Smith.

The 26th October, 1887.

No. 1967-G.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Cowie, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Mysore Revenue Survey, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st November, 1887.

The 27th October, 1887.

No. 1973-G.—Mr. J. G. Cordery, C.S.I., C.S., Resident of the 1st Class, and Resident at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st November, 1887.

No. 1975-G.—Lieutenant A. Pongdestre, Wing Officer of the 40th Regiment, Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Merwara Battalion, with effect from date of joining, and during such time as Lieutenant G. H. J. Moore may officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, or until further orders.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1887.

No. 5670.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.
September 1887. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

	IN SEPTEMBER.		TO END OF SEPTEMBER.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	Budget, 1887-88.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1886-87.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	67	87	8,42	8,67	23,52	23,64
Opium	70	1,00	4,27	4,90	8,89	8,94
Salt	40	55	3,18	3,18	6,60	6,66
Stamps	24	20	1,02	1,95	3,72	3,75
Excise	35	37	2,20	2,17	4,23	4,37
Provincial Rates	11	14	1,21	1,22	2,96	2,97
Customs	8	6	57	52	1,23	1,25
Assessed Taxes	14	15	71	62	1,30	1,27
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	10	15	46	34
Registration	2	3	16	16	30	30
Tributes from Native States	1	1	19	19	72	70
Other Civil Revenue	14	23	1,42	1,50	3,24	3,14
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	2,95	3,82	24,41	25,23	57,17	57,33
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	22	29	1,88	1,86	— 4,00	— 3,82
Opium	36	42	2,11	2,43	— 2,50	— 2,73
Other Civil Expenditure	1,49	1,71	9,85	9,97	— 22,12	— 21,07
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	2,07	2,42	13,84	— 14,26	— 28,62	— 27,62
Extraordinary Receipts						
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)		13	+ 45	+ 1,70	+ 67	+ 1,98
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above)		4	9	— 10	— 14	— 23
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+	23	+ 2,11	+ 2,26	+ 4,20	+ 4,42
Do. Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.		2	— 10	6	— 54	— 54
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 8	+ 37	+ 44	+ 1,01	+ 98
Military Issues	— 1,11	— 1,16	— 7,22	6,62	— 13,79	— 14,04
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 36	+ 46	+ 2,71	+ 2,65	— 2,08	+ 5,72
State Railways Issues	— 45	72	— 3,67	— 4,31		— 8,90
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 24	+ 31	+ 1,94	+ 2,15	+ 2,86	+ 4,27
East Indian Railway Issues	— 10	— 15	— 73	— 67		— 1,27
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 10	+ 11	+ 75	+ 1,00		+ 2,00
Ordinary Branches Issues	52	50	— 3,61	— 3,11	— 5,95	— 6,91
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	1,28	— 1,27	— 7,09	— 4,67	— 13,76	— 12,52
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments).	45	+ 59	+ 5,00	— 49	+ 2,00	+
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 9	+ 11	— 28	— 14		+ 1
Exchange on Remittance Account	— 23	— 39	— 3,07	— 1,58	— 5,37	3,98
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 1,01	— 1,44	— 7,57	— 5,02	— 16,25	— 12,18
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+ 5	+ 12	+ 2	— 20	+ 2,92	— 64
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 65	— 1,01	— 5,90	7,43	— 16,70	— 16,75
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 1,05	— 88	— 2,42	1,13	— 1,91	44
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,83	12,50	13,20	12,75	13,01	12,75
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10,78	11,62	10,78	11,62	11,10	13,19

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 25th October, 1887.

No. 5689.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

• Read—

A letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to the President of the Finance Committee, dated 19th June 1886, representing that economy would be promoted by the abolition of the Mint in Calcutta.

Read the following—

Paragraphs 3—10 of a Note by Sir Charles Elliott, President of the Finance Committee, dated 12th March 1887.

3. When we visited the Mint we found it absolutely idle: except cleaning up and examining the machinery nothing whatever was going on. And not only this, but we were informed that no coining was likely to be undertaken for a month. The natural suggestion was, can it be really necessary that a Mint with its expensive fixed establishment and its costly machinery should be idle for so long together?
4. We were informed that the Bombay Mint is capable of turning out from 5 to 6 lakhs of coin every day, all of which may be in silver (in fact, its machinery is at present entirely used for silver and not for copper), while the Calcutta Mint is capable of turning out $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of silver coin and from 3 to 4 lakhs of copper coins per diem. On this calculation Calcutta was fully occupied on the average of the last 5 years for 70 days in silver coinage and 136 days in copper coinage: and Bombay was fully occupied for only 105 days in each year. Assuming that the Mint worked for 312 days in the year, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs a day, the Bombay Mint can turn out 1,716 lakhs of coin in the year, which exceeds the coinage of the combined Mints in any of the five years, of which statistics are given in paragraph 1 of the accompanying Note.*
5. If, then, the influx of bullion into the Mint were at all regular, or rather if Government had not to provide against the danger of such an influx of bullion as would drain the Treasury of rupees before the Mint could turn the bullion into rupees, it would be quite possible to close one of the two Mints to silver, using it only for copper; and then it would only be necessary to show what the saving by such a closure would be, as compared with the cost of conveying to Bombay for coinage and bringing back in coin the bullion offered for coinage by the trade at Calcutta. (It may probably be assumed that though Government may have the power, it would not be willing to throw this cost on the mercantile community.) I have not, however, had the time to work out this comparison of cost, as it did not seem worth while to begin it till the first step had been cleared, which is to ascertain to what extent the danger above referred to does practically exist.
6. The enquiries made on this subject from Bombay have not been answered, for the reason above mentioned. As to Calcutta, I have obtained a daily statement of the work done by the Mint in 1886. In that year the Mint was not working at all for 129 days and was doing some work for 236 days: silver was coined on 179 days and copper on 213. The bullion tendered for coinage was 126 lakhs, of which 55 lakhs were sent over from Bombay. Supposing, then, no silver were coined at Calcutta, Government would have had to bear the cost of the freight of 71 lakhs to Bombay instead of 55 lakhs from it; no great difference, as far as the working of this single year is concerned.

The following statement gives an abstract of the working of each month of the year :

MONTH.	SILVER.				COPPER.		
	Days.	Rs.	Tale.	Average per day.	Days.	Tale.	Average per day.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
January	23	38'38	38'38	1'66	23	5'92	26
February	7	8'72	9'76	1'39	10	17'36	1'73
March	13	4'71	22'43	1'72	10	19'61	1'96
April	22	8'57	50'68	2'30	19	64'70	3'40
May	23	10'79	53'01	2'30	23	90'42	3'93
June	23	33'69	40'94	1'78	23	91'61	3'98
July	25	29'72	29'72	1'18	25	90'68	3'62
August . . . . .	...	...	...	...	16	67'26	4'20
September . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13	58'49	4'50
October	5	1'36	5'44	1'09	7	13'32	1'90
November	21	8'72	30'63	1'46	22	59'92	2'72
December	17	7'67	15'35	'90	22	66'71	3'03

It was only in April and May that the Mint was pretty fully occupied on both silver and copper; and in no month was it working up to its full strength. Copper coinage was pretty brisk in April, May, June, July and December. Taking the two coinages together, August and September were very idle months. If we had got similar figures for Bombay and had compiled them in the same way, we should have been able to test how far, in a year like 1886, the one Mint could have done all the work: or Bombay all the silver and Calcutta all the copper.

8. We received from the Financial Department a printed statement showing the monthly receipts and coinage of silver at the two Mints from April 1882 to January 1887. Taking the working capacity of the Calcutta Mint at $26 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ or 91 lakhs a month, no month in this period would have put any strain upon it, for the highest receipt was 66 lakhs in September 1885. Taking the Bombay working capacity at $26 \times 5\frac{1}{2} = 143$ lakhs a month, the receipts exceeded this sum in no month, and only came up to it, or close to it, in May 1882 and June 1885.

The receipts of the two Mints taken together exceeded the Bombay working capacity in the following months only:—

May 1882	174 lakhs.
June 1885	184 „
April 1886	153 „

There were no two consecutive months in which the Bombay Mint could not have worked off the whole of the bullion received at both Mints.

9. A further question has to be answered, *vis.*, how fast the influx of bullion into the Mint is followed by an immediate drain of rupees from the Treasury. The merchants who present bullion do it almost entirely under the Currency Act, and not under the Coinage Act. Under the latter they are entitled to obtain rupees from the Treasury 21 days after the date of the certificate from the Assay Master: under the former, they are entitled to obtain notes or cash from the Head Commissioner of Currency immediately on presentation of the Assay Master's certificate, and they naturally prefer the latter procedure. These currency notes can be converted into rupees at once at the Treasury; but, as a matter of fact, I understand that they only come in for encashment by degrees; and it does not follow that, because bullion is presented faster than the Mint can coin it, therefore the notes given in exchange for the bullion would also be presented at the Treasury faster than the rupees would come in from the Mint. This is a matter on which I should have sought for further information had there been time.
10. I regret that I am obliged to leave this enquiry so incomplete, but I would suggest that it may perhaps be worth while for the Government of India to carry it on. It seems clear that the business of coinage is carried on at a loss (though not a very heavy loss) to Government; and also that the Mints are very insufficiently employed. It seems possible that economy might be gained, and efficiency might not suffer, if all the silver coinage were done at Bombay and all the copper at Calcutta. The establishment could be re-arranged so as to admit of always working at high pressure at Bombay, while there is never any great pressure for copper coin, and a smaller establishment at Calcutta could be kept up for carrying on the work at an even and regular rate. It would be necessary to make clear—

- (1) Whether such an arrangement would enable Government to cope with a great rush of bullion, without running any risk of draining the Treasury.

- (2) Whether the economy to be obtained would be considerable, after allowing for the freight to Bombay of the bullion presented by Calcutta merchants and its return when coined, at the expense of Government.

RESOLUTION.—The question of the possibility of abolishing the Calcutta Mint and confining the coining operations of Government to the Bombay Mint was raised by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the letter read above, which has already been made public.

The Finance Commissioner with the Government of India was not able to complete his enquiry into this matter; but he recommended it to the consideration of the Government of India. The Governor General in Council has accordingly examined the facts concerning the capacity of the Bombay Mint to undertake the whole of the coinage offered at both Calcutta and Bombay; and has come to the conclusion that the Mint is now in a position to coin at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ crore of rupees monthly, or that it can easily and at small cost be made capable of doing so, so that the whole demand for Rupee coinage is well within or can easily be brought within the power of the Bombay Mint. Under these circumstances the economy proposed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce appears feasible; at the same time there can be no question that the saving to be secured by the proposal would be substantial. The banking and mercantile community chiefly affected by the proposal is, however, that of Calcutta; and before considering the matter further, the Governor General in Council desires to be placed in possession of the views of that community on the question of the necessity for maintaining at Calcutta, as well as at Bombay, the existing facilities for the coinage of imported silver.

This Resolution will accordingly be specially referred to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Bank of Bengal, and will also be published in the *Gazette of India* with the view of eliciting the opinions of any persons interested, who may desire to lay their views before the Government of India.

ORDERED,—That copy be forwarded to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Bank of Bengal for the purpose mentioned, and that the Resolution be also published in the *Gazette of India*.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th October, 1887.

No. 5651.—Surgeon-Major Yeld is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 14th October, or from date of relief by Mr. F. W. Peterson on return from furlough.

Mr. F. W. Peterson having on return from furlough been posted as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, received charge of that appointment from Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld on the afternoon of the 14th October, 1887.

The 28th October, 1887.

No. 5765.—The following grade promotions and reversions of Officers of the Account Department in August and September 1887 are hereby notified:

In consequence of the departure on privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Tupp,—

Mr. E. J. Sinkinson to officiate as Accountant-General, Class I, with effect from the 1st August, 1887.

Mr. J. F. Finlay to officiate as Accountant-General, Class II, with effect from the 1st August, 1887.

Mr. H. G. H. Cowie to officiate as Accountant-General, Class III, with effect from the 2nd August, 1887.

In consequence of the appointment of Mr. H. F. Clogstoun to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General,—

Mr. W. Donald to officiate as Accountant-General, Class II, with effect from the 1st August, 1887.

With effect from the 2nd August, 1887, in consequence of the departure on privilege leave of Mr. R. A. Sterndale,—

Mr. G. H. R. Hart to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class III.

In consequence of the appointment of Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson to officiate as Secretary, Department of Finance and Commerce,—

Mr. H. F. Clogstoun to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General, with effect from the 9th August, 1887.

Mr. R. Logan to officiate as Accountant-General, Class I, with effect from the 10th August, 1887.

With effect from the 23rd August, 1887, in consequence of the appointment of Mr. E. W. Kellner to officiate as Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—

Mr. E. W. Kellner to officiate as Accountant-General, Class II.

Mr. W. Donald to officiate as Accountant-General, Class III.

Mr. J. E. Cooke to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class I.

Mr. H. G. H. Cowie to revert to his officiating appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class II.

With effect from the 27th September, 1887, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Tupp,—

Mr. R. Logan to cease to officiate as Accountant-General, Class I, and to revert to his officiating appointment as Accountant-General, Class II.

Mr. E. W. Kellner to cease to officiate as Accountant-General, Class II, and to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class I.

Mr. J. E. Cooke to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class I, and to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class II.

Mr. R. E. Hamilton to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class II, and to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class III.

Mr. R. N. Ray to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class III, and revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

Mr. R. C. Chapman to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class IV, and to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class V.

Mr. W. D. F. Cowley to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class V, and to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class VI.

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class VI, and to revert to his substantive appointment as Probationer, Financial Department.

CODES.

The 25th October, 1887.

No. 5674.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 56.

Section 109.

Rule 1.

Insert the following after "absent on leave" in line 3 of the footnote under this Rule:

"other than privilege leave."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 26th October, 1887.

No. 5700.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 9 and 56 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council directs that the following shall be inserted after the words "such officer" in Rule 10 (b) of the Rules promulgated by Notification in this Department No. 1288, dated the 3rd March, 1882:

"or some principal assistant of such officer appointed by the Local Government from time to time in this behalf."

E. T. ATKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th October, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 835.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Captain L. C. Dundas, D.S.O., Liverpool Regiment, to be a Brigade-Major on the Establishment, *vice* Major F. C. Burton, 1st Bengal Cavalry, who has rejoined his regiment. Dated 19th October, 1887.

No. 836.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

The tenure of the appointment of Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd Class, by Major G. H. Elliott, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is extended to the 15th March, 1888.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION STAFF IN INDIA.

No. 837.—The following officer of the Garrison Instruction Staff is granted an extension of the tenure of his appointment as specified, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India:

Major G. Poignand, Leinster Regiment, to the 14th December, 1888.

No. 838.—Captain E. C. Bethune, 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Garrison Instructor, *vice* Major H. B. Moffat, who has resigned his appointment. Dated 20th October, 1887.

No. 839.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Brigade-Surgeon W. R. Rice, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J. C. Morice, confirmed,—with effect from 24th October, 1887.

No. 840.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS, DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major G. W. R. Hay, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment, officiating Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Bombay, to be Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Bombay, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon W. E. Cates, who has been confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Surgeon-General. Dated 15th September, 1887.

No. 841.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE— 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining:

Fakir Muhammad to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Jemadar Hazrat Shah, invalided.

No. 842.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenant C. C. Leveson-Gower, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has been appointed on probation to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 25th August, 1887, and has been posted to a Corps under the Government of India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 843.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:

Captain F. Peel, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor W. Ferns, Army Clothing Department, (p. a.) for 213 days, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 844.—Surgeon-Major W. A. D. Fasken, M.D., is granted furlough in and out of India, (m. c.) for one year,—125 days under rules IX and XV and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868,—with effect from the 7th June, 1887.

No. 845.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:

Lieutenant-Colonel V. W. Tregear, General List, Infantry, 9th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—29th year, commenced 30th June, 1887.

Captain F. D. Welchman, Bengal S. C., 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for one year. Pension service,—17th year, commenced 30th November, 1886.

Lieutenant C. B. Templer, Bengal S. C., 19th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—8th year, commenced 11th August, 1887.

No. 846.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel M. M. Prendergast, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 183 days.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Brownlow, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Steel, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 14 days.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Alexander, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Major L. T. Bishop, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Major H. H. R. Heath, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for three months.

Major J. A. L. Montgomery, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 38 days.

Captain V. A. Schalch, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for three days.

Lieutenant A. G. Davidson, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Lieutenant J. W. Pringle, R.E., (u. p. a.) without pay, for eight days.

Lieutenant R. T. Crowther, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon-Major J. E. C. Ferris, (m. c.) for 95 days.

Sub-Conductor P. F. Taylor, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 847.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 360 of 1887, Lieutenant C. Hamilton, South Wales Borderers, probationer, Bengal S. C., 2nd Bengal Infantry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India six months' leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the 12th April, 1887.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 848.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 16th September, 1887, page 4997.

INDIA OFFICE,
16th September, 1887.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Knightley Poyntz Burne, from the Seaforth Highlanders. Dated 1st July, 1884, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant Arthur John Pressey, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 26th June, 1885, but to rank from 28th January, 1882.

Lieutenant William Edward Albemarle Blakeney, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Dated 6th December, 1885, but to rank from 10th May, 1882.

Lieutenant John Campbell Sutherland, from the Border Regiment. Dated 3rd June, 1886, but to rank from 25th August, 1883.

Lieutenant John Ewart Waterfield, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 27th February, 1886, but to rank from 30th January, 1884.

Lieutenant Charles Philip Egerton, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 28th November, 1885, but to rank from 6th February, 1884.

Lieutenant Arthur Henry Montagu, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 16th March, 1886, but to rank from 14th May, 1884.

* * * * *

ERRATUM.

The date of the rank of Lieutenant Charles Schofield, on admission to the Bengal Staff Corps, is 10th March, 1883, and not 10th May, 1883, as incorrectly notified in the *London Gazette* of 22nd April, 1887.

"*London Gazette*," dated the 23rd September, 1887, pages 5099 and 5100.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 23rd September, 1887.

MEMORANDA.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Officers to be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:

Major-General Harry Cortlandt Anderson, Bengal. Dated 2nd September, 1887.

Colonel Boyce William Dunlop Morton, Bengal. Dated 24th August, 1887.

Colonel Ernest Augustus Green, Bombay. Dated 28th August, 1887.

Colonel George Wheeler, Bengal. Dated 31st August, 1887.

To be Major-General.

Colonel Henry Moore, C.B., C.I.E., Bombay. Dated 2nd September, 1887.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

To be Lieutenant-General.

Major-General Robert Blair, Bengal Infantry. Dated 2nd September, 1887.

To be Lieutenant-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Major-General James Cadogan Parkison Baillic, Bengal Infantry. Dated 2nd September, 1887.

INDIA OFFICE,

23rd September, 1887.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps

and Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India :

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles Denroche Swete. Dated 25th June, 1887.

Major Horace Howell. Dated 26th July, 1887.

To be Majors.

Captain Francis Grant Maltby. Dated 6th July, 1887.

Captain Henry Doveton Hutchinson. Dated 6th July, 1887.

Captain Frederick Robinson Ditmas. Dated 10th July, 1887.

Captain Philip Herman Wallerstein. Dated 13th July, 1887.

Captain and Brevet-Major George Hambley Elliott. Dated 13th July, 1887.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Frederick Schomberg Carr. Dated 26th July, 1887.

* * * * *

MADRAS INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army David Walter Williams. Dated 1st August, 1887.

ERRATUM.

The date of rank of Captain J. C. B. Craster, Bengal Staff Corps, is 13th May, 1887, and not as given in the *London Gazette* of the 14th June, 1887.

"*London Gazette*," dated the 27th September, 1887, page 5266.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 27th September, 1887.

MEMORANDA.

Deputy-Commissary and Honorary-Lieutenant Peter Nelson, Bombay Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 6th June, 1887.

The undermentioned Deputy-Assistant Commissaries of the Bombay Establishment, have been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant :

Thomas William Brumby. Dated 6th June, 1887.

Henry Kerigan. Dated 6th July, 1887.

Deputy-Commissary and Honorary-Captain John Bingham, Bombay Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Major, on retirement. Dated 5th June, 1887.

The undermentioned Deputy-Assistant Commissaries and Honorary-Lieutenants, Bengal Establishment, have been granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement :

Thomas Lee. Dated 17th March, 1887.

John Anderson. Dated 3rd June, 1887.

"*London Gazette*," dated the 30th September, 1887, page 5319.

WAR OFFICE,

30th September, 1887.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in and appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :

* * * * *

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, *vis.* :

Colonel Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.S.I., Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Settlement of the North-West Frontier of Afghanistan.

INDIA OFFICE,

17th September, 1887.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General Thomas Dennehy, Bengal Retired List, to be a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

"*London Gazette*," dated the 4th October, 1887, page 5379.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 4th October, 1887.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :

Edward George Wace, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1887.

Frederick Kilgour, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th July, 1887.

William Scott, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th July, 1887.

Sir William Samuel Seton, Bart., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th July, 1887.

William Frederick Sandwith, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th July, 1887.

Henry Warde Webster, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 26th July, 1887.

Captain C. E. Yate, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps, has been granted the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in Afghanistan, whilst employed in the delimitation of the boundary of that country.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary John Rankine Faulds, Bombay Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 15th March, 1887.

INDIA OFFICE,

4th October, 1887.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces :

Colonel Frederick Wheeler, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th September, 1886.

Colonel Stephen William Barrow Sherman, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st August, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Henry Latham Greenfield, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 30th August, 1887.

Major Alfred Western Hatchell Hornsby-Drake, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th September, 1887.

Brigade-Surgeon David William Trimnell, Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 1st August, 1887.

Surgeon-Major William Nolan, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 24th September, 1887.

Surgeon-Major Francis Jones, Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 1st September, 1887.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Frederick Wheeler, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th September, 1886.

Colonel Stephen William Barrow Sherman, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st August, 1887.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Henry Latham Greenfield, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 30th August, 1887.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Alfred Western Hatchell Hornsby-Drake, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th September, 1887.

To be Deputy Surgeons-General.

Brigade-Surgeon James Champion Penny, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 3rd June, 1887.

Brigade-Surgeon David William Trimnell, Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 1st August, 1887.

MEDALS.

No. 849.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Horse Guards General Order, for general information:

G. O. No. 114—July, 1887—Medals.

I. His Highness the Khedive of Egypt having signified his desire to confer his Bronze Star on all the British, Indian, and Colonial troops employed on active service in the Soudan, including the operations in the Nile Valley and also those in the vicinity of Suakin, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to assent to the proposal, and the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has it in command to convey Her Majesty's permission that the decoration may be accepted and worn in uniform by those entitled to receive it.

II. The Star will be of a similar pattern to that granted for the Egyptian campaign (1882), and will bear on it the years 1884-86.

III. Those who received the Egyptian medal under G. O. 97 of 1885, or G. O. 68 of 1886, and who have not already received a Star for services in 1882 or 1884 will be entitled to the Star now granted.

IV. Issues will be made in accordance with the rolls which were submitted for the medal.

V. Heads of Departments, officers commanding regiments of Cavalry, batteries of Artillery, battalions of Infantry, and companies of Royal Engineers, Commissariat and

Transport, and Ordnance Store Corps, will forward to the Adjutant-General nominal rolls, in alphabetical order, of all men entitled to the Star who have become non-effective since the rendering of their medal rolls, stating the cause, whether from death, discharge, or transfer.

VI. The names of men who, under the Royal Warrant relating to pay, have incurred forfeiture of the Star are to be included in the return, the reasons which have rendered them ineligible being stated.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 850.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfers to the unemployed Supernumerary List of Colonel E. A. Green, Bombay S. C. (whose name is borne on the list of Major-Generals of the Indian Army), on the 28th August, 1887, and Major-General H. C. Anderson, Bengal S. C. (whose name is borne on the list of Lieutenant-Generals of the Indian Army), on the 2nd September, 1887:

Colonel W. T. Fagan, Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals.

Colonel T. W. Stansfeld, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General R. Blair, Bengal Infantry, *vice* Anderson.

No. 851.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Herbert John James Middleton,—28th October, 1887.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade-Surgeon John Charles Morice, with effect from the 24th October, 1887, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General W. Walker, M.D., whose tour of service has expired.

NATIVE ARMY.

15th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 852.—Ressaldar Ghulam Sarwar Khan to be Ressaldar-Major, Ressaldar (Woordie-Major) Niyaz Muhammad Khan to be Ressaldar, and Kot-Duffadar Muhammad Amin Khan to be Ressaldar, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Sarbuland Khan, *Bahadur*, invalided,—with effect from the 6th August, 1887.

Ressaldar Hayatullah Khan to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Niyaz Muhammad Khan, promoted,—with effect from the 6th August, 1887.

5th Bengal Infantry.

No. 853.—Drill-Havildar Kharak Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Dewah Singh, deceased,—with effect from the 19th July, 1887.

No. 854.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Dinanath to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Kanh Singh, transferred to the 37th Bengal Infantry;

Havildar Jbanda to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Diála, transferred to the 37th Bengal Infantry;

Havildar Lehna Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Dinanāth, promoted,—with effect from the 22nd June, 1887.

No. 855.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—Sub-Conductors Patrick Murphy and Vincent Phillips, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade from the 1st and 3rd April, 1887, respectively.

No. 856.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Mandalay Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Richard Carnac Temple, Bengal S.C., to be Major-Commandant to complete the establishment.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 857.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Michell Devereux Hill, General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st November, 1887, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 858.—Brigade-Surgeon Emanuel Bonavia, M.D., has been permitted to retire from the service,—with effect from the 26th November, 1887, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 859.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 549 of 1871, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer on pensioned Quarter-Master Sergeant Owen Burns, late 11th Madras Native Infantry, an annuity of £10 now available, with effect from the 1st January, 1887.

This cancels the grant of the gratuity and medal to pensioned Quarter-Master Sergeant Burns, notified in Madras G. O. C. C., dated 23rd April, 1869.

No. 860.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The admission of the undermentioned officers to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India announced in G. G. O. No. 629 of 1887, is ante-dated to the 21st June, 1887, and their seniority will be as follows:

Bengal.

Ressaldar-Major Isri Singh, *Bahadur*, 19th Bengal Lancers, to stand next above Subadar-Major Buddā, *Bahadur*, Merwara Battalion.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 863.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Captain F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Reversion	14th June, 1887.
Captain E. Glennie, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Reversion	14th June, 1887.
Captain S. A. E. Hickson, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Reversion	14th June, 1887.
Captain J. G. Day, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Reversion	14th June, 1887.
Lieutenant-Colonel T. O. Wingate, Ben. S. C.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent	16th June, 1887.
Captain E. Glennie, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Permanent	16th June, 1887.
Captain S. A. E. Hickson, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Permanent	16th June, 1887.
Captain J. G. Day, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Permanent	16th June, 1887.
Lieutenant H. V. Biggs, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent	30th June, 1887.
Captain F. N. Maude, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Temporary	28th June, 1887.
Lieutenant H. F. Chesney, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Temporary	8th July, 1887.
Lieutenant H. F. Chesney, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Reversion	19th July, 1887.
Major S. C. Turner, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	Superintending Engineer, Class III.	Temporary	23rd August, 1887.
Lieutenant H. F. Chesney, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Temporary	23rd August, 1887.

Ressaldar-Major Núr-ul-Hasan, *Bahadur*, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to stand next above Subadar-Major Gambhír Lámá, *Bahadur*, 43rd Bengal Infantry.

Subadar Sheik Imdád Ali, *Bahadur*, Viceroy's Body-Guard, to stand next above Subadar Azíz Khán, *Bahadur*, 1st Punjab Infantry.

Ressaldar Háfiz Muhammad Nawáz Khán, *Bahadur*, 15th Bengal Cavalry, and

Ressaldar Lál Singh, *Bahadur*, 14th Bengal Lancers, to stand next above Ressaldar Sapúran Singh, *Bahadur*, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Ressaidar (Woordie-Major) Lehna Singh, *Bahadur*, 2nd Central India Horse, to stand next below Ressaldar Sapúran Singh, *Bahadur*, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

Madras.

Subadar Bram Khán, *Bahadur*, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, to stand next above Subadar-Major Chendriah, *Bahadur*, 21st Madras Infantry.

Bombay.

Jemadar Kanchan Singh, *Bahadur*, 2nd Bombay Lancers, and

Ressaldar Muhammad Bakhsh, *Bahadur*, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, to stand next below Ressaldar Shaikh Amír, *Bahadur*, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 861.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has approved of the Mandalay Mounted Volunteer Rifles being in future designated the "Mandalay Volunteer Rifles."

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 862.—The undermentioned officers are appointed Temporary Superintending Engineers, Class III, for such period as may be necessary on account of the execution of Special Defence Works from the dates specified:

Lieutenant-Colonel E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E.

Dated 6th September, 1887.

Major N. Arnott, R.E. Dated 17th August, 1887.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 49.—Mr. B. A. Dougherty, 1st Grade Officer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (m. c.) for one year, under rule VII of Marine Circular No. 16 of 1884.

JUDICIAL.

No. 50.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of Act XIV of 1887 (the Indian Marine Act), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the following rules have been made under the Act and that they shall come into force from the 15th October, 1887 :

1. (1) "Section" in these rules means a section of the Indian Marine Act, 1887; and
- (2) "schedule" means a schedule to these rules.
2. The functions of a commanding officer under section 3 may, by order of that officer, be discharged by the next senior gazetted officer present.
3. The rules of service to be read and explained under section 3, to a person on his enrolment, shall be in the form of Schedule I.
4. The oath to be administered under section 3, to a person on his enrolment shall be in the form of Schedule II.
5. The roll to which that person after taking the oath of allegiance, is to affix his signature or mark, shall be in the form of Schedule III.
6. The prescribed authorities for giving effect to certain provisions of the Indian Marine Act, 1887, shall be the following, namely :
 - (a) in respect of clause (3) of section 38, the Governor-General in Council or the Director of Marine;
 - (b) in respect of section 47, the Director or Deputy-Director of Marine;
 - (c) in respect of section 50, the Deputy-Director of Marine;
 - (d) in respect of clause (4) of section 72, the Director or Deputy-Director of Marine or such gazetted officer as may be nominated by the Governor-General in Council, or by the Director or Deputy-Director of Marine;
 - (e) in respect of sub-section (2) of section 75, the Director or Deputy-Director of Marine, or the commanding officer of the prisoner;
 - (f) in respect of clause (6) of section 82, the Deputy-Director of Marine or, where the value or amount of the property does not exceed one hundred rupees, the commanding officer of the deceased.
7. The prescribed custody mentioned in sub-section (1) and in sub-section (3), clause (b), of section 75, may be Indian marine, or naval or military or civil; or may be partly Indian marine and partly naval, or military or civil.
8. The form mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 75, shall be that prescribed in Schedule IV.
9. The form for summoning a person under section 62, shall be that prescribed in Schedule V.
10. (1) The form of oath to be made under section 56, by the members of an Indian Marine Court shall be as follows, namely :

"I ^{solemnly affirm} swear that I will well and truly try the prisoner before the Court according to the evidence, and that I will duly administer justice according to the Indian Marine Act now in force, without partiality, favour or affection; and I further ^{solemnly affirm} swear that I will not divulge the finding or sentence of the Court until it is duly confirmed; and I further ^{solemnly affirm} swear that I will not disclose the opinion of any particular member of the Court; so help me God."
- (2) The oath shall first be administered by the president to the members collectively, and then by one of the members to the president.
- (3) The oath to be made by an interpreter shall be as follows, namely :

"I ^{solemnly affirm} swear that I will, to the best of my ability, truly interpret and translate as I shall be required to do, touching the matter before this Court; so help me God."
- (4) The oath to be made by a witness shall be as follows, namely :

"The evidence which I shall give before this Court shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; so help me God."
- (5) In any case where a person makes affirmation in lieu of oath, the words "so help me God" shall be omitted.
- (6) The forms prescribed in paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) of this rule are to be used in proceedings before a commanding officer exercising jurisdiction under section 43, as well as in proceedings before an Indian Marine Court.
11. (1) A Court may sit at any hour. The hour for assembly shall, in the first instance, be fixed in the convening order; and afterwards, in case of adjournment, the Court itself may fix the hour for re-assembly.
- (2) Except in case of emergency, a Court shall not sit on Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday, or on any other public holiday.
12. (1) A Court may adjourn from time to time; and the adjournments and re-assemblies shall be duly recorded in the proceedings.
- (2) When the trial has once commenced, the Court should continue the trial from day to day as may be necessary, and should sit usually for six hours a day, unless it appears to the Court that an adjournment is necessary in the interests of justice.
- (3) The Convening authority may adjourn or prolong the adjournment of a Court in any case where he is of opinion that his duty requires him to intervene for such purpose.
- 13 (1) Every member of a Court must give his vote on every question which has to be decided

by the Court, and must give his vote as to the sentence, notwithstanding that he may have voted for an acquittal.

(2) The votes shall in all cases be taken from the junior member of the Court upwards.

(3) An officer cannot be added to a Court after the arraignment, and a member who has been absent at any time after arraignment cannot again sit on the Court.

14 (1) A copy of the charge-sheet, with the names of the witnesses for the prosecution endorsed thereon, shall, in all practicable cases, be given to a prisoner twenty-four hours before trial, by a gazetted officer, who shall read and explain the same to him if he cannot read; and he shall be offered the opportunity of giving the names of any witnesses whom he may desire to call; and such witnesses, on their names being given, shall, where practicable, be duly summoned or ordered to attend; and if it appears to the Court on its assembly, or during the trial, that the prisoner is liable to be prejudiced by any non-compliance with the foregoing provisions, it shall adjourn, in order that such action may be taken as will remove all reasonable ground of complaint on the part of the prisoner.

(2) Charges shall be framed, as nearly as circumstances admit, in the forms in Schedule VI.

(3) When a prisoner is warned for trial, he shall be furnished with a list of the names of the officers who are appointed to form the Court by which he is to be tried.

15. A prisoner shall be afforded proper opportunity for preparing his defence, and shall be allowed free communication with his witnesses, not being prisoners about to be tried on the same charge.

16. Where two or more prisoners are ordered to be tried together and any of them desires to call a prisoner as a witness in his defence, the trials may be separate in any case where the convening authority is of opinion that such course is reasonable and proper.

17. All evidence shall be recorded in the presence of the prisoner under trial.

18. (1) For the purpose of enabling a prisoner under trial to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence, the Court may, through the president, put such questions to him as it considers proper, and may question him generally on the case at any time before the finding.

(2) The prisoner shall not be bound to answer any question so put or be punishable for answering falsely.

19. (1) The proceedings of a Court shall be recorded by the president, or under his direction, by a member of the Court, in the form as nearly as may be of Schedule VII.

(2) The president shall be responsible for the correct record and safe custody of the proceedings, and for order being maintained in Court.

(3) All questions to witnesses by the Court shall be put to them by the president.

(4) When any discussion arises between the members of the Court, the president shall cause the Court to be cleared.

20. The proceedings of a commanding officer exercising jurisdiction under section 43, shall be recorded by that officer in the form as nearly as may be of Schedule VIII.

21. The minor punishments referred to in section 77, may be awarded in accordance with the regulations in Schedule IX.

22. The schedules shall be read and construed as part of these rules.

SCHEDULE I.

RULES OF SERVICE.

(See *Rule 3*.)

Every person who is enrolled to serve in the Indian Marine Service, undertakes, by signing the roll after taking the oath of allegiance, to serve in any Indian Marine vessel to which he may, from time to time, be appointed, or in any part of the Indian Marine Service on land, in the capacity, rank and rating entered with his consent, in the roll, or in any other capacity, rank and rating in which he may be thereafter ordered to serve by competent authority, for a period of

, or for such further period, not exceeding three months, as may be ordered by the Director of Marine, or, in case of his being employed afloat in operations against the enemy, until the cessation of such operations: provided that, in time of war, he may be detained in the service until the conclusion of the war, if not discharged sooner by competent authority.

SCHEDULE II.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

(See *Rule 4*.)

"I ^{swear}
^{solemnly affirm} that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, Her Heirs and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown and Dignity, against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and of the officers set over me."

SCHEDULE III.

ROLL OF H. M. I M. S.

PARTICULARS OF ENGAGEMENT.

Registered No. if serving for contiguous service.			Ship's No.			Name of persons enrolled.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					</			

- a. Record of term engaged for by non-continuous service men.
b. For Europeans—description—Colour of hair, eyes and complexion, general appearance and description.
c. For Natives—any prominent marks for identification.
d. For Europeans—Religious denomination.
e. For Natives—Race and caste or sect.

Continuous Service Certificate _____ of _____
Official Registered No. _____

Date of birth _____ **Height** _____ feet, _____ inches _____

Date of entry in Service	Ship	Date	Marks or	

Country or } _____
Place in } _____
which born } _____

Place of usual Residence } _____

Father's Name } _____

Height _____ feet, _____ inches _____

**Marks
or
Scars**

Caste _____

Creed

Father's }
Name }

[illegible]

* On 31st December of each year, and on final discharge.

Service—contd.

Ship.	No.	Rating.	DATE OF		CHARACTER.		Remarks, and cause of discharge.	The corner of this certificate is only to be cut off when the character of the man has been so bad as to make it desirable to prevent his re-entering into the Indian Marine. All such cases to be specially reported. Captain's Signature.
			Entry.	Discharge.	Ability.	Conduct.		

Man's signature on discharge to pension.

CONTINUOUS SERVICE ENGAGEMENTS.			REMARKS.
Date of joining.	Commencement of time.	Period.	

WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION AND MUST CERTIFICATE, ALSO FOR ANY MERITORIOUS SERVICE SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS, PRIZE OR OTHER GRANTS.			MEDALS, CLASSES, &c.	
Date.	Particulars.	Captain's Signature.	Date received.	Nature of Decoration.

* On 31st December of each year or on final discharge.

SCHEDULE IV.

WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON A SENTENCE OF AN INDIAN MARINE COURT.

(See Rule 8.)

To

THE OFFICER in CHARGE of the PRISON at

Whereas ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Rank and name to be entered in full.
⁽²⁾ Statement of the offence to be entered.

⁽³⁾ The appropriate words to be used.
⁽⁴⁾ The imprisonment actually awarded to be entered.

⁽⁵⁾ These words to be omitted if the sentence has not been mitigated.

, was by an Indian Marine Court on day of 18, convicted of ⁽²⁾ , and was sentenced on the same date [on the day of 18,] ⁽³⁾ to undergo ⁽⁴⁾ imprisonment for ⁽⁴⁾ and whereas the said conviction and sentence has been duly confirmed as required by law [with a mitigation of ⁽⁵⁾];

This is to authorize and require you, the Officer in charge of the said Prison at , to receive the said into your custody in the said Prison, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signature.)

SCHEDULE V.

SUMMONS REQUIRING THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS BEFORE AN INDIAN MARINE COURT.

(See Rule 9.)

To ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Name and address to be entered in full.

I hereby summon and require you, the above-named person, to attend as a witness at an Indian Marine Court to be held on board Her Majesty's Indian Marine Vessel

⁽²⁾ If held on shore, the place to be entered, and the words "on board Her Majesty's Indian Marine Vessel" to be omitted.

⁽³⁾ These words to be omitted if no document is required.

at o'clock A.M. [P.M.] on the day of 18, for the trial of ⁽²⁾ at

and to bring with you the document hereinafter described, ⁽³⁾ and so to attend, with the said document, from day to day, until you shall be duly discharged from attendance.

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signature)

Description of document. ⁽³⁾

SCHEDULE VI.

FORMS OF CHARGES.

(See Rule 14.)

Section 5.

Being a commanding officer, { (i) { upon signal of battle, } not using his utmost exertions to bring
 { on sight of an enemy } his vessel into action;
 { whom it was his duty } to engage;
 (ii) during an action, in his own person and according to his rank, not encouraging his inferior officers and men to fight courageously;
 (iii) when capable of making a successful defence, surrendering his vessel to the enemy;
 (iv) improperly, in time of action, withdrawing from the fight;

Section 6.

Being an officer, { from cowardice } (i) forbearing to follow the chase of an enemy { beaten;
 { from negligence } (ii) not relieving and assisting a known friend in view to the utmost of his power; flying;
 { (from other default) } (iii) improperly forsaking his station;

Section 7.

(i) When { an action } being commanded { delaying } the action;
 { a service } { discouraging } the service;
 (ii) In the presence { of the enemy } deserting his post;
 In the vicinity { sleeping upon his watch;

Endeavouring to seduce a person subject to the Indian Marine Act, 1887, to desert:

Section 21.

Improperly leaving his { vessel;
place of duty;

Section 22.

Absence without leave;

Section 23.

Drunkenness { on boardship;
on duty;

Section 24.

Cruelty by
Scandalous } conduct as
Fraudulent } an officer;
Conduct unbecoming the
character of }

Section 25.

Designedly { losing
Negligently } stranding
By a default } hazarding
suffering to be { lost
stranded
hazarded } a vessel of the Indian Marine Service;

Section 26.

Being an officer in command of { receiving
an Indian Marine vessel, } permitting to be received } on board that vessel { goods or
merchandise
other than for the sole use of that
vessel and not being gold, sil-
ver or jewels
and not being goods or mer- { belonging to a merchant { shipwrecked or in im-
chandise } or on board a vessel } minent danger either
on the sea or in some
port, creek, harbour
or river,
and received on board for the purpose of preserv-
ing them for their proper owners;

Section 27.

Wastefully expending
Embezzling
Fraudulently { buying
selling
receiving
wasteful expenditure of
embezzlement of
fraudulent { purchase of
sale of
receipt of } public ammunition;
public provisions;
(other public stores);
Knowingly permitting

Section 28.

Unlawfully set-
ting fire to { a dockyard
a victualling-yard
a steam-factory yard
an arsenal
a magazine
a building
stores
a ship
a boat
(other craft)
the furniture { a ship
a boat
(other craft)
belonging to } not being the property of an enemy;

Section 29.

Knowingly
Commanding the
Counselling the
Procuring the
Aiding } a person in
Abetting } making } a false { muster;
record;
(other official document);
signing }

Section 30.

Wilfully { doing an act
disobeying an order } in hospital
(elsewhere) } with intent to { produce } a disease;
aggravate } an infirmity;
delay his cure;

Feigning { a disease;
an infirmity;
an inability to perform his duty;

Section 31.

Attempting to stir up a disturbance upon the { unwholesomeness of the victuals;
ground of { (upon any other ground);

Section 32.

An act }
A disorder } to the prejudice of good order and discipline;
A neglect }

Section 33.

Not using his utmost exertion }
Not assisting the officers for that purpose appointed { to detect, arrest and bring to punishment
an offender against the Indian Marine Act,
1887;

Section 34.

When { summoned } to attend as a witness } an Indian Marine Court,
duly { ordered } to produce document in his } power } before a commanding officer exercising
control } jurisdiction under the
Indian Marine Act, 1887,
refusing } to attend to give his evidence;
neglecting } to produce the document;

behaving with contempt to the { Court;
officer;

Section 35.

When examined upon oath before { an Indian Marine Court,
a commanding officer exercising jurisdiction } intentionally giving
under the Indian Marine Act, 1887, } false evidence;

Charge-sheet.

(Description of prisoner.) The prisoner, Iascar Ali Bakhsh, of Her Majesty's Indian Marine Vessel, *Ajax*,
is charged with—

(Statement of offence.) *First charge.*—Sleeping upon his watch; in that

(Statement of particulars.) on the 6th June, 1887, on board the Indian Marine Vessel, *Ajax*, he slept upon
his watch during his tour of duty between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock A.M.

Second charge.—Using threatening language to his superior officer;

in that on the 6th June,
1887, on board the Indian Marine Vessel, *Ajax*, he said to his superior officer, Chief
Syrang, Nur Mahomed, of the Indian Marine Service,—“Take care, I will see about
your business,” or words to that effect.

To be tried by an Indian Marine Court.

Director of Marine.

BOMBAY;
18

SCHEDULE VII.

FORM FOR RECORDING THE PROCEEDINGS OF AN INDIAN MARINE COURT.

(See Rule 19.)

(To be written on one side of the paper only.)

Proceedings of an Indian Marine Court convened by order of (1) and held
on board Her Majesty's Indian Marine Vessel (2) [at
(3) on the 18 for the trial of (4)

who is brought a prisoner before the Court.

The order convening the Court is read and attached to the proceedings.

After challenge offered and declined [disposed of] (5) the Court is constituted as follows,
namely:

(1) The official description to be set out in full, that is, “the Governor-General in Council;” “the Director of Marine;”
“(name and rank) being an officer empowered by warrant of the Governor-General in Council;” or “Commander of Her
Majesty's Indian Marine Vessel.”

(2) Enter name of vessel.

(3) If the trial is held on land, the place to be entered here, and the foregoing words “on board Her Majesty's Indian
Marine Vessel” to be omitted.

(4) Rank and name to be entered in full.

(5) If the prisoner challenges, the form in brackets to be used.

(4)

(4)

(4)

(4)

} president.
 } members.

appears as prosecutor.

appears as interpreter.

The president, members [and interpreter] (6) are duly sworn (7).

All witnesses are ordered out of Court.

The charge-sheet is read and attached to the proceedings (8)

Question by president to } Are you guilty or not guilty of the charge [charges] (9) you have
 prisoner. } heard read?

A. (10)

Proceedings on Plea of Not Guilty.

PROSECUTION.

• The prosecutor addresses the Court. (11)

1st witness, (12) , being duly sworn, (7) and questioned, states—(13)

Cross-examined. (13)

Re-examined. (13)

Examined by Court. (14)

WITNESS WITHDRAWS.

(NOTE.—The examination of all the witnesses for the prosecution will be conducted, as above.)

DEFENCE.

The prisoner addresses the Court. (11)

1st witness, (12) being duly sworn (7), and questioned, states (13)—

Cross-examined (13).

Re-examined (13).

Examined by the Court (14).

WITNESS WITHDRAWS.

(NOTE.—The examination of all the witnesses for the defence will be conducted, as above.)

The prisoner addresses the Court. (11) (15)

The prosecutor addresses the Court. (11) (15)

Proceedings on Plea of Guilty.

The prosecutor informs the Court of the case against the prisoner as follows, namely :—(16)

The Court proceeds to call witnesses. (17)

1st witness, (12) , being duly sworn, and questioned, states (13)—

Cross-examined (13).

Re-examined (13).

Finding on Plea of Not Guilty.

The Court is cleared to record the finding (18)

The Court finds that the prisoner (12) is not guilty
 of the charge [charges] is guilty of the

charge, and is not guilty of the charge, is guilty of
 the charge with the exception that [of the words]
 did the act [acts, said the words] as alleged in the charge, but was at the time, insane and not
 responsible for his acts [words].

The Court is re-opened and the prisoner is again brought in.

The prisoner's character-roll and record of service are laid before the Court, and a copy is attached to the proceedings.

The prisoner asks permission to call witnesses to speak to his character. (19)

(12) being questioned by the prisoner states (13)—

(6) To be used if an interpreter is necessary and ordered to attend.

(7) If a person has religious scruples against taking an oath, he should be affirmed. As a rule, Christians, Jews, Parsis, Sikhs and Mahomedans are sworn, and Hindus are affirmed.

(8) The Court should see that the charge sheet is duly signed and dated by, or by order of, the convenient authority. If the Court finds that the charge-sheet is not duly signed and dated, it should adjourn in view to the signature and date being added.

(9) The appropriate word to be used.

(10) The prisoner must plead "guilty" or "not guilty" in respect of each charge; if he answers anything else, or does not answer, the Court must record "not guilty". Where charges are in the alternative, the prisoner can plead guilty to only one of the alternative charges. If the charges are not in the alternative, and a prisoner pleads guilty to some of them, and not guilty to others, the Court should, after recording the pleas, proceed as if the prisoner had pleaded not guilty to all the charges. Where two or more prisoners are being tried together, this question and the answer must be put and recorded separately in respect of each prisoner.

(11) To be used if an address is made. If the address is read, it should be attached to the proceedings.

(12) Enter full description.

(13) The statement, cross-examination and re-examination are to be recorded at length in narrative form.

(14) The Court may put questions at any time, but it is advisable not to put them till the conclusion of the cross examination and re-examination, if any. The Court, after the cross-examination and re-examination, if any, are concluded may put any question it thinks proper that the prisoner may suggest. The Court may re-call and examine a witness at any time before the finding.

(15) If the prisoner has not called witnesses, the prosecutor, if he addresses the Court, must do so before the prisoner makes his closing address.

(16) The prosecutor should give an impartial statement of the case, sufficient to put the Court in possession of the facts.

(17) The Court may of its own motion, and must, at the request of the prisoner, stop the prosecutor, and call witnesses to facts in the ordinary way as on a plea of not guilty.

(18) The appropriate form to be used. The finding must be in such terms as to clearly convict or acquit of every charge, or part of a charge. Any variance between the allegations in a charge and the proof may be rectified in the finding, for example, the Court may find that the date of offence was the 18th June, 1887, and not the 15th, as stated in the charge; and so as to variances in persons' names, and in places, and in values. But the Court cannot correct by its finding an error in a charge that would result in finding a prisoner guilty of an offence different from that on which he is arraigned.

(19) Such a request should generally be granted if the witnesses are in attendance. They should not be sworn.

Proceedings on Plea of Guilty.

(A finding to be recorded as above, and evidence taken as to character and service, and the statement of any witness to character called by the prisoner to be recorded.)

The prisoner addresses the Court in mitigation of punishment, as follows: (20)

Sentence. (21)

The Court is cleared to record the sentence.

The Court sentences the prisoner (12)

- (a) { be dismissed with disgrace from the Indian Marine Service [and to undergo (rigorous) (simple) imprisonment for (calendar months) (days) : (calendar months) (days) of the said imprisonment to be rigorous (22) .] (23)
- (b) { undergo imprisonment for [and to be disgraced (24) to (27) .] (22),
- (c) be dismissed from the Indian Marine Service.
- (d) lose seniority as an officer for (25).
- (e) be dismissed from Her Majesty's Indian Marine Vessel (26).
- (f) be severely reprimanded.
- (g) be reprimanded.
- (h) be disgraced to (27).
- (i) forfeit (28) the bounty, salvage, prize-money, allowances earned by him.
- (j) forfeit (28) all his annuities, pensions, gratuities, medals and decorations.

Recommendation to Mercy. (29)

Signed on board Her Majesty's Indian Marine Vessel [at] (3) this day of 18 .

President.

Revision. (30)

The Court having read and considered the above reasons for a revision of the [finding and] sentence, does now adhere to its [finding and] sentence.

, does now revoke its former [finding and] sentence.

Revised Finding. (18)

The Court finds that the prisoner (15)

Revised Sentence. (21)

The Court sentences the prisoner (12)

(Recommendation to mercy, if any, and subscription to follow as in the form above).

Confirmation.

- (a) Confirmed. (31)
 - (b) I confirm the finding; the sentence is not confirmed. (32)
 - (c) I confirm the finding on the charge only, and the sentence is confirmed. (33)
 - (d) Confirmed; I reduce the punishment to
 - (e) Confirmed; I commute the punishment to
 - (f) I confirm the finding, and vary the form of the sentence so that it shall stand as follows, namely, (34) , and I confirm the sentence as so varied.
 - (g) I confirm the finding and substitute for the sentence above the following sentence, namely, (34) , and I confirm the sentence so substituted.
- Signed on board Her Majesty's Indian Marine Vessel [at] this day of 18 .

Subsidiary Order (35).

- (a) The prisoner is to return to his duty.
- (b) The prisoner is to be struck off the strength of Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service [the books of Her Majesty's Indian Marine Vessel (26)] from the day of 18 [this date].
- (c) The prisoner will be made over with the prescribed warrant of commitment, to the officer in charge of the prison.

(20) The purport of what the prisoner states should be recorded. If the address is in writing it should be attached to the proceedings.

(21) The Court should use the appropriate form, and be careful not to duplicate punishment in a manner not sanctioned by section 38 of the Indian Marine Act, 1887.

(22) No sentence of imprisonment can exceed two years; it may be wholly rigorous or wholly simple, or partly rigorous and partly simple. Imprisonment, if not awarded in years, should be awarded in calendar months or in days.

(23) Imprisonment may be joined to dismissal with disgrace.

(24) In the case of any person below the rank of "gazetted officer," disgracing may be joined to imprisonment.

(25) The period to be entered. If the prisoner is to lose seniority by being placed lower in the list of his rank, the number of places in the list should be entered.

(26) Name of vessel.

(27) Position to which disgraced.

(28) The Court can award all or any of these forfeitures as a substantive punishment. In the case of a sentence of dismissal with disgrace, these forfeitures are involved in the dismissal, and should not be awarded in the sentence.

(29) The reasons for the recommendation should be set out.

(30) The reasons for requiring revision will be recorded by, or by order of, the confirming authority, and will be signed and dated. The confirming authority may suggest revision of the sentence only, but if he requires a revision of the finding, both finding and sentence must be revised if the finding is revised by the Court.

(31) This form of disposal includes both finding and sentence.

(32) In this case the conviction will remain against the prisoner and be entered in his record of service.

(33) The charge or charges which are not included in the confirmation will not be entered in the prisoner's record of service.

(34) The varied or substituted sentence only will be entered in the committal warrant and prisoner's record of service.

(35) This order is to be entered by, or by order of, the confirming authority, and is to be signed and dated.

SCHEDULE VIII.

FORM FOR RECORDING THE PROCEEDINGS OF A COMMANDING OFFICER EXERCISING JURISDICTION UNDER SECTION 43.

(See Rule 20.)

(To be written on one side of the paper only.)

(1) Name of vessel.
(2) Warrants are to be numbered consecutively in a single series.
(3) Rank and name of accuser.

(4) To be used when the offence has been committed in the presence of the commanding officer, and (3) to be then omitted.

(5) Enter offence, which must be one triable by an Indian Marine Court under section 41.

(6) Position and name of accused.

(7) Imprisonment may be either rigorous or simple, or partly rigorous and partly simple.

(8) The term must not exceed fourteen days.

(9) Position to which directed.

(10) If the commanding officer witnessed the offence, then enter here the name of an officer attending at the investigation, and omit the preceding words "and the accuser."

(11) The witnesses should be sworn or affirmed. But witnesses will here be unnecessary if the commanding officer witnessed the offence.

(12) Position and name of the witnesses.

(13) To be used if the accused calls witnesses. The witnesses, if any, must be sworn or affirmed.

(14) To be used if there are previous convictions.

(15) If the trial is on land, these words to be omitted, and the place to be entered.

(16) "At sea" or at the port where the vessel may be.

(17) The name of the officer attending as in (10).

Her Majesty's Indian Marine Vessel (1)

Warrant No. (2); date 18

For imprisonment [disrating].

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by (3) [I did observe] (4) that on the day of 18 ,

Name.

Age.

Rating.

Reference No.

Date of joining vessel.

Date of enrolment.

Character.

did (5)

I do hereby adjudge that the said (6)

undergo rigorous imprisonment (7) for (8)

be directed to (9)

Before awarding the above punishment I did this day, personally and publicly, in the presence of the accused and the accuser [grade officer

] (10) investigate the matter, and having heard the evidence and of (12)

in support of the charge, as well as what the accused had to offer in his defence, and the evidence (13) of

and of whom he called in his

defence, I did consider the charge proved, and [taking into consideration that offence recorded against him] (14) did adjudge

this is (he him to be punished as above.

Given under my hand on board Her Majesty's Indian Marine Vessel (15)

at (16)

18 .

, this

(17)

day of

Grade Officer.

Commander.

Former Offences.

Date.

Offence.

Punishment.

[NOTE.—Enter in first warrant for any man in each quarter, all offences during the last six months (if he has been in the vessel); for any previous time, only offences punished by warrant. If a man is punished by warrant more than once in any quarter, only offences committed after date of first warrant need appear, a reference being given to date of first warrant.]

SCHEDULE IX.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING MINOR PUNISHMENTS UNDER SECTION 77.

(See rule 21.)

1. A commanding officer may award any one or more of the following minor punishments, namely:

(1) in respect of a person below the position of warrant-officer—

(a) disrating, which may be to the rating of a fourth class lascar or fourth class stoker, but not to any lower rating;

(b) confinement to his vessel, or stoppage of leave for any period, not exceeding twenty-eight days;

(c) stoppage of pay for every day of absence without leave, or of overstaying leave:

NOTE.—A person shall be regarded as absent without leave for one day when he has been so absent for six consecutive hours, whether wholly in one day or partly in one day and partly in another.

The day or days during which a person is incapacitated from performing his duty by reason of intoxication or the after results of intoxication, may be treated as a day or days of absence without leave.

(d) reprimand in the case of a petty officer, and admonition in the case of a person below that position :

(2) in respect of a person below the position of petty officer—

(e) carrying hammock or bag for one hour at a time ;

NOTE.—This punishment is only to be awarded for misconduct in connection with clothes hammocks and bags, and is not to be awarded for more than three days or for more than two hours each day.

(f) extra lee wheel ;

NOTE.—This punishment is only to be awarded for idleness or inattention aloft, or on duty, or for slackness in boats, and is not to extend over the duration of the watch in which it is awarded.

(g) to stand on the quarter-deck for two hours at a time for any period not exceeding seven days.

2. A commanding officer may delegate to the senior gazetted officer present under his command, authority to award all or any of the minor punishments mentioned in clauses (e), (f) and (g) of regulation 1.

3. A commanding officer may delegate to the officer of the watch, authority to award the punishment mentioned in clause (f) of that regulation.

4. A punishment shall be calculated as having commenced from the time when it is awarded.

5. The punishments mentioned in clauses (e), (f) and (g) of Regulation 1 shall not be carried out on Sunday.

6. The award of every minor punishment shall be entered in the defaulter-book by the commanding officer, either at the time it is made, or not later than the following day, and shall be verified by his initials.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 51.—Mr. David Mill, Assistant Engineer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from 25th October, 1887.

No. 52.—Mr. R. H. Thompson, 1st Grade Officer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th October, 1887.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 22nd and the 28th October, 1887.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs.	a.	p.
Allen Arthur Robert Balfour.	Lieutenant	1st Battalion The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.	10th November, 1886.		285	0	0

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st October, 1887.

No. 325.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 264, dated 18th August, 1887, Mr. W. E. Curry, Officiating Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Assam State Railway, on being relieved by Mr. C. Sowerby, Deputy Examiner, is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

The 22nd October, 1887.

No. 326.—Mr. C. C. Harold, Examiner of Accounts, Sind-Pishin State Railway, is granted furlough on private affairs for two years, under Section 132 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

No. 327.—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Officiating Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Sind-Pishin State Railway.

No. 328.—Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, during the absence of Major J. S. Biscoe, B.S.C. or until further orders.

The 24th October, 1887.

No. 329.—Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Class II, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to that under the Director-General of Railways.

No. 330.—Mr. E. H. Stone, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Director-General of Railways.

The 25th October, 1887.

No. 331.—The services of Mr. F. Lang, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, on

his return from furlough are placed at the disposal of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

No. 332.—The undermentioned officers are transferred from Assam to Burma Provincial Establishment:

Captain R. O. Lloyd, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. H. Kench, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*

The 26th October, 1887.

No. 333.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 215, dated the 1st July, 1887, Mr. H. Bell, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Director-General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

No. 334.—Mr. R. A. English, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is granted furlough for twelve months from the 30th November, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code.

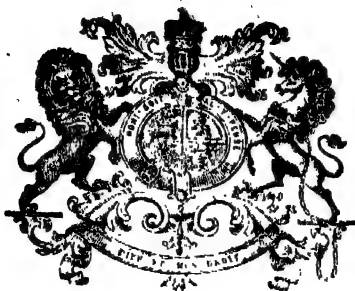
No. 335.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 243, dated the 29th July, 1887, and No. 333 of this date, Mr. H. Bell is reappointed Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 28th October, 1887.

No. 336.—Mr. G. W. MacGeorge, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel T. F. Dowden, R.E., or until further orders.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 44.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1887.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending the 26th October, 1887.

The change towards cold weather conditions, which was in progress at the close of the previous week, has advanced steadily during the week under review. During that time pressure has increased over Northern India and decreased over the Peninsula,—changes which have resulted in the establishment of gradients for easterly winds over the greater part of the country, and the appearance of the north-east or winter monsoon in most places.

On the 20th pressure was rising over Northern India and falling over the Peninsula. It was very uniform generally, but was rather higher in the north than in the south. The absolutely highest reading was reported from Multan. In Northern and Central India very light and variable breezes prevailed, but at the Peninsular stations the direction was generally from between north and east. The weather was fine. On the 21st the barometer was still rising, except on the Malabar Coast. Hence the differences of pressure between the north and south were increasing and the north-easterly wind becoming more general and more decided. At the same time rain began to fall generally in the south of the Peninsula. The highest pressure reported was 30.12" at Rawalpindi. The Chart of the next day, the 22nd, showed that the area of maximum pressure was travelling south-eastward, so that the highest reading reported (30.057") was shown at Nowgong (Central India). With this movement south-eastward of the high pressure area the normal cold weather circulation of the winds was established, north-westerly winds being reported from the Gangetic plain, northerly winds from Bengal, and north-easterly and easterly winds from the Peninsula and Central parts of the country. In the Peninsula the area of rainfall was extending and the amounts becoming generally heavier. On the 23rd there was very little change. The area of maximum pressure was reported from Ajmere, and the wind circulation remained unaltered. In consequence exceedingly fine weather continued to prevail over Northern and Central India, while over the Peninsula as far north as a line connecting Sholapur, Secunderabad and Vizagapatam rain was falling everywhere. The Chart of the 24th showed that the area

of maximum pressure was being transferred gradually eastward, the highest reading recorded being 30.05" at Jubbulpore, but this movement in no way affected either the winds or weather, which remained unchanged. On the 25th pressure rose quickly over Assam and North Bengal, and the main area of high pressure was transferred eastward to that region, though over the Central Provinces there existed an area within which the barometer was equally high. Rain was falling over the whole of the Peninsula, and at some stations the amounts were large. On the 26th the highest barometric reading (30.07") was reported from Sibsagar, so that during the week the area of highest pressure had travelled right across India from the extreme North-West to the extreme North-East Frontier. The weather remained unchanged, fine settled conditions prevailing over the whole of Northern and Central India, and rainy, showery weather over the whole of the Peninsula.

During the past week pressure has been considerably above the average throughout the whole Indian region, but the excess has been much greater over Northern and Central India than over the Peninsula; hence the barometric gradient for easterly and north-easterly winds has been greater than usual. The variations of temperature from the monthly mean have been much less regular than those of pressure. In Burmah and Bombay the mean temperature has slightly exceeded the normal, but elsewhere it has been generally below. The deficit has been greatest in the north-west, where both on the hills and plains it amounted to over 3°.

The rainfall of the past week has been very remarkable. Slight local showers have occurred at different times at the stations of Dhubri, Sibsagar, Darjeeling, Delhi, Ludhiana and Indore, but with these exceptions the whole of Northern and Central India has been without rain. The parallel of 20° practically forms a divisional line to the north of which the weather has been steadily fine and to the south steadily wet. At Negapatam the week's fall exceeded 7 inches; at Colombo 6 inches; at Coimbatore and Cochin 4 inches; and at Vizagapatam, Madras and Madura 3 inches.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week for the different Provinces:

Divisions.	No. of Stations.	Total Rainfall.
Burmah	3	1.91
Bengal and Assam	3	0.46
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	0	0
Punjab	2	0.10
Hill Stations	0	0
Ceylon	2	9.24
Malabar Coast	5	10.16
Bombay	6	2.89
Berars and Central Provinces	0	0
Guzerat and Central India	1	0.05
Sind—Rajputana	0	0
Madras	14	28.18

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 28th October, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27th OCTOBER, 1887.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the past week has been confined entirely to Burma, Madras, Coorg, and parts of the Bombay Presidency. Elsewhere the week has been rainless.

The reaping of the *khari* harvest is now in progress throughout, and prospects are on the whole very satisfactory.

The *rabi* sowings are generally well advanced in most Provinces, though more rain would be beneficial in some parts of the country, notably in Bombay and the Punjab.

In Madras the harvest is yielding generally an average outturn and prospects are fair. In Mysore and Coorg the outlook is favourable.

The late rains have improved the prospects of the rice crop in Bombay and Bengal, and the condition of the crop in Burma is also promising. In Assam the crop wants more rain. Sugar-cane is doing well in Bengal.

The cotton crop is in good condition in Berar, but in Kathiawar prospects are unfavourable owing to the want of rain.

Poppy sowing has commenced in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Except that the usual seasonal fever is on the increase in Bengal, the public health is generally satisfactory.

Prices are rising in the Central Provinces and in some of the Rajputana States. Elsewhere they remain stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 26th.)		
Bellary	Average last week since revised, '35; this week, '89.	Standing crops good, but early crops withering in parts of one taluk. Harvest dry grains, yield below average. Cholera decreasing in five, and cattle-disease increasing in two taluks.
Kurnool	Average last week since revised, '64; this week, '60.	Harvest early cereals, yield below average. White cholera and cotton being sown. Cholera decreasing. Small-pox in two and cattle-disease decreasing in five taluks.
Ganjam	Average '31	Small-pox in five, fever in eight, and cattle-disease decreasing in five taluks. Cholera increasing.
Kistna	Average '62	Standing crops generally good, but paddy slightly affected by insects in two taluks. Harvest dry grains, outturn about average. River 5'2 feet over Anicut. Fever slight and cattle-disease decreasing in several taluks.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average 2'41	Standing crops good. Harvest paddy and <i>rabi</i> , outturn indifferent. Small-pox in three, cholera decreasing in two, and cattle-disease increasing in six taluks.
Coimbatore	Average 1'06	Standing crops good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn above average. Fever in one taluk.
Tanjore	Average 3'86	Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn up to average. Cattle-disease decreasing in three taluks.
Madura	Average 1'50	Standing crops fair, owing to recent rain, but more wanted for wet crops. Small-pox slight, and cattle-disease decreasing in one taluk.
Malabar	Average '75	Harvest first crop paddy almost over, outturn about average. Second crop cultivation requires more rain. Small-pox slight in eight, cholera in one, and cattle-disease decreasing in two taluks.
Travancore	8'89	Harvest first crop paddy, yield average. Small-pox and fever in parts.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair.		
Bombay—(Oct. 26th)		
Karachi		River at Kotri on 24th, 7 feet 8 inches against 8 feet on same date last year. <i>Khari</i> harvesting in progress in eight or nine talukas. Remaining case of small-pox in Karachi recovered. Fever in twelve and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat, red rice and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 22, 28 and 28 and in Shahbandar 18, 32 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad		Harvesting commenced. Rice crop attacked by blight in Guni taluka. Fever in nine and small-pox in three talukas. River at Kotri on 24th, 7 feet 8 inches against 8 feet on same date last year. Wheat 24, <i>jowari</i> 40, <i>bajri</i> 33½, white rice 19 and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad		Reaping of <i>khari</i> in progress throughout the district and sowing of <i>rabi</i> commenced in Viramgaon taluka. Fever in Dholka, Dhandhuka and Sanand. Wheat 26 and <i>bajri</i> 28 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Baroda		Cholera appears to have disappeared from city Baroda, it prevails in Kathor and Palsaur taluka in Naosari division. Fever in Kadi, Kheralu, Kalol, Sidhpur and Debgaoon talukas. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. <i>Bajri</i> 27, wheat 19 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat	Rain in Bulsar, '15; total to date, 82.76.	Rice harvest going on in certain places. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced in certain places for which rain is wanted. Cattle healthy. Fever in Olphad, Bardoli, Jalalpur and Bulsar. Cholera in Chorasi, Bardoli, Chikh, Bulsar, Pardi, and Mandvi survey city; 36 cases, 21 deaths. <i>Jowari</i> 30 and <i>nagli</i> 43 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Nasik, 1 80	Rain wanted in Dindori, Yeola and Malegaon. <i>Kharif</i> crops are generally in good condition. Reaping of <i>kharif</i> crops in progress. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Public health good. Cholera in Sinnar and Yeola; total attacks 8, deaths 4.
Colaba (Bombay).	'04 on 20th; total to date 93.77, being 23.66 above average.	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 19th, 20th and 25th, and 2° warm from 21st to 24th. Vapour in air excessive from 19th to 21st; normal on 22nd, 23rd and 25th and defective on 24th. Wind normal. Thunder and lightning on 19th.
Poona		Crops doing well. Reaping of <i>kharif</i> is still in progress. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> completed in taluka Purandhar and Peiha Baramati. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Petha Ambegaon and Haveli taluka, and small-pox in Khed taluka. 107 cholera cases in the district, 73 deaths. <i>Bajri</i> 40 and <i>jowari</i> 53 pounds in the district, and <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>jowari</i> 43 pounds per rupee in Poona city.
Ahmednagar		Reaping of <i>kharif</i> in progress in all talukas, except Akola. Sowing of <i>jowari</i> finished in seven and in progress in four talukas, and that of wheat and gram begun almost throughout the district. Cholera; attacks 29, deaths 15. <i>Bajri</i> 36 and <i>jowari</i> 57 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Rain in Sholapur '06.	Reaping of <i>kharif</i> crops commenced. <i>Rabi</i> sowing almost completed. Slight cholera in Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Cases 14, fatal 6. <i>Jowari</i> 56½ and <i>bajri</i> 47½ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rainfall general, varying from '10 in Kalghatgi to 2.70 in Hubli.	Rice crops improving. <i>Jowari</i> and minor crops good. Sowing of cotton completed, except in Kod and another taluka and that of wheat in progress in eastern talukas. Slight cholera in Gadag and Ron and slight cattle-disease in Dharwar taluka. <i>Jowari</i> 57 and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar, '10; total to date, 137.61; Kumpta, '26; Sirsi, '133; Haliyal, 3 43.	Rice harvest in Karwar and Akola talukas. Cardamom and betelnut harvest continue in Sirsi and Siddapur. Rice crops injured by late rain in Kumpta and Haliyal. Slight cattle-disease in three and fever in four talukas. Common rice in Karwar 12½, and district average 11½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot		Weather hot. Fever still prevalent. Harvesting of early crops commenced. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress in parts of Hallar Prant. Cotton crop promises unfavourably for want of later rains. Wheat 23, <i>bajri</i> 23, and <i>jowari</i> 29 pounds per rupee.
General Remarks. —More or less rain in parts of seven districts. More wanted especially for <i>rabi</i> crops in parts of Gujrat, Nasik and Khandesh. Prospects of the cotton crop in Kathiawar unfavourable for want of later rains. Standing crops damaged by blight in parts of Hyderabad and by blight and insects in parts of Ratnagiri. <i>Kharif</i> harvest and <i>rabi</i> sowing in progress in most districts. Cholera in parts of fifteen, fever in parts of sixteen, cattle-disease in parts of nine, and small-pox in parts of four districts.		
Bengal—(Oct. 25th).		
Chittagong (Oct. 28th)	Nil	Late rice in ear. Sugarcane doing well. Prospects fair. Lands being prepared for winter crops. Cholera still reported. Public health good. Prices steady.
Dacca	Nil	Recent rain has done much good to standing crops. Pulses being sown. Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	Nil	Prospects of rice much improved by recent rain. Sugarcane continues favourable. Ploughing for cold weather crops continues. Public health generally good, but fever prevalent as usual in this season.
Khoolna	Nil	<i>Aman</i> prospects favourable. Ploughing for winter crops going on. Some fever. General health good.
Moorshedabad	Nil	Weather hot in day time; cool at night. <i>Aman</i> paddy good. <i>Kaloi</i> and <i>moong</i> still being sown. <i>Til</i> and <i>rahar</i> prospering. Fever reported from Lalbagh.
Pubna	Nil	State and prospects of crops good.
Dinagapore	Nil	Prospects of winter rice good. Sporadic cholera and cattle-disease.
Rungpore	Nil	Crops progressing. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary.
Midnapore	Nil	Crops generally doing well. Prospects in Ghattal improved by recent rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Burdwan	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of rice crop now fair, but more rain wanted. Sugarcane good. <i>Rabi</i> preparations in progress. Prices stationary. All round fever prevalent.
Bhagalpur	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of <i>aghani</i> paddy improved by recent rain. <i>Rabi</i> sowings going on.
Purneah	<i>Nil</i>	All crops doing well. <i>Rabi</i> being sown.
Burbhanga	<i>Nil</i>	Rice prospects favourable. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Tobacco coming up well. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
Chumparun	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Prospects of rice favourable. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
Patna	<i>Nil</i>	Weather getting cooler every day. Recent rain has improved prospects of paddy. <i>Rabi</i> sowings being pushed on. Public health good.
Gya	<i>Nil</i>	Paddy has suffered seriously for want of rain. <i>Rabi</i> being sown. Fever reported.
Hazareebagh . . .	<i>Nil</i>	Weather bright and clear. Cloudy on 21st. Prospects of crops much improved by recent rain, but more wanted. Public health good.
Cuttack	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy. <i>Laghu sarad</i> paddy ripening, <i>garu sarad</i> paddy in ear. Prospects good. Price of rice slightly risen. Fever prevails. Public health otherwise good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain has fallen in any of the reporting districts during the week and the weather is becoming cool. The rain reported last has generally much improved the prospects of the rice crop, but more is still wanted in the Burdwan and Chota Nagpore divisions. The <i>rabi</i> sowings are in full progress. Sugarcane doing well. Fever is on the increase.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Oct. 26th)		
Benares (Oct. 25th)	. . . . .	Weather seasonable. <i>Kharif</i> prospects good. <i>Rabi</i> ploughing continues. Markets full. Prices steady. Health good.
Ballia . . . . .	. . . . .	No report received.
Gorakhpore (Oct. 24th)	. . . . .	Harvest prospects fair. Prices falling.
Fyzabad („ 25th)	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> sowing in progress. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Lucknow („ 24th)	. . . . .	Weather clear. <i>Bajri</i> being cut in places. Condition of other <i>herant</i> crops good. <i>Rabi</i> sowing continues. Fields being prepared for poppy. Condition of cattle fair. Prices of wheat, barley, gram, and peas continue to rise on account of large demand for seed.
Rai Bareilly . . . .	. . . . .	No report received.
Paritabgarh . . . .	. . . . .	No report received.
Allahabad (Oct. 25th)	Slight rain in four tahsils.	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Some <i>kharif</i> crops being harvested. Poppy being sown. Prices show a tendency to fall. Some fever in all tahsils. Cholera dying out. Slight cattle-disease in one tahsil.
Cawnpore . . . . .	. . . . .	No report received.
Farakhabad (Oct. 25th)	. . . . .	Weather pleasant. Standing crops doing well. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings continue. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Cholera in places. Fever and ague continue. No cattle-disease.
Sitapur ( „ „ )	. . . . .	Weather fine. Sowing operations in progress. Mischief done to grain by caterpillars. Cholera still lingers.
Bareilly ( „ „ )	. . . . .	Harvest proceeding. Prices tending to rise. Cholera still lingers. Fever abating slightly.
Banda („ 24th)	. . . . .	<i>Kharif</i> is being harvested in places. <i>Rabi</i> is being sown. Prospects good. Prices stationary.
Kumaon („ 25th)	. . . . .	Harvest over, except in northern parganas, good everywhere. <i>Rabi</i> operations in progress.
Agra . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Kharif</i> being cut. <i>Rabi</i> sowings continue. Prices steady. Fever prevalent.
Jhansi (Oct. 24th)	. . . . .	Weather cooler. <i>Jowari</i> in ear. <i>Rabi</i> sowings begun. Fever abating.
Meerut („ 25th)	. . . . .	Cold weather set in. Cholera disappearing. Fever still general. Prices steady. Barley dearer.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in four tahsils of the Allahabad district only. Weather cool and seasonable. <i>Kharif</i> being harvested and <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress. Prospects generally favourable. Supplies ample and prices on the whole continue steady. Fever still prevalent. Cholera is abating. Cattle-disease in one tahsil of Saharanpore and in one of the Allahabad district. General health good.
Punjab—(Oct. 26th)		
Delhi . . . . .	. . . . .	Fever prevalent. Prices rising. <i>Kharif</i> prospects unfavourable.
Hissar . . . . .	. . . . .	Fever on decrease. Prices slightly rising. <i>Kharif</i> prospects generally good. Cutting of crops in progress. <i>Rabi</i> crops sown, except barley and wheat, which are now being sown.
Umballa . . . . .	. . . . .	Cholera abated. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> crops being sown. <i>Kharif</i> prospects fair.
Jullundur . . . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices rising. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings in progress. <i>Kharif</i> reaping commenced.
Amritsar . . . . .	. . . . .	Fever decreasing. Prices rising. <i>Kharif</i> crops good. Rain wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—contd.		
Sialkot . . . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices rising. Wheat and barley sowings commenced. <i>Kharif</i> crops average, and rice crop on <i>barani</i> lands injured much by want of rain. Crops being harvested.
Ferozepore . . . . .	. . . . .	Slight fever prevalent. Prices stationary. <i>Kharif</i> prospects fair.
Lahore . . . . .	. . . . .	Cholera disappeared. Prices rising. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. <i>Kharif</i> crops being reaped.
Rawalpindi . . . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> crops being sown. <i>Kharif</i> crops generally good.
Multan . . . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices almost stationary. <i>Rabi</i> crops being sown. <i>Kharif</i> crops good.
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> ploughing in progress. Barley, turnips, peas, and gram being sown. <i>Kharif</i> prospects in Thal bad, owing to drought, in Daman fair and in Kacha good.
Peshawar . . . . .	. . . . .	Slight cholera. Fever prevalent. Prices fluctuating. <i>Kharif</i> prospects average. Rain wanted.
Shalipur . . . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Wheat sowings in progress, but more rain wanted for <i>rabi</i> sowings, particularly in the <i>bhar</i> . <i>Kharif</i> prospects generally fair, except in parts of tahsil Kushab.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been no rain during the week. The health of the province is generally good. Fever is still prevalent in Delhi, but is abating elsewhere. Cholera is disappearing. Prices are stationary, but there is a slight tendency to rise in the districts, where important markets exist. The <i>kharif</i> prospects are fair to good everywhere, except in Delhi, where owing to excessive rain they are unfavourable. Ploughings and sowings for the <i>rabi</i> are in progress, but in some districts more rain would be beneficial.		
Central Provinces— (Oct. 26th)		
Nagpur . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather clear. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Cholera abating. Fever prevalent.
Jubbulpore . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> sowings continue. Prospects good. Fever prevail. Prices steady.
Saugor . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather clear and pleasant. Cholera and fever continues. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Prices rising slightly.
Seoni . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather fine and cool. Health good. Price of rice falling. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress.
Hoshangabad . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather cool. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Fever prevalent. Prices rising.
Khandwa (Nimar?) . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather clear and warm. Prospects somewhat improved by recent rain. Three cases of cholera fatal. Prices steady.
Bilaspur	47	More rain required for <i>kharif</i> crops. Fever prevalent. Prices rising. Trade in grain.
Raipur . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> crops doing fairly well. <i>Rabi</i> sowings commenced. Fever continues. Prices slightly risen.
Sambalpur . . . . .	. . . . .	No report received.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather clear. Prospects generally good, but more rain would be beneficial in eastern districts. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Fever prevalent. Prices rising in some districts.		
Burma—(Oct. 26th)		
Akyab (Oct. 22nd) . . . . .	. . . . .	No report received.
Bassein	1'11 (Total rainfall to date 92'40).	Cattle-disease in two townships. Crops good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	4'05 (Total rainfall to date 182'37)	Prospects of crops good.
Tavoy . (Oct. 15th)	2'49 (Total rainfall to date 181'89).	Reaping of <i>taungya</i> crops commenced. Crops good.
(" 22nd)	1'16 (Total rainfall to date 131'40).	Appearance of crops good.
Pegu	1'11 (Total rainfall to date 131'40).	Crops in good condition.
Henzada	4'3 (Total rainfall to date 70'75).	Crops flourishing.
Prome	1'38 (Total rainfall to date 38'82).	
Toungoo	93 (Total rainfall to date 79'64).	Crop prospects-favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Burma—contd.		
Thayetunyo	<i>Nil</i> (Total rainfall to date 28'45).	Cattle-disease in two townships. Transplanting finished.
Shwebo (Oct. 15th)	<i>Nil</i>	Crops doing well. Water insufficient.
" 22nd)	1'49 (Total rainfall to date 33'52).	
Yamethen	27 (Total rainfall to date 37'59).	Cultivation progressing. Rain much needed.
Ningyan (Oct. 15th & 22nd)	22 & '07 (Total rainfall to date 23'07).	Food-supply sufficient. Prices ordinary.
Migbu	<i>Nil</i> (Total rainfall to date 22'40).	Crop prospects fair.
Kyaukse (Oct. 15th & 22nd)	27 & '02 (Total rainfall to date 21'93).	Crops in good condition.
Mandalay	82 (Total rainfall to date 28'33).	Kyaukkyi crops withering for want of rain. Food-supply sufficient. Prices normal.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera in Amherst. Cattle-disease in three districts. Crops doing well in Lower Burma. Reports from twelve Upper Burma districts. Health good. Reaping well advanced in Yeu. Crop prospects fair, but rain urgently wanted in Shwebo, Mandalay, Yamethen and Pynmana districts.
Assam—(Oct. 26th)		
Gauhati (Oct. 25th)		Weather seasonable. Public health fair. Malarial fever still prevalent in Sastra Barpetta, and its vicinity; also in parts of Polasbari and Luki tahils. <i>Sali</i> paddy plants in parts dying for want of rain. Ploughing land for mustard still in progress.
Sylhet	10	The state of both <i>aman</i> and <i>sail</i> good, but more rain is wanted. Ploughing for mustard has commenced, the arrangement has affected sugarcane in the jurisdiction of the South Sylhet subdivision. State of tea is favourable. Subdivisional officer, Karimganj reports 60 deaths from cholera, of which 43 reported from the jurisdiction of the Joldhup police station.
Cachar		Weather seasonable. Ploughing for mustard crop continues. Prospects of <i>sail</i> crops and public health good. Common rice 20 seers per rupee. Tea doing well.
Dibrugarh	68	Weather hot during day and cool at night. Public health indifferent.
Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 26th)		
Bangalore	Civil and Military Station, 44. Bangalore district headquarters, 81; Kolar, 10; slight rain reported throughout the State.	Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Tumkur district, where they need more rain. Prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. Four fatal cases of cholera reported in the Civil and Military Station, the disease is prevalent in Closepet and Kankanhalli taluks of the Bangalore district and in parts of Shimoga and Tumkur districts. Small-pox and cattle-disease continue in parts. Prices fallen in the Mysore and Shimoga districts, and risen in the Bangalore, Chitaldroog, and Hassan districts slightly.
Mysore		Standing crops promise well. Health good.
Mercara		
	1'19	
Benar and Hyderabad—(Oct. 26th)		
Amraoti		Weather cold. Cotton and <i>jowari</i> plants in good condition. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> in progress. Coughs in Amraoti taluk. Cattle healthy. Wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 23 seers per rupee.
Akola		Weather clear. <i>Kharif</i> crops have good prospects. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> commenced. Fever and ague throughout the district. Cholera in one village of the Ballapur taluk. Cattle suffering from disease. Wheat 15 and <i>jowari</i> 22 seers per rupee.
Hyderabad	02; total since 1st January, 24 68.	Harvesting of <i>kharif</i> crops continues. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> commenced. Prices—wheat 10½, coarse rice 12½, white <i>juar</i> 17½, yellow <i>juar</i> 20½, and <i>tur</i> 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Oct. 26th)		
Indore		Weather clear and cool.
Morar (Gwalior)		Weather fair and dry.
Sutna		Prospects good.
Neemuch		Fever prevalent. Weather seasonable. Prices rising.
Goona		Health and prospects good.
Agar		Health and prospects fair.
Sehore		Cold weather commencing. Crops fair. Cholera disappearing.
Nowgong		Weather seasonable. Prices steady. Health good.
Bhopawar		Weather hot. Cholera reported from Rajpur in Barwani. Fever in Jhabna, Alirajpur, and Barwani. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—(Oct. 26th)		
Abu (Oct. 26th)	.	Cold setting in. Weather seasonable.
Sirohi (" 23rd)	.	Tanks and wells low. Health good, but some fever. Preparations for <i>rabi</i> sowings going on. Weather dry and cool.
Marwar (" 22nd)	.	Health good. <i>Kharif</i> being cut. <i>Rabi</i> in progress. Prices rising. Slight shock of earthquake on night of 18th at 10-25.
Meywar (" ")	.	Water in tanks and wells decreasing. Crops gathered. <i>Rabi</i> ploughing commenced. Health fair. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Pertabgarh (" ")	.	Tanks and wells decreasing daily. Health good. Prices slightly fluctuating.
Haroti (" ")	.	Weather seasonable. <i>Fowari</i> ripening, wheat and barley being sown. Fever continues.
Jhallawar (" 23rd)	.	Much fever. <i>Rabi</i> sowings proceeding.
Ajnere (" 25th)	.	Weather clear and cool. Slight shock of earthquake on 18th night. Fever still continues. Prospects unchanged. Prices rising.
Jeypore (" ")	.	Weather seasonable. Fever prevalent. Prices still high.
Kerowlee (" ")	.	No report received.
Dholepore (" 22nd)	.	Tanks and wells full. <i>Rabi</i> sowings still going on. Fever still continues, health otherwise good. Prices stationary. Weather clear. Nights cold.
Bhurtore (" 25th)	.	<i>Kharif</i> reaping and <i>rabi</i> ploughing commenced. Fever prevalent.
Ulwar (" ")	.	<i>Rabi</i> sowing progressing. Prices rising. Fever prevalent.
Kotah (" 22nd)	.	Health good. Weather seasonable. Prices fluctuating.
Kherwara (" 23rd)	.	Tanks and wells filled. <i>Rabi</i> unsown for want of rain. Health good. Prices steady. Weather fine. Mornings and evenings cool.
Bikanir (" 22nd)	Rain in three districts.	Crops fair. Fever in districts. Prices stationary. Weather hot.
Nepal—(Oct. 21st)		
Katmandu (Oct. 21st)	5'42"	Weather clear and sunny. State and prospects of crops not good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXV OF 1887-88.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1886.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1886.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.		Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease 1887-88.	
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.			
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
24th September, 1887	Oudh and Rohilkhand	683	1,03,909	152	686	98,760	144	32,56,868	188	30,41,022	175	...	2,15,841	
1st October, 1887	Madras	861	1,84,950	215	831	1,51,670	183	38,85,878	177	39,58,735	188	72,857	...	
1st ditto	South Indian	654	96,815	148	654	95,622	149	25,57,080	154	25,20,000	153	...	27,471	
8th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	5,38,142	360	1,496	4,44,302	297	1,86,00,547	490	1,99,13,891	503	3,53,344	...	
1st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,86,507	405	461	1,50,000	338	67,23,428	573	58,50,132	502	...	8,73,296	
	TOTAL	4,156	11,10,323	267	4,128	9,46,420	229	3,50,85,807	332	3,43,93,380	329	...	6,90,411	
	<i>State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>													
8th October, 1887	East Indian	1,515	8,42,166	556	1,519	7,56,942	498	2,23,65,231	581	2,11,47,357	550	...	12,17,879	
8th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	24,109	423	57	14,820	255	2,09,385	180	2,41,057	171	...	23,333	
8th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर	12	579	48	12	643	54	25,181	52	24,200	70	...	1,97	
15th ditto	Sindia	75	6,472	87	75	8,284	110	17,360	01	2,03,671	107	29,772	...	
1st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,664	3,00,494	181	1,664	2,61,000	157	8,42,180	211	73,18,205	174	...	16,03,91	
8th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (late Nagpur-Chhattisgarh)	149	13,922	93	149	13,037	88	6,33,370	167	6,03,241	160	...	30,12	
8th ditto	Southern Mahratta (b)	315	36,040	114	704	53,204	70	8,27,737	107	14,77,459	85	6,26,019	...	
15th ditto	Indian Midland	42	2,919	70	42	1,342	32	51,640	48	60,244	62	14,584	...	
8th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihamaul	...	...	...	85	3,347	39	...	...	93,262	44	93,262	...
1st ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	2,918	35	...	...	(c) 3,889	33	3,889	...
	TOTAL	3,829	12,26,791	320	4,450	11,13,538	250	3,32,98,126	342	3,11,83,428	287	...	21,14,66	
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>													
1st October, 1887	Eastern Bengal (d)	606	1,79,091	296	645	2,31,740	359	36,30,363	236	39,29,813	241	2,90,450	...	
8th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,400	54	27	2,227	82	41,430	60	46,354	68	4,018	...	
8th ditto	Tihoot	246	26,070	106	249	25,604	103	7,50,848	121	8,14,558	129	57,710	...	
8th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	10,093	244	45	11,198	249	3,10,030	270	3,31,847	292	15,817	...	
1st ditto	Burma	327	40,714	143	327	44,535	130	10,30,981	125	13,01,433	105	3,27,332	...	
27th August, 1887	Cheria-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(e)	...	(f) 331	7	(g) 708	5	467	...
8th October, 1887	North-Western (h)	1,885	4,56,171	242	2,470	3,27,345	133	1,25,47,883	262	98,40,102	180	...	27,61,72	
1st ditto	Barailly-Pilibhoet	36	1,700	49	36	1,291	30	46,402	51	40,238	44	...	6,17	
1st ditto	Jorhat	26	948	36	20	1,009	39	18,598	28	25,085	38	6,487	...	
24th September, 1887	Bilaspur-Etawa (Katni-Umaria Section)	...	...	...	37	1,343	36	...	...	34,928	37	34,928	...
	TOTAL	3,198	7,23,213	226	3,802	6,46,352	167	1,84,03,872	226	1,64,34,080	183	...	19,09,78	
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)			11,183	30,60,237	274	12,440	27,06,310	218	8,67,85,805	305	8,20,10,903	270	...	47,74,96
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			...	...	...	...	...	4,26,52,684	150	(i) 3,99,88,410	131	...	...
NET RECEIPTS			...	...	...	...	...	4,41,33,121	155	4,20,22,473	139	...	21,10,66
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>													
8th October, 1887	Bengal Central	125	11,181	89	125	13,590	100	2,86,947	90	2,95,205	93	8,348	...	
1st ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	5,919	88	67	5,303	79	1,60,894	94	1,58,989	94	...	1,94	
24th September, 1887	Dibru-Sadiya (late Assam)	78	6,039	77	78	7,672	95	1,68,083	85	2,09,271	106	41,188	...	
8th October, 1887	Bengal and North-Western	303	27,835	92	376	27,570	73	9,84,379	128	10,08,358	106	23,079	...	
8th ditto	Tarakessur	22	3,844	175	22	4,808	219	1,21,388	217	1,32,220	238	10,838	...	
	TOTAL	595	54,818	92	608	58,943	88	17,21,991	114	18,04,139	107	82,448	...	
	<i>Native States.</i>													
8th October, 1887	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	11,069	62	193	15,400	80	4,98,094	101	5,00,904	103	2,810	...	
1st ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,884	60	124	4,600	37	94,324	58	1,64,191	52	69,807	...	
1st ditto	H. H. the Nizam's	208	33,183	160	208	25,009	120	6,84,315	129	7,53,431	143	69,116	...	
1st ditto	Mysore	140	9,801	70	140	20,110	144	2,19,023	61	2,52,740	71	33,223	...	
8th ditto	Morvi	24	353	15	68	2,114	31	20,997	34	74,620	43	53,023	...	
1st ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	2,788	47	59	2,320	39	80,118	53	74,577	50	...	5,5	
1st ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	...	...	...	21	530	25	...	...	16,714	31	16,714	...
	Mehsana-Vadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	688	61,948	90	813	70,083	86	15,96,871	91	18,36,683	89	2,39,812	...	

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.

(b) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(c) Total receipts from 15th to 24th September, 1887.

(d) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharila, and Assam-Bihar State Railways.

(e) Return not received.

(f) Total receipts from 1st July to 28th August, 1886.

(g) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th August, 1887.

(h) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala Railways.

(i) Calculated on percentage used for the corresponding period of 1886.

SIMLA;
The 27th October, 1887.

JAMES RAMSAY,
Offg. Under-Secretary

Printed and published by the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, Simla.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th October, 1887.

No. 1897-G.—The privilege leave for two months granted to Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad and Assistant Secretary for Berar, in Foreign Department Notification, No. 1452-G., dated the 4th August, 1887, is extended by seven days.

No. 1899-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Charles Foster as Vice and Deputy Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta, *vice* Mr. A. B. Cobb.

No. 1902-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1287-G., dated the 14th July, 1887, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Monsieur E. Fayolle, as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1905-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. F. Halliday as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab, *vice* Mr. R. A. Lowndes, resigned.

The 19th October, 1887.

No. 1921-G.—Lieutenant C. C. Leveson-Gower, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, in the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the 25th August, 1887, *vice* Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough, transferred to the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse.

No. 4571-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act,

1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Justices of the Peace for Berar:

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. A. Szczepanski
Lieutenant-Colonel K. J. L. MacKenzie,
Lieutenant-Colonel J. FitzGerald,
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bullock.
Mr. H. B. Knowlys.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Grant.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. DeP. Rennick.
Mr. R. Obbard, C.S.
Mr. H. S. Nicholetts.
Captain G. J. Morris.
Mr. A. Elliott.
Mr. C. A. W. Davies.

The 20th October, 1887.

No. 1926-G.—Maulavi Mahomed Nizam-ud-Din Hassan Khan, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 1st September, 1887, *vice* Saiyad Shams-ud-Din Ali Khan Bahadur, who has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

No. 1928-G.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 23rd September, 1887:

Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. R. Obbard, who reverts to his substantive appointment as a Special Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. C. A. W. Davies, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class (doing duty temporarily as a Special Assistant Commissioner), reverts to his position as Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

The 21st October, 1887.

No. 4587-I.—Whereas the Rulers of the States mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction, or all the jurisdiction they possess, within those portions of land which lie within their respective territories, and are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the Railways mentioned opposite their names respectively in the first column of the said Schedule (including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other Railway purposes); and whereas the Governor-General in Council now possesses full jurisdiction within all the aforesaid lands;—In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:

(1) The provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of the following Acts are hereby extended to the aforesaid lands, namely:

Act XIV of 1866 (The Indian Post Office Act, 1866) as amended by Act III of 1882.

Act IX of 1872 (The Indian Contract Act, 1872) as amended by Act IV of 1886.

Act IV of 1879 (The Indian Railway Act, 1879).

Act IV of 1883 (The Indian Railway Act, 1883).

Act XIII of 1885 (The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885).

(2) In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the said Indian Railway Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines or other motive power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the aforesaid lands.

(3) In exercise of the power conferred by section 53 of the said Indian Railway Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Governments and Authorities mentioned in the third column of the Schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of the said Act, the Local Governments in respect to such parts of the Railways mentioned opposite their names, respectively, in the first column of the said Schedule as are situate within the territories of the States mentioned opposite their names, respectively, in the second column of the said Schedule.

(4) This Notification supersedes the undermentioned Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department :

Notification No. 91-I.J., dated the 24th June, 1880.

Notification No. 3136-I., dated the 18th August, 1884.

Notification No. 699-I., dated the 27th February, 1885.

Notification No. 1329-I., dated the 30th April, 1885—in so far as it relates to Act IX of 1872.

Notification No. 2920-I., dated the 28th August, 1885—in so far as it relates to Act IX of 1872.

Schedule.

Railway.	State.	Government or Authority.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	Wadhwan ...	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto	Lakhtar ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Bajana ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Patri ...	Ditto.
Morvi State	Morvi ...	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto	Wankaner ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Wadhwan ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Lakhtar ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Sayla ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Muli ...	Ditto.
Rajputana-Malwa	Ulwur ...	The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.
Ditto	Bhurlpore ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Jeypore ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Kishangarh ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Jodhpore ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Sirohi ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Meywar ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Tonk ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Indore, to the north of the River Nerbudda.	The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.
Ditto	Gwalior ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Dhar ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Rutlam ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Jaora ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Sailana ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Baroda ...	The Government of Bombay.
Ditto	Palanpur ...	Ditto.
Sindhia State	Gwalior ...	The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.
Ditto	Dholpur ...	The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.
Indian Midland	Bhopal ...	The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.
Ditto	Gwalior ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Oorcha ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Alipura ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Akbarpur ...	Ditto.
Bhopal State	Bhopal ...	Ditto.
Cawnpore-Achnera	Bhurlpore ...	The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 4th October, 1887.

From the 12th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 5th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.
	R. s. p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	15 0 0
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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th October, 1887.

No. 8 R.—Mr. T. W. Babonau, Jr., Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave, under Section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st September, 1887, the date on which he availed himself of the same.

Mr. A. Ewing, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave, under Section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, for fifteen days, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th October, 1887.

J. SCONCE, Colonel, S.C.,

Depty. Surveyor-General,

In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

H & B

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 27th September, 1887

No. 38.—The services of 1st grade Assistant Apothecary G. Murphy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bengal Government

The 30th September, 1887.

No. 39.—The services of 1st grade Apothecary J. F. Campbell are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The 10th October, 1887

No. 40.—The services of 1st grade Assistant Apothecary Francis Bradley are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

B SIMPSON, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 22nd October, 1887

Baboo T. N. Mukharji, the Assistant Curator, Economic and Art Section, Indian Museum, returned from the extraordinary leave granted to him under Section 134 of the Civil Leave Code, and resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 4th October, 1887.

By Order,

J. WATERHOUSE,

Hony Secretary.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

REVISED NOTIFICATION

ESTABLISHMENT

The 25th October, 1887.

No. 5.—Mr C. E. Gael, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub *pro tem.*, who has been granted six months' special leave under Chapter V, Section 61, of the Civil Leave Code, availed himself of subsidiary leave, preparatory to going on special leave out of India, on the forenoon of the 19th August last, and reported his departure from Bombay on the 23rd idem per steamship *Carthage*

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, Colonel, R.E.,

Secy. to the Agent to the Govt.-Genl for C. India,

P. W. Dept.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 19th October, 1887.

No. 3180 G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant No. 241, Gopal Doss, attached to the Mey-

war Bheel Corps, Kherwara, is granted sixty days' leave of absence with full pay, with effect from the 13th October, 1887

No. 3182 G.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 2366 G, dated 20th August, 1887, it is hereby notified that Surgeon H. N. V. Harrington, Medical Officer of the Deolee Irregular Force and of the Harowtee and Tonk Agency, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 11th October, 1887

By order,

E. A. FRASER, Major,

First Asst. Agent to the Govt.-Genl

in Rajputana

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 19th October, 1887

No. 1279.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section I Clause III of the "Ajmere Irrigation Regulation, 1887," the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, is pleased to direct that the said Regulation shall be deemed to have come into force from the 1st day of October, 1887

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, Major,

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govt.-Genl, Rajputana, & Chief Commr, Ajmere-Merwara

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 24th October, 1887

No. 87.—Mr H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave for eleven months in extension of the furlough granted to him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 63, dated 28th February, 1887

L. CONWAY-GORDON,

Director-General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 26th July, 1887, treasure consisting of the undermentioned gold coin, valued at about Rs. 7, was found near a field belonging to Tata Pedu Ankaya, to the west of the "Desamma channel," near the village of Gudavalli,

Repalli taluk, Kistna District, in the Madras Presidency —

Name.	No.	Weight.	Value
			<i>R. n. p.</i>
Gold coin.	1.	$\frac{1}{18}$ of tola	7 0 0

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kistna at Masulipatam, on the 15th day of March, 1888, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

B. RAJA RAO,
Depty, for Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM,

The 17th October, 1887

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 26th October, 1887.

Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 19th October, 1887	39 59,162	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	26 58,147	66,17,309
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	23 480	
Ditto ditto Government	11,49,626	11,73,106
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	11,00,000	77,90,415
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes		11,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 26th October, 1887		66,90 415
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	39,68 974	
Ditto ditto Government	27,21,441	
There is in addition awaiting assay—		66,90,415
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	200	
Ditto ditto Government	10,33,811	10,34,011

R. V. RIDDELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 27th October, 1887

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note of the Government of India is stated to have been lost, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person having this Note in his possession, or claiming a right to it, is

warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Recr. No.	No of Note	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		<i>R</i>	
29	E 25—39836*	50	Major C O Cave, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, 7th Musketry Circle, Murrel

* Belonging to Agency No 5, Peshawar.

J A ROBERTSON,
for Deputy Commissioner of Currency.

LAHORE,
The 24th October, 1887

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY WAJID ALI SHAH, KING OF OUDH, DECEASED.

All persons having claims against the above estate are required to submit them to the undersigned within a period of two months from this date, after which no claims whatever will be entertained

Persons indebted to the estate are also required to pay the sums due by them to the undersigned forthwith.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,
W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Agent to the Govt.-Genl in Council
under Act No. XIX of 1887.

8, SUNDERR STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 24th October, 1887

CONTRACTS OPEN.

Tenders will shortly be invited for the construction of batteries at the principal Indian harbours.

The main items of work included in the estimates are —

Excavation	Brickwork in lime.
Sand filling	Brickwork in cement.
Rock filling	Lime concrete.
Masonry in lime.	Cement concrete.
Masonry in cement.	

Parties willing to tender for such works are requested to communicate with the Superintending Engineer, Defences of Western India, Bombay.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, dated at Umballa, this 19th day of October, 1887

Number, Rank, and Name	At what Place Enlisted,—
—No 2777, Private Thomas Cook.	Liverpool.
Age,—24 years 6 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Heaconsfield, Bucks.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known
Colour of —	Marks,—Scar on left cheek
Complexion, fair; Hair, brown, Eyes, dark blue	A dark mole on right buttock.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—15th October, 1887	Trade,—Groom
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Umballa	Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Khaki clothing,
Date of Enlistment,—5th January, 1885	2nd Dragoon Guards.
	REMARKS,—

C. A. L. A. FRENCH, *Colonel*,
Comdg. 2nd Dragoon Guards, Queen's Bays.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, dated at Umballa, this 19th day of October, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 2778, Private George Edward Wildman.
 Parish and County in which Born,—Everton, Lancaster.
 Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
 Marks,—Tattooed cross, flags, and "united" on right arm, bracelet, on right wrist, heart between thumb and forefinger of right hand. G. E. on left arm, rings on 2nd and third fingers, left hand, 8 Vacc. L.
 Trade,—Carter.
 Date of Desertion or Absence,—15th October, 1887.
 Place of Desertion or Absence,—Umballa.
 Date of Enlistment,—5th January, 1885.
 At what Place Enlisted,—Liverpool.

Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Khaki, and Dragoon Guards.
 REMARKS,—

C. A. L. A. FRENCH, Colonel,
 Comdg. 2nd Dragoon Guards, Queen's Bays.

Report of a Deserter from the Border Regiment of Foot, dated at Sialkote, this 22nd day of October, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. Border—58, Private Robert Harry Jackson.
 Date of Enlistment,—6th December, 1881.
 At what Place Enlisted,—Dum-Dum.
 Parish and County in which Born,—Madras.
 Marks,—Vaccination on left arm.
 Trade,—Musician.
 Colour of—Complexion, fair; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.
 Date of Desertion,—17th October, 1887.
 Place of Desertion,—Sialkote.
 Coat or Jacket,—
 Waistcoat,—
 Breeches or Trowsers,—
 REMARKS,—

M. M. GILLIES, Lieut-Colonel,
 Comdg. Border Regt. of Foot.

Report of a Deserter from the Detachment, and Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, stationed at Neemuch, dated at Neemuch, this 24th day of October, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. L.F.—1240, Private Michael Flynn.
 At what Place Enlisted,—Derby.
 Parish and County in which Born,—St. Mary's, Roscommon, Ireland.
 Marks,—Blue scar over right eye.
 Trade,—Labourer.
 Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, sandy; Eyes, grey.
 Date of Desertion,—15th October, 1887.
 Place of Desertion,—Neemuch, E. I.
 Date of Enlistment,—13th August, 1885.
 Coat or Jacket,—Regimental blouse.
 Waistcoat,—Nil.
 Breeches or Trowsers,—Regimental blouse, knickerbockers.
 REMARKS,—Under 3 years' service.

F. D. MILWARD, Lieut., and L. F.,
 Comdg. Det., 2nd Battn., Lancashire Fusiliers.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 27th October, 1887.

Loech, J. H. Newbery, Mrs. Watson, John.
 Musculla, Mrs. C. Payter, G. A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C. Alexander, C. Allcock, A. C. Asphar, John, Mrs. Barlow, C. Barry, F. Biddlecombe, F. C. Bingham, J. M. Birner, M. Blackburn, J. E. Brewer, T. S. M. Bullock, J. Burton, H. C. W. Cameron, Miss P. A. Chapman, V. Chiodette, A. "Commodore." Conway, J. A. Craddock, Mrs. J. Croghan, W. J. D'Cruz, J. M. Dickinson, A. E. "Enterprise." Eugel, Mon. Ewing, E. Fabien, Renney. Fenn, Edward. Fife, Allan. Fordham, R. O. Forrester, W.	Freedman, J. J. Galbraith, James. Gillhooley, P. C. Goodman, R. N. Grimwood, F. St. C. Haldford, R. Handcock, J. P. Harrison, J. E. Hay, John. Hay, W. Henty, A. H. Hodson, Lt. G. B. Hunter, John. Jack, James. Jellicoe, J. T. Johnson, R. Kinsella, Capt. Knight, W. C. Lamb, Esq. Lamorchand, J. R. Landestrut, S. S. Langley, Mrs. C. Lawcock, David. Lester, J. H. Loindor, R. Lynn, Miss. Macdonald, Mrs. Macgregor, Stuart. Macphee, Alex. "Mia cara." Nelson, H.	Norwich, B. R. E. Perkins, E. A. Phillips, C. L. Poulson, P. Power, A. B. Puteput, Mrs. "R. M." Remington, Captain F. A. P. stormjee, C. H. J. Sanderson, C. S. Shaw, Dr. F. C. Southerton, J. W. Sparling, A. H. Stebbing, Capt. A. E. Stevenson, Mrs. A. Stevenson, Mrs. R. Strauss, W. M. Sullivan, R. O. Suzor, Samuel. Tighe, James. Thies, C. W. Touzel, C. J. C. Vacher, H. P. Van-de-Berg, J. Vyall, Mrs. C. H. Wilson, W. W. P.
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Registered Letters.

Hucker, Geo. Marmonstein, H. Wilson, W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 24th October, 1887.

Alexander, Mr. Bose, Kristo Nath. Brown, Miss. Cadd, A., Sergt. Chatterjee, Peary Mohon.	Golding, F. McIntosh, C. Roy, Gopaul Chunder.	Russell, R. Shaw, A. C. Webster, W. Willie, Sergt. F.
--	---	--

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 29th October, 1887.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	1887. 1st Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	31st Oct.	Ditto.
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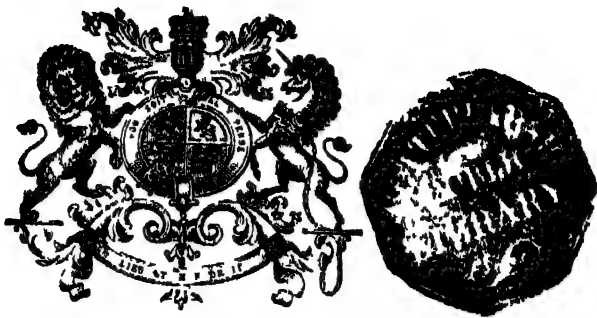
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 45.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1887

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General —

Nothing for Publication

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of His Excellency the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 or Rule 25 —

Nothing for Publication

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations —

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 45.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC

Simla, the 31st October, 1887.

No. 2504.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The 1st November, 1887

No. 2520.—Her Majesty's Warrant of Precedence dated the 18th October, 1876, published with the Table and Supplementary* Graded List under Home Department Notification No. 2032, dated the 1st November, 1877, directs "all other

"persons who may not be mentioned in this Table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise." In exercise of the power thus conferred on him, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to determine that when more than one Financial Commissioner has been appointed under Section 7 (1) of Act XVII. of 1887 (The Punjab Land Revenue Act),

each officer so appointed shall be held to be included in entry No. 30 of the Table

The 3rd November, 1887.

No. 2523.—The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information

No. 118 (Public), dated India Office, London, 29th September, 1887

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To The Government of India.

I have laid before Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the letter from Your Excellency in Council dated the 6th ultimo, No. 47, with its enclosures, reporting the measures taken in India in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign.

2 I am commanded to state that Her Majesty has read these papers with great interest, and that Her Majesty duly appreciates the devotion and loyalty of all those who took part in the proceedings of the 16th of February last

MEDICAL.

The 2nd November, 1887

No. 630.—The services of Surgeon F. S. Peck are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal

No. 78.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. O'M. McDonnell, M.D. Indian Medical Service,

are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 80.—The services of Surgeon G. Shewan, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Civil Surgeon of Mandalay, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his military duties in Upper Burma.

JUDICIAL.

The 1st November, 1887.

No. 1760.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the Criminal Cases specified below from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh to the High Court of the North-Western Provinces:

	Charge.
No. 22 (Capital Sentence Register).	Queen-Empress <i>versus</i> Sec 302, Indian Penal Code.
No. 208 (Criminal Appeal Register).	<i>Idit</i> , accused, <i>versus</i> Sec 302, Indian Penal Code.
No. 214 (Criminal Appeal Register).	<i>Idit</i> , appellant, <i>versus</i> Queen-Empress, respondent. Sec 400, Indian Penal Code.
No. 215 (Criminal Appeal Register).	Chedan, appellant, <i>versus</i> Queen-Empress, respondent. Sec 400, Indian Penal Code.
	Punchum, appellant, <i>versus</i> Queen-Empress, respondent. Sec 400, Indian Penal Code.

POLICE.

The 31st October, 1887.

No. 367.—The services of Captain P. G. Huggins, 21st Madras Infantry, Commandant Burma Military Police Battalion, Yeu, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

ECCLIASTICAL.

The 28th October, 1887.

No. 340.—The Reverend M. E. Mills, Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained furlough for one year and seven months, with effect from the 17th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

PATENTS.

The 31st October, 1887.

No. 1408.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 63 of 1887—Everard Richard Calthrop, of Malabar Hill, Bombay, Noor Mahomed Khan, of Bombay, and Tajbhoy

Abdool Hoosain, of Bombay, for an improved apparatus or means of extracting or expressing oil, juices or other fluids from substances containing them.

No. 115 of 1887.—William Macnab, Senior, Engineer, and William Macnab, Junior, Analytical Chemist, both of 74, Windsor Road, Forest Gate, in the County of Essex, England, and James Donald, of Paisley, in the County of Renfrew, North Britain, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for separating by subsidence solid matters from the liquids in which they are suspended.

No. 124 of 1887.—Edmundson Scholes, of Hollinwood, in the County of Lancaster, England, Corn Miller, for improvements in apparatus for cleansing and drying grain, seeds, and other substances.

No. 146 of 1887.—The Grant Envelope Machine Company, Limited, of London, England, for improvements in Envelope machines.

No. 150 of 1887.—Perival Everett, of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in completing electric circuits.

No. 159 of 1887.—Charles Maries, of Durbungah, in the Province of Bengal, Horticulturist, for a new, cheaper and more efficient process of extracting and preparing rhea fibre.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 2nd November, 1887.

No. 1057-F.—Consequent on the return from Ceylon of Mr R. H. E. Thompson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, Mr J. C. McDonell, Deputy Conservator of the 1st Grade, substantive *pro tempore*, in the Punjab, will revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 26th October, 1887.

The 4th November, 1887.

No. 1060-F.—Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Berar, is transferred to Upper Burma as a substantive Deputy Conservator of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the date on which he reports himself for duty to the Conservator of Forests, Upper Burma.

No. 1072-F.—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Officiating Inspector-General of Forests, the following reversions will take place, with effect from the 1st November, 1887:

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bailey, R.E., Acting Inspector-General of Forests,—to Officiating Conservator, 1st Grade, Punjab.

Mr. G. Mann, Officiating Conservator, 1st Grade, Assam,—to Officiating Conservator, 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. Bagshawe, Officiating Conservator, 2nd Grade, Central Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—to Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade.

Mr. A. E. Wild, Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, Punjab,—to Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th October, 1887.

No. 1986-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps, Joint-Administrator of Sangli, and Political Agent in Cutch, substantive *pro tempore*, is appointed to be Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Okhamandal district, and Commandant of the Wagheer Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. Scott, whose services are hereby replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1990-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Pridcaux, Political Agent of the 1st Class, has been appointed Agent to the Governor-General in Council for the affairs of the late King of Oudh, and for the purposes of Act XIX of 1887

The 1st November, 1887.

No. 1996-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. W. Muir, Political Agent of the 1st Class, is posted as Political Agent in Bhopawar.

No. 1998-G.—Major J. H. Newill, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is temporarily posted as Superintendent of Operations for the Control of the Moghyas.

No. 4742-I.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of the Indian Explosives Act, IV of 1884, subject to the following modifications, namely:

- (a) In section 1, subsection (2), for the words "whole of British India" the words "Hyderabad Assigned Districts" shall be read.
- (b) In section 2, subsection (1), for the words "on such day as the Governor-General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoints" the words "on the first day of January 1888" shall be read.
- (c) In section 4, subsection (6), for the words "British India by sea or land" the words "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" shall be read.
- (d) For the first thirty-six words of section 5, subsection (1), the words "The Resident at Hyderabad, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may" shall be read.
- (e) In section 7, subsection (1), for the words "Governor-General in Council or the Local Government," and in section 9, subsection (1), for the words "Local Government," the words "Resident at Hyderabad" shall be read.
- (f) For section 18, subsection (5), the following shall be read, namely:
 "(5) A rule made under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the Hyderabad Residency Orders."
- (g) In section 18, subsection (6), for the word "Gazette" the words "Hyderabad Residency Orders" shall be read.

The 2nd November, 1887.

No. 2007-G.—Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

The 3rd November, 1887.

No. 2012-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1341-G., dated the 22nd July, 1887, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Monsieur V. J. de Closet, as Consular Agent for Italy at Madras, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 2023-G.—Captain A. F. DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class. Captain DeLaessoe is posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 4th November, 1887.

No. 2028-G.—The following reversions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department, with effect from the date on which Sir L. H. Griffin, K.C.S.I., C.S., resumed charge of his duties as a Resident of the 1st Class, and as Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

Colonel P. W. Bannerman, from Resident of the 1st Class, and Governor-General's Agent in Central India, substantive *pro tempore*, to Resident of the 2nd Class, and Resident at Gwalior.

Major D. W. K. Barr, from Resident of the 2nd Class, and Resident at Gwalior, substantive *pro tempore*, to Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and Political Agent in Baghelkhand and Superintendent of the Rewah State.

(h) The following shall be omitted :

Section 3; in section 6 subsection (2); in section 9 subsection (3); section 11; in section 13 the words "or port", "ship" and "or conservator of the port"; and section 15.

No. 4743-I.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Secunderabad the provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of the Indian Explosives Act, IV of 1884, subject to the following modifications, namely :

- (a) In section 1, subsection (2), for the words "whole of British India" the words "Cantonment of Secunderabad" shall be read.
- (b) In section 2, subsection (1), for the words "on such day as the Governor-General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoints" the words "on the first day of January 1888" shall be read.
- (c) In section 4, subsection (6), for the words "British India by sea or land" the words "the Cantonment of Secunderabad" shall be read.
- (d) For the first thirty-six words of section 5, subsection (1), the words "The Resident at Hyderabad, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may" shall be read.
- (e) In section 7, subsection (1), for the words "Governor-General in Council or the Local Government" the words "Resident at Hyderabad" shall be read.
- (f) In section 9, subsection (1), for the words "a District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate, or any other Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf" the words "the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad" shall be read.
- (g) For section 18, subsection (5), the following shall be read, namely :
 "(5) A rule made under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the Hyderabad Residency Orders."
- (h) In section 18, subsection (6), for the word "Gazette" the words "Hyderabad Residency Orders" shall be read.
- (i) The following shall be omitted :
 Section 3; in section 6 subsection (2); in section 9 subsection (3); section 11; in section 13 the words "or port", "ship" and "or conservator of the port"; and section 15.

No. 4760-I.—Whereas the Rulers or Administrators of the States mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government the civil and criminal jurisdiction exercised by them within those portions of land which lie within the villages of their States mentioned opposite their names respectively in the third column of that Schedule, and are occupied or may be hereafter occupied by the sections of the Southern Mahratta Railway system mentioned opposite their names respectively in the first column of that Schedule (including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings and for other railway purposes);

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has now full civil and criminal jurisdiction in the aforesaid portions of land;

In exercise of this jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders :

1. The provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of all laws for the time being in force in the districts of the Bombay Presidency mentioned in the fourth column of the Schedule hereto annexed are hereby extended to such portions of the aforesaid lands as are situate within the villages and the States mentioned opposite the names of those districts in the second and third columns of that Schedule respectively.

2. The Governor of Bombay in Council and all officers of the Government subordinate to him exercising authority in the said districts may respectively exercise within the said portions of the aforesaid lands the same executive powers as they may respectively exercise within the British territories subject to their administration or control.

3. All British Courts having jurisdiction within the said districts shall have within the said portions of the aforesaid lands the jurisdiction which they respectively have within the said districts.

4. The administration of the police within the whole of the aforesaid lands shall be vested in the Superintendent of Police of the Southern Mahratta Railway, who shall have within each portion of the aforesaid lands which is situate within a village of a State mentioned in the second and third columns of that Schedule the same police powers as may be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police under any law for the time being in force in the district mentioned

opposite the name of that village and State in the fourth column of that Schedule, subject to the control and direction of, and in subordination to, the same authorities to whom any such District Superintendent of Police would be subordinate in respect of the powers so exercised by him in that district.

5. The said portions of the aforesaid lands shall be deemed to be included within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Subordinate Judges having jurisdiction within the said districts and within such taluqas or other subdivisions of the said districts respectively as the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time, by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette, direct in this behalf.

THE SCHEDULE.

Sections of the Southern Mahratta Railway.	States	Villages in the States	Districts of the Bombay Presi- dency
1	2	3	4
I.—West Dekkhan Line	Phaltan ...	Kapadgaon ...	Sátára
	Do. ...	Salpa ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Tambwe ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Ilingangaon ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Adarki Khurd ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Koparde ...	Do.
	Aundh ...	Bichud ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Kundal ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Virawde ...	Do.
	Jamkhāndi ...	Shirawde ...	Do.
	Sāngli ...	Tupari ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Ghogav ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Dudhondi ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Nandre ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Sāngli ...	Belgaum.
	Do. ...	Mhaisāl ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Ugar Khurd ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Tumbarguddi ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Yadalbhavihatti ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Kalkhamb ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Jhad Sháhápur ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Karnol ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Khangav Khurd ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Khangav Budrukh ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Chandur ...	Do.
	Miraj (Junior) ...	Budgaon ...	Do.
	Miraj (Senior) ...	Miraj ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Wuddi ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Narvad ...	Do.
	Kolhapur ...	Chinchli ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Morab ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Ráybág ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Nagral ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Hubarhatti ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Budihal ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Mavinhuda ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Bambual ...	Do.
	Kurundvād (Senior) ...	Angal ...	Do.
	Kurundvād (Junior) ...	Budhíháll ...	Do.
		Yellur ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Majgaum ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Sulga ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Dawunkutti ...	Do.
II.—East Dekkhan Line.	Akalkot ...	Sular Jawaige ...	Sholápur
	Do. ...	Kegaon Khurd ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Kegaon Budrukh ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Tadval ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Khánápur ...	Do.
	Sāngli ...	Lachan ...	Bijápur.
	Rámdrug ...	Somankatti ...	Dhárwár.
	Do. ...	Asoti ...	Do.

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Sections of the Southern Maharatta Railway.	States.	Villages in the States.	Districts of the Bombay Presi- dency.
1	2	3	4
III.—Southern Ex- tension.	Jamkhandi ...	Pur ...	Dhárwár.
	Do. ...	Kundgol ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Sirúr ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Kamdoli ...	Do.
	Do. ...	Sawshi ...	Do.
	Miraj (Junior) ...	Gudgeri ...	Do.
	Savanúr ...	Honnikop ...	Do.
	Do ...	Tondur ...	Do.

H. M. DURAND,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND
COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE
PUBLIC DEBT.*Simla, the 28th October, 1887*

No. 5750.—In modification of the Rule laid down in the Notification of this Department, No. 67, dated 16th April, 1881, authorising the payment to the heirs of a deceased officer of the salary due to him to the extent of Rs. 200 in each case, after such enquiry into the rights and title of the claimants as the Collector or other officer responsible for the payment may

deem sufficient, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the limit of the amount which may be so paid be increased from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. In the event, however, of the existence of any reasonable doubt as to the claim or title of the heirs of the deceased, the payment should be withheld.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 28th October, 1887.

No. 5777—Mr. M. H. Oung, Assistant Comptroller-General, having been granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, availed himself of the same on the forenoon of the 18th October, 1887.

CODES.

The 31st October, 1887.

No. 5801.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Page 193.

SECTION 127.

Exception (7).

Add the following after the word "misconduct" in the eighth line of this Exception :

"It may be granted without prejudice to privilege leave, and in continuation of privilege leave, or vice versa."

Exception (8).

Cancel from "at the discretion" in line 3 to "calendar year" in line 10, and substitute the following :

"be allowed leave as follows at the discretion of the Manager :

- (1) Privilege leave on full pay to the extent of one month in twelve, irrespective of the conditions laid down in Section 74. Any subordinate may, however, be permitted to exercise the option of allowing his privilege leave to accumulate up to three months under the usual conditions regarding such accumulation.

(2) Leave on medical certificate on half pay to the extent of 60 days in one calendar year, provided that the illness has not been caused by misconduct. This leave may be granted without prejudice to privilege leave, and in continuation of privilege leave, or *vice versa*.

(3) In the case of deserving men, the Manager may extend the leave on medical certificate admissible under clause (2) to a maximum of six months in one calendar year."

Insert the following after the words "sick leave" in lines 3 and 4 of paragraph 4 of the addition made to Exception (8) by Finance Department Order No. 2248, dated 30th July 1885 :

"lasting more than 60 days."

The 4th November, 1887.

No. 5945.

PAGE X.

Definitions.

Add the following definition :

Lien on an appointment.—"When an Officer is said to have a lien on an appointment it is meant that the right of such an Officer to resume on return to duty a substantive or an acting appointment on which he has a lien is subject to the same condition of conformity with the interest of the public service as the tenure of the appointment is."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

INCOME TAX.

The 2nd November, 1887.

No. 5842.—Under Section 38, Act II of 1886, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following Rule :

Rule.

Sums paid by way of premium to the Madras Equitable Assurance Society shall be exempt from liability to the tax under Act II. of 1886 in the same manner as if they were paid to an Insurance Company in respect of an Insurance or deferred annuity described in Section 5, subsection (1), clause (g), of that Act.

E. T. ATKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th November, 1887.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 864.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the sub-joined correspondence relating to the services of the troops in Lower Burma during the late campaign.

The Governor-General in Council cordially recognizes the good services and the arduous nature of the duties performed by the troops composing the British Burma Division, especially those employed in the disturbed districts on the old frontier line.

The names of several of the officers mentioned by Major-General Gordon have already been brought to notice by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and have been recommended by the Government of India for the favorable consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

From the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—No. 4894, dated Ootacamund, the 15th August, 1887.

I am directed to forward, for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a communication from the Adjutant-General as per margin, giving cover to a letter from Major-General B. L. Gordon, C.B., Commanding the Burma Division, in which that officer brings to notice the names of certain officers who, during the last eighteen months, have rendered valuable services in connection with the operations in Burma.

2. In transmitting the above, I am to say that the Government of Madras endorse the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that some of these officers may participate in the honors and rewards which may be granted for the Burma campaign.

From Brigadier-General M. C. Farrington, Adjutant-General, Madras Army, to Brigadier-General A. R. Kenney-Herbert, Secretary to Government, Military Department,—No. 1110-W. (Burma), dated Ootacamund, 22nd July, 1887.

I have the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, in duplicate, letter No. 71-C., dated 5th July, 1887, from the General Officer Commanding the Burma Division, bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the names of certain officers who, during the last eighteen months, have rendered valuable services in connection with the operations in Burma, and requesting that some of these officers may participate in any honors and rewards which may be granted for the late campaign.

2. In forwarding this letter, His Excellency has much satisfaction in recording his concurrence in Major-General Gordon's recommendation, which is now submitted for the favorable consideration and support of Government.

From Major-General B. L. Gordon, C.B., Commanding the Burma Division, to the Adjutant-General, Madras Army,—No. 71-C., dated Rangoon, the 5th July, 1887.

Military operations in Lower Burma having now apparently ceased, and the Burma Field

Force despatches having been published, I hope I may be allowed to bring to the favorable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the names of those officers who, during the last eighteen months, have done such service as I think merits special recognition; and I trust that His Excellency will be pleased to recommend, at least some of them for a participation in any honors and rewards which may be granted for the late campaign.

2. Almost all have seen active service and been engaged with the rebels, and the few others I have named have done exceptionally good departmental work connected with the campaign.

3. The following officers commanded regiments and districts during the campaign; and to all I am much indebted for the assistance they have given me:

Colonel R. W. C. Winsloe, commanded the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers and the Thayetmyo District.

Colonel J. C. Minto, commanded the 16th (Lucknow) Regiment, Bengal Infantry, and the Thirawaddy District.

Colonel C. S. Sturt, commanded the 7th Bombay Infantry and the Irrawaddy District.

Colonel R. M. Lloyd, commanded the 1st Bombay Grenadiers and the Tounghoo District.

Colonel T. Graham, commanded the 9-1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, and the Thayetmyo District.

Colonel R. Upcher, commanded the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers.

Colonel H. A. T. Nepean, commanded the 5th Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Hewetson, commanded the 26th Madras Infantry.

4. I would specially recommend to notice Colonel R. M. Lloyd, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, who did very good service against the Shan rebels in the Shwegyin District in December 1885 and January 1886, and who afterwards commanded at Tounghoo, when he gave me the most valuable assistance in forwarding troops and stores to Pyinmana and Yemethen, and in keeping the Tounghoo frontier quiet.

5. Colonel Upcher, 2nd South Wales Borderers, commanded the three columns sent from Thayetmyo in December 1886, under Sir Frederick Roberts' orders, to scour the difficult country forty miles north of the old frontier line. He did his work so thoroughly and well, that there has been no great trouble since. He, I think, deserves special notice.

6. Major R. A. P. Clements, 2nd South Wales Borderers, deserves special mention for his gallantry and energy. He was wounded during the advance from Taindah to relieve Thabyabin, and suffered severely from the malarious fever peculiar to that district; but no sooner had he recovered than he took in hand the organizing of the Mounted Infantry, which has done such excellent service in settling the frontier district.

7. Captain C. F. S. Alban, 7th Bombay Infantry, has done most valuable work in hunting down the rebels near Yenana and Myothit, and deserves reward.

8. Captain W. Aldworth, 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment, formerly my acting Aide-de-Camp, deserves special notice for the dashing manner

in which he relieved Thabyabin. He started at two hours' notice, and rode 55 miles through a very disturbed country to Taindah, where he took command of the small body of men who relieved the beleaguered garrison.

9. Lieutenant J. E. Vaughan, who had only just joined the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, volunteered and accompanied Captain Aldworth; and I think his pluck deserves notice.

10. I strongly recommend for reward the following young officers, who have over and over again distinguished themselves when in command of small detachments in encounters with the enemy:

5th Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant W. B. Young.

Lieutenant E. Peach (wounded).

Lieutenant E. Y. Watson.

26th Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant W. H. Dobbie.

Lieutenant F. T. Williams.

11. I also recommend to special notice Captain H. F. Mercer, Royal Artillery, who acted as Staff Officer to Colonel Upcher during the advance of the columns from the Thayetmyo frontier, and who is strongly recommended by him; and Lieutenant G. W. C. Knatchbull, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, who did very good service near Gyobin; also Captain R. C. Toogood, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, who did most excellent work against the Shan rebels in the Shwegyin District, and deserves special notice.

12. The following medical officers have been brought prominently to my notice for their admirable conduct on active service, and I beg to recommend them:

Surgeon P. J. Dempsey, Medical Staff.

Surgeon W. H. Burke, Indian Medical Department.

Surgeon F. W. C. Jones, Medical Staff.

13. Colonel E. S. Berkeley, Major W. Cooke, Captain S. C. F. Peile, and Lieutenant G. F. Watson, of the Commissariat Department, have been brought to notice by me before for their most valuable work; and I am glad to see them again mentioned in Major-General Sir George White's despatches.

There is another Commissariat Officer, Lieutenant W. H. D. Rich, whom I would most strongly recommend for reward. He has throughout the campaign been in charge of the Commissariat and Transport Departments at Thayetmyo; and in addition to his own very onerous duties, he has had a great deal to do with rationing some of the troops in Upper Burma. He is a most hard-working, deserving young officer, whose services will, I hope, be recognized.

14. Major J. E. Blundell, Hampshire Regiment, has for the last eighteen months had most onerous duties to perform as Assistant Adjutant-General of the division, and has earned my special thanks for the very satisfactory manner in which he has performed them. I strongly recommend him for reward.

15. The excellent work of Captain M. W. Saunders, Royal Artillery, as Assistant Quartermaster-General, I have already reported; and as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has very favorably noticed this officer, I need say no more.

16. Lieutenant J. R. P. Gordon, 15th Hussars, my Aide-de-Camp, has given me every assistance, and having been sent by Sir Frederick Roberts to Upper Burma on special duty, had an opportunity of doing some very good work with the Mounted Infantry.

17. To Deputy Surgeon-General J. M'N. Donnelly, C.B., Brigade Surgeons T. Maunsell, Medical Staff, and B. T. Sullrein, Indian Medical Department, my special thanks are due for the admirable manner in which the general hospitals at Rangoon have been established and managed.

18. Captain J. D. Cunningham, 9-1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, deserves special notice for the excellent work he did at and around Monakone, where his untiring energy kept that troublesome district in order.

19. I beg to recommend the following native officers for forward as a recognition of the extremely good service they have done:

5th Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Syed Hussain,—promoted for gallantry in action at Ohni, near Pegu, on 19th December, 1885.

Jemadar Gholam Hyder,—promoted for gallantry in action at Shwegyin, on 11th January, 1886.

25th Madras Infantry.

Subadar-Major Sheikh Imaum.

Subadar Mahomed Yacoob.

Subadar Ungamootoo.

Subadar Imaum Khan.

Jemadar Sheikh Modeen.

Jemadar Yagappen.

1st Bombay Grenadiers.

Subadar Bhisaji Arolkar.

Subadar Sanbhaji Baidar.

Jemadar Ramya.

Jemadar Santu Sing.

7th Bombay Infantry.

Subadar Sheikh Ismail.

Subadar Ram Chandar.

Jemadar Jhanda Sing.

Also Havildar Ghassita Sing, 7th Bombay Infantry, recommended for the Order of Merit for gallantry in action.

20. There are many others who have done most excellent work, but I have only brought to notice the few who, by special qualifications or by luck, have had the opportunity of distinguishing themselves; and I hope my recommendations may meet with the approval and support of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 865.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding the Meerut Division:

Captain C. V. B. Kuper, R. A., to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain A. Eardley-Wilmot, R. A., resigned. Dated 28th October, 1887.

No. 866.—QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Intelligence Branch.

Major F. H. R. Drummond, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 11th Bengal Lancers, to officiate

as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, *vice* Captain E. G. Barrow, Bengal S. C., appointed officiating Assistant Secretary, Military Department. Dated 17th October, 1887.

No. 867.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenant Charles Edmond Ross, Cheshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 16th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 10th March, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

No. 868.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant C. L. Shubrick, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant B. L. Hubbard, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant C. A. Locke, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant E. F. Venables, Royal West Kent Regiment.

Lieutenant P. J. Miles, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant J. C. Keown, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant J. F. Whyte, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

No. 869.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Edward William Payne to be Captain-Commandant, *vice* Captain F. Wycer, who has resigned that appointment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 870.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:

Sub-Conductor T. R. Mundy, Office of the Quartermaster-General in India, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 871.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:

Captain J. F. Worlledge, Bengal S. C., 36th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—14th year, commenced 25th February, 1887.

Lieutenant A. A. E. Campbell, Bengal S. C., 25th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—6th year, commenced 10th May, 1887.

Lieutenant C. E. Hodgson, Bengal S. C., 1st Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—6th year, commenced 9th September, 1887.

No. 872.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :

Colonel R. F. C. A. Tytler, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for four months
Lieutenant-Colonel B. G. Vyvyan, General List, Infantry, (p. a.) till 30th December, 1887.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 873.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army Montague Millett, Bengal Infantry,—31st October, 1887.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Elphinstone Erskine, Bombay Cavalry,—4th November, 1887.

NATIVE ARMY

Bengal Sappers and Miners

No. 874.—Havildar Faiz-ullah Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sheikh Bhággú, invalided,—with effect from the 1st May, 1887.

22nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 875.—Havildar Lábh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Jhanda Singh, deceased,—with effect from the 3rd October, 1887.

28th Bengal Infantry.

No. 876.—Jemadar Hámid Yár Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Rúdí Khan, invalided,—with effect from the 1st May, 1887.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Goorkha Regiment.

No. 877.—Subadar Bhupal Thápa, from the 1st Battalion, 4th Goorkha Regiment, to be Subadar-Major,—with effect from the 1st August, 1887.

No. 878.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—
4th Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Khazán Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Lúhna Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Baisákha Singh, invalided,—with effect from the 24th September, 1887.

5th Punjab Infantry.

No. 879.—Havildar Feroz to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Abdul Rahmán, invalided,—with effect from the 3rd October, 1887.

No. 880.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Temporary Second Grade Apothecary Michael Murphy is confirmed from 11th September, 1887, *vice* First Grade Apothecary E. L'Estrange, deceased.

Temporary Second Grade Assistant Apothecary Robert James Owen is confirmed from 11th September, 1887, *vice* temporary Second Grade Apothecary Murphy, confirmed.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 881.—Colonel Clement James Griffiths, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st November, 1887, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 882.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion, under the provisions of clause 48, India Army Circulars, 1884, for services with the Burma Expeditionary Force :

Military Works Department.

Company-Sergeant-Major Peter Hay, R.E., to be Sub-Conductor (Bengal).

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 883.—Major J. E. Broadbent, R.E., Assistant Secretary, Military Department, is promoted to the rank of Supernumerary Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank, from the 23rd August, 1887.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 53.—Mr. Arthur Leslie Beaumont is appointed a 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 11th October, 1887.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th October, 1887.

No. 337.—The services of Mr. H. W. Clift, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, on his return from furlough are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The 29th October, 1887.

No. 338.—Mr. C. C. Harold, Examiner of Accounts, 4th Class, 1st Grade, is promoted to Examiner, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, with effect from the 10th May, 1887.

The 31st October, 1887.

No. 339.—The services of Mr. W. H. Parker, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 1st November, 1887.

No. 340.—Captain G. F. Wilson, R.E., Assistant to the Director-General of Railways, is placed in charge of that portion of the Office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, which will remain at Simla.

No. 341.—The services of Mr. E. T. Faulkner, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

No. 342.—The services of Mr. J. M. A. Despeissis, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

No. 343.—Mr. E. W. Arundell, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, officiated as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, from 19th July to 26th September, 1887, inclusive.

The 2nd November, 1887.

No. 344.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers, attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Raven, P. E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	1st January, 1887	Permanent.
Sham Nath	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	1st January, 1887	Permanent.
Clancey, D. J.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	1st January, 1887	Permanent.
McLeod, C. F.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	1st January, 1887	Permanent.
Gramatzki, E. L.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	20th January, 1887	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
McLaughlin, F. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	20th January, 1887	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Watts, G. K.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	20th January, 1887	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Rees, J. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	20th January, 1887	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Penny, E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	20th January, 1887	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Smart, O. G.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	20th January, 1887	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Scobie, M. J.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	20th January, 1887	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
White, G. G.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	20th January, 1887	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Leventhorpe, J. B.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, <i>temporary rank.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	20th January, 1887	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Leefe, C. O.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, <i>temporary rank.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	20th January, 1887	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Leventhorpe, A.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	4th February, 1887	Temporary.
Bolinarayan Borrah	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	17th March, 1887	Temporary
Gilbert, C. F.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	29th April, 1887	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Smith, F. St. G. M.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, <i>temporary rank.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	29th April, 1887	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Penny, E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	16th May, 1887	
Gilbert, C. F.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	16th May, 1887	
Smith, F. St. G. M.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, <i>temporary rank.</i>	16th May, 1887	
Palmer, C. S. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	23rd May, 1887	Temporary.
Gael, C. E.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	3d June, 1887	Permanent.
Fox, Major H. C., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	3d June, 1887	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Rees, J. C.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	12th June, 1887	
White, G. G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	12th June, 1887	
Leefe, C. O.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, <i>temporary rank.</i>	12th June, 1887	
Bolinarayan Borrah	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, <i>temporary rank.</i>	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	12th June, 1887	
Laugharne, Captain M., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	12th June, 1887	Permanent.
Rees, J. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	12th June, 1887	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Sharp, F.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	12th June, 1887	Permanent.
White, G. G.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	12th June, 1887	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Penny, E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	22nd June, 1887	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Knapp, C. C. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	22nd June, 1887	Permanent.
Mitchell, E. J.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	22nd June, 1887	Permanent.
Sweet, W. McM.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, <i>temporary rank.</i>	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	16th August, 1887	
Henderson, J. P.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, <i>temporary rank.</i>	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	18th August, 1887	
Bolinarayan Borrah	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	19th August, 1887	Temporary
Sweet, W. McM.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	7th September, 1887	Temporary
Gramatzki, E. L.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	8th September, 1887	Permanent.
Ewing, R.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	8th September, 1887	Permanent.
Gilbert, W. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	8th September, 1887	Permanent.
Housden, C. E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	8th September, 1887	Permanent.

No. 345.—Mr. G. W. Sweet, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, is transferred to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

The 3rd November, 1887.

No. 346.—Captain E. A. Waller, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for twelve months, in extension of the furlough granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 295, dated the 1st November, 1886.

No. 349.—The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment in the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:

The 4th November, 1887.

No. 347.—Mr. M. Leslie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, from the 16th September to 8th October, 1887.

No. 348.—Mr. G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., Class I., Grade 3, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is granted extraordinary leave for six months, under Section 134 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the extraordinary leave for twelve months granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 239, dated 21st September, 1886.

Name.	Rank.	Province to which attached.	Date.
Cole, Major H. H., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	Central India	10th September, 1887.
Houston, Lieutenant E., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Hyderabad	20th September, 1887.
Cowie, Lieutenant C. H., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	State Railways	23rd September, 1887.
Capper, Lieutenant J. E., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Central Provinces	5th October, 1887.
Hilliard, Lieutenant W. R., R.E.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade	Punjab	5th August, 1887.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2nd NOVEMBER, 1887.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras, Mysore, and in parts of Bombay there has been good rain during the past week, and some showers are also reported from Bengal and Assam. Elsewhere the week has been rainless.

The *kharif* harvest is almost over in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and is still progressing elsewhere. Prospects are on the whole very favourable.

Rabi sowings are in active progress everywhere.

In Madras, Mysore and Coorg the outlook continues satisfactory.

The rice crop in Bombay is being harvested. In Bengal the recent rain has improved the prospects of the crop, but in Assam more rain is wanted. In parts of the Punjab and the Central Provinces the crop has been injured by want of rain.

Cotton in Hyderabad and Wadhwan in Bombay is expected to be below average. Picking has begun in Berar and the Punjab.

Poppy is being sown in Bengal, and sugarcane is doing well there.

The public health is generally good.

Prices still show a tendency to rise in a few districts in the Punjab, and have risen in Agra and Jhansi in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 2nd.)		
Bellary . . .	Average '64	Standing crops good, but early crops withering in parts of one taluk. Harvest dry grains, yield below average. Cholera decreasing in five, and cattle-disease increasing in six taluks.
Kurnool . . .	'58	Harvest early cereals, outturn below average. White cholera and cotton being sown. Cholera increasing. Small-pox in two, and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Ganjam . . .	Average 64	Small-pox in six, fever in seven, and cattle-disease increasing in four taluks. Cholera increasing.
Kistna . . .	Average 1 23	Standing crops generally good. River 3 65 feet over Anicut. Cholera slight in one, and cattle-disease increasing in five taluks.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 6 32	Standing crops generally good. Harvest paddy, outturn moderate. Cholera in one, small-pox in two, and cattle-disease increasing in six taluks.
Coimbatore . . .	Average 1 93	Standing crops good, but <i>cumbu</i> attacked by insects in one taluk. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn above average. Fever in one taluk. Cholera in Coimbatore town.
Tanjore . . .	Average last week since revised, 4 07, this week, 4 67.	Standing crops generally good, but submerged in parts of one taluk. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn up to average. Cattle-disease increasing in three taluks.
Madura . . .	Average last week since revised, 2 04, this week, 2 04.	Standing crops improving.
Malabar . . .	Average 3 21	Harvesting completed. Second crop cultivation progressing. Small-pox slight in eight, fever in two, cholera increasing in one, and cattle-disease in nine taluks.
Travancore . . .	4 41	Second crop paddy thriving fairly. Small-pox and fever in parts. <i>General Remarks</i> —General prospects very fair.
Bombay—(Nov. 2nd)		
Karachi . . .		River at Kotri on 31st October, 7 feet 3 inches against 7 feet 1 inch on same date last year. <i>Kharif</i> harvesting continues. Fever in eleven talukas. Wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 22, 28 and 29 and in Mirpur Batoro 22, 42 and 34 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . . .		<i>Kharif</i> harvesting continues. Ground being prepared for <i>rabi</i> sowings. Crops, except at the banks of Canals good. Cotton will be a short crop. Small-pox in one and usual fever in ten talukas. River at Kotri on 31st October, 7 feet 3 inches against 7 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Wheat 28, <i>jowari</i> 36, <i>bajri</i> 33½, white rice 19 and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad . . .	Total rain 24/62.	Reaping of <i>kharif</i> and sowing of <i>rabi</i> commenced in Viramgaon taluka. Fever in Dholka, Dhandhuka, Sanand, Parantij and Gogo talukas. Six cases of cholera in the city, all fatal.
Baroda . . .		Wheat 25 and <i>bajri</i> 26 pounds per rupee. No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Surat . . .	Total rain in Surat at camp, 37'62; Olphad, 38'09; Chorasi, 34'21; Bardoli, 58'99; Jalalpore, 75'35; Chikli, 86'69; Bulsar, 82'76; Pardi, 87'90; and Mandvi, 56'08.	Rice harvesting in progress in certain places. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced in certain places. Cattle healthy. Fever in Olphad and Bardoli. Cholera in Chorasi and Bardoli, 7 cases, 5 deaths. <i>Jowari</i> 30 and <i>nagli</i> 43 pounds per rupee.
Nasik		<i>Kharif</i> crops are being harvested. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress in Niphad and Chandor talukas. More moisture in land is required in Malegaon taluka. <i>Kharif</i> crops damaged to the extent of 8 annas in the rupee for want of timely rain while <i>rabi</i> sowings retarded in some places and in others the seeds sown have not germinated for want of sufficient and timely rain. Cholera in Dindori, 6 attacks, 3 deaths. Cattle-disease in Baglan.
Colaba (Bombay).		Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 26th and 28th, 3° warm on 27th, nil on 29th and 30th and 2° cool on 31st October and 1st November. Vapour in air defective, except on 29th, when it was normal. Abnormal wind from east on 26th, east-north-east on 27th, 28th and 30th October. Wind normal on all other days.
Poona . . .		Crops doing well. Reaping of <i>bajri</i> and rice and sowing of <i>kharif</i> still continues. 159 cholera cases in the district, 68 fatal. Slight cattle-disease in Haveli and small-pox in Khed talukas. <i>Bajri</i> 40 and <i>jowari</i> 52 pounds in the district, and <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>jowari</i> 43 pounds per rupee in Poona.
Ahmednagar		Reaping of <i>kharif</i> finished in two and in progress in nine talukas. Sowing of <i>jowari</i> in progress in four and of wheat and gram in all talukas. Cholera; attacks 32, deaths 18. <i>Bajri</i> 36 and <i>jowari</i> 54 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . . .	Rain in Sholapur, '22; Barsi, '15; Madha, '10; Pandharpur, '19; and Malsiras, '19.	Reaping of <i>kharif</i> crops in progress. <i>Rabi</i> crops doing well. Slight cholera in Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Cases 19, fatal 7. Cattle-disease in Pandharpur taluka. <i>Jowari</i> 59½ and <i>bajri</i> 46½ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	Rainfall at all stations except Hangal, varying from '15 in Ranibennur to 3'14 in Navalgund.	Rice and early <i>jowari</i> crops in ear. Minor crops good. Young cotton plants thriving. Sowing of wheat, gram and late <i>jowari</i> in progress in eastern talukas. Slight cholera in Gadag and slight cattle-disease in Dharwar taluka. <i>Jowari</i> 57 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . . .	Rainfall in Karwar, '63; total 138 24; Kumpta, '32; Sirsi, '70; and Haliyal, '187.	Rice harvest in coast talukas. Cardamom and betelnut harvest in Sirsi and Siddapur. Slight fever in four and cattle-disease in five talukas. Common rice in Karachi 12½ and district average 12 seers per rupee.
Rajkot		Weather hot. Cholera at Porbandar, 1 case fatal. Fever and bowel-complaints generally prevalent. Wheat 23, <i>bajri</i> 23 and <i>jowari</i> 27 pounds per rupee.
Bengal—(Nov. 1st).		
Chittagong . . .	0'17	Prospects fair. Lands being prepared for winter crops. Sugarcane doing well. Prices stationary.
Dacca . . .	Nil	<i>Aman</i> paddy being harvested. Pulses and mustard being sown. Sugarcane thriving. Prospects continue good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	0'5	Prospects of <i>aman</i> favourable. Sugarcane doing well. Ploughing for cold weather crops continues.
Khoolna . . .	0'25	Weather cool. Prospects of <i>aman</i> good. Winter sowings commenced.
Moorshedabad . . .	0'20	Weather hot at day; cool at night. <i>Aman</i> paddy in ear. Prospects good. <i>Kalai</i> and <i>moong</i> still being sown. <i>Til</i> and <i>rahar</i> progressing.
Pubna . . .	Nil	Weather cloudy and close. Crops good.
Dinapore . . .	0'05	Weather getting cold. Prospects of paddy crop good.
Rungpore . . .	0'20	Crops good. Mustard and pulses being sown. Prices stationary.
Midnapore . . .	Nil	Crops good. Rain still needed in parts of Ghatal.
Burdwan . . .	Nil	More rain still required. Prospects fair. Price of rice stationary.
Bhagalpur . . .	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> sowings continue. Prospects of late rice very fair.
Monghyr . . .	.	Opium sowings in progress, about 10 anna crop sown. Late rain has done much good. Prospects seem fair.
Purneah . . .	Nil	All crops doing well. Sowing of winter crops in progress. River low.
Durbhanga . . .	Nil	Prospects of rice continue very favourable. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Sarun . .		Poppy sowings going on, 35,000 bighas sown in Aliganj.
Chumparun .	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops favourable. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> going on.
Patna . .	<i>Nil</i>	Sowing of <i>rabi</i> going on. Crops sown have germinated well.
Gya . .	<i>Nil</i>	Poppy being sown. Rice on low lands promising.
Hazareebagh	<i>Nil</i>	Paddy has suffered seriously for want of rain. <i>Rabi</i> being sown.
Cuttack .	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy for the past three days. Paddy being harvested, 10 to 12 annas, outturn expected. <i>Rabi</i> doing well.
		Weather cloudy. <i>Laghu sarad</i> ripening and being cut. <i>Garu sarad</i> requires more rain. Prices almost stationary.
		<i>General Remarks</i> —The weather has been unsettled. Showers have fallen in Orissa and in some districts of Bengal Proper, but Beliar and Chota Nagpore have had no rain. Sky is now overcast. Prospects of <i>aman</i> paddy have considerably improved and are now generally fair, but more rain is still required in the Burdwan and Orissa divisions. <i>Rabi</i> crops and poppy are being sown and sugarcane is doing well.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Nov. 2nd)		
Benares (Nov. 1st)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather bright and seasonable. Agricultural prospects fair.
Ballia (Oct. 31st)		No change in prices. Health good.
Gorakhpore (" ")		Sky clear. Weather cool and seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in active progress. Prospects favourable. Supplies plentiful. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Fyzabad (Nov. 1st)	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest prospects good. Prices stationary.
Lucknow (Oct. 31st)		Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Supplies ample.
		Health of human beings and cattle fair.
Rai Bareilly (" ")		Weather clear. <i>Bajri</i> being harvested. Other <i>heavy</i> crops nearly ripe. <i>Rabi</i> sowings nearly finished. Supplies abundant.
Partabgarh (Nov. 1st)	<i>Nil</i>	Prices of <i>kharif</i> grains lowering, those of wheat stationary.
Allahabad (" ")		Condition of cattle fair.
Cannepore (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> crops germinating well. Supplies ample.
Farakhabad (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Prices stationary. Cholera lingering.
Siapur (" ")		West winds. Clear weather. <i>Rabi</i> sowings nearly completed and the seeds germinating well. Prices almost stationary.
Bareilly (" ")		Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> sowings including opium in progress.
Banda (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Prices slightly rising. Cholera almost disappeared. Fever reported in five tahsils. Slight cattle-disease in tahsil Manjhanpur.
Kumaon (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Condition of <i>kharif</i> fair. <i>Rabi</i> sowings approaching completion.
Agra (Oct. 31st)	<i>Nil</i>	Prices steady. Fever continues.
Jhansi (Nov. 1st)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable. <i>Bajri</i> being harvested. <i>Rabi</i> sowings progressing. Standing crops doing well. Supplies ample.
Meerut (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Prices steady. Cholera in places. Fever and ague decreasing.
		Weather fine. <i>Rabi</i> sowings continue. Prospects favourable.
		Cholera still prevails in tahsil Siapur.
		<i>Rabi</i> germinating and promises well. Prices decidedly rising.
		Cholera disappearing. General health good.
		<i>Kharif</i> being harvested. <i>Rabi</i> being sown. Prices stationary.
		<i>Kharif</i> harvest nearly over, outturn good. <i>Rabi</i> operations in progress. Wheat sowings commenced.
		<i>Kharif</i> continues to be cut and <i>rabi</i> sowings are going on.
		Prices high and rising. Fever prevalent in parts of the district.
		Weather seasonable. <i>Kodon</i> and <i>bajri</i> being cut. <i>Rabi</i> sowings continue. Prices slightly rising. Fever abating.
		Prices stationary. Cholera disappeared. Fever lingering in parts.
		<i>General Remarks</i> —No rain has fallen during the week and the weather throughout the Provinces has been bright and seasonable. The <i>kharif</i> harvest is all but over and prospects are favourable. <i>Rabi</i> sowings are in active progress. Prices fairly stationary, except in the Agra and Jhansi districts, where they are rising. Cholera lingers in a few districts but with the exception of this, and of a little fever the public health is good. Slight cattle-disease is reported from a few districts.
Punjab—(Nov. 2nd)		
Delhi .		Fever prevalent. Prices rising. <i>Kharif</i> prospects unfavourable.
Hissar .		Health improving. Prices fluctuating with tendency to rise.
		<i>Kharif</i> crops perhaps above average, but <i>moth</i> and <i>moong</i> poor. Crops mostly harvested, some damage in Sirsa from hail. Wheat and barley being sown. <i>Rabi</i> prospects good.
Umballa		Cholera abated. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary. <i>Kharif</i> cutting nearly completed. <i>Rabi</i> crops being sown.
Jullundur		Health good. Prices stationary. <i>Kharif</i> reaping in progress.
Amritsar		<i>Rabi</i> sowings commenced.
Salokot		Fever abating. Prices fluctuating. <i>Kharif</i> prospects good. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress.
Ferozepore		Health good. Prices rising. Rice crop on Barani land much injured by want of rain. Cotton in addition to crops reported last week being harvested. Wheat and barley sowings progressing.
		Slight fever prevalent. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—contd.		
Lahore		Slight fever, but the general health of the people is good. Prices stationary as compared with the last week. <i>Kharif</i> crops being reaped. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress.
Rawalpindi		Health good. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> crops being sown. Prospects generally good.
Multan		Health good. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> crops being sown.
Dera Ismail Khan		Health fair. Prices stationary. Prospects bad in Thal, owing to drought, in Daman fair, in Kachi good. <i>Til</i> and cotton in Kachi bad. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress.
Peshawar		Fever prevalent. Slight cholera. Prices fluctuating. <i>Kharif</i> reaping commenced. Ploughing for <i>rabi</i> progressing. Rain wanted.
Shahpur		Health good. Prices rising. <i>Kharif</i> crops being harvested. Wheat sowings in progress. Rain wanted.
General Remarks. —No rain during the week. Health of the Province is generally good. Fever prevalent in Delhi, Umballa and Peshawar and cholera still lingers at Peshawar. Prices are stationary, except in a few districts, where there is still a slight tendency to rise. <i>Kharif</i> prospects good, except in Delhi and Dera Ismail Khan. Reaping in progress. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings and sowings in progress, and prospects are generally good, but more rain is still wanted in Shahpur and Peshawar.		
Central Provinces— (Nov. 2nd)		
Nagpur		Weather clear and cold. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Cholera abating.
Jubbulpore		<i>Rabi</i> sowings continue. Prospects excellent. Fevers prevail. Prices steady.
Saugor		Weather clear and pleasant. Few cases of cholera. Fever continues. Prices slightly rising.
Seoni		Weather fine and clear. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Rice being cut. Health good. Prices falling.
Hoshangabad		Weather clear and cool. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Fever prevalent. Prices unchanged.
Khandwa (Nimar?)		Weather becoming cool. Prospects unchanged. 29 cases of cholera, 12 fatal. Prices unchanged.
Bilaspur		<i>Rabi</i> sowings continue. Linseed injured by insects. <i>Dhan</i> reaping commenced. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices rising.
Raipur		Weather cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> crops doing well. <i>Rabi</i> sowings continue. Fever continues. Prices falling.
Sambalpur (Oct. 20th)	70	Weather clear and cool. Rice on highlands suffering for want of rain. Pulses promising. Fever prevalent. Prices unchanged.
General Remarks. Weather clear and cool. <i>Rabi</i> sowings continue. Prospects good, except in Bilaspur, where linseed injured by insects and in Sambalpur, where rice suffering for want of rain.		
Assam—(Nov. 2nd)		
Gauhati	Nil.	Malarial fever still prevalent in parts of the district, affecting to certain extent progress of agricultural operations. Winter rice crop and pulse reported to have suffered from want of rain. Tea operations closing. Ploughing for mustard in progress.
Sylhet		Prospects of <i>aman</i> and <i>sali</i> hopeful; but more rain for <i>sali</i> and <i>aman</i> wanted at places. State of tea favourable. Ploughing for mustard has commenced. Drought has affected sugarcane in South Sylhet. 38 deaths from cholera reported from Karimganj. Subdivisional Officer, Habiganj also reports sporadic cases of cholera in Habiganj thana.
Cachar	91	Weather unseasonable. 10 days drizzle. Ploughing for mustard crop continues. Prospects of <i>mil</i> crop, and health good. Common rice 17 seers 12 chittacks 2 kachas per rupee. Prospects of tea good.
Dibrugarh		Weather seasonable and fine. Public health good. Crops doing well.
Mysore and Coorg— (Nov. 2nd)		
Bangalore	Civil and Military Station, 1'33; Bangalore district headquarters, '60; Mysore, '95; Kolar, 1'32.	Rain reported more or less in other parts of the State. Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Tumkur district, where they are reported to be failing for want of more rain. Prospects of season fair. Public health generally good. Three fatal cases of cholera in Civil and Military Station. The epidemic is prevalent in Kankanhalli taluks of the Bangalore district and in parts of Shimoga, Tumkur, Mysore, Kadur and Chitaldroog districts. Cattle-disease in parts. Prices fallen in Kadur district and risen in Shimoga, Chitaldroog and Hassan districts slightly.
Mysore		
Mercara	3'31	Standing crops good. Prices slightly fallen. Health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Benar and Hyderabad— (Nov. 2nd)		
Amraoti		<i>Zowari</i> in ear. Cotton plants in pod First picking of cotton commenced in some places Sowing of linseed completed and that of wheat in progress <i>Zowari</i> 23 and wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Akola		Weather clear and cool Prospects of <i>kharif</i> crops good. Sowings for <i>rabi</i> in progress <i>Zowari</i> 21 and wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Hyderabad . . .	'94; total to date 25.62	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Agricultural prospects on the whole are fair Cattle-disease still prevalent Prices—wheat 11, coarse rice 12, white <i>juar</i> 18½, yellow <i>juar</i> 20½ and <i>tur</i> 15 seers per <i>halla</i> sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Nov. 2nd)		
Indore . . .	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool and bright.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool.
Satna . . .	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects excellent.
Neemuch . . .		Fever prevalent Prices rising.
Guna . . .		Health and prospects good Prices rising.
Agar . . .		Cholera at Piploda Prospects fair.
Sekore . . .		Weather getting cool Crops fair.
Nowgong . . .		Weather reasonable Ploughing and <i>rabi</i> sowings continued Prices rising Health good.
Mannur		Weather colder. <i>Rabi</i> sowings almost finished Prices slightly risen.
Rajputana (Nov. 2nd)		
Abu (Nov. 2nd)		Weather reasonable and cold.
Sirohi (Oct. 30th)		Livestock and wells low Health good Preparations for <i>rabi</i> sowings going on Weather dry and much cooler.
Mawal (" 29th)		Health good <i>Rabi</i> sowings progressing Prices steady.
Mewar (" ")		Livestock and wells decreasing <i>Rabi</i> being sown. Health fair. Prices stationary. Weather reasonable.
Harnath (" ")		Weather reasonable Cultivation progressing Fever continues.
Jhalawar (" 30th)		Health slightly improved Prices high. Scarcity of gram and wheat.
Ajmere (Nov. 1st)		Weather clear Fever still continues <i>Kharif</i> crops reaped, out in poor Prices high.
Jaspore (" ")		Weather reasonable Fever prevalent.
Dinapore (Oct. 29th)		Wells full, tanks low <i>Rabi</i> sowings progressing Fever continues. Prices stationary. Weather clear.
Bharatpur (Nov. 1st)		<i>Kharif</i> reaping and <i>rabi</i> sowing progressing Fever continues.
Ulwar (" ")		<i>Rabi</i> sowing progressing Prices steady Fever continues.
Kotah (Oct. 29th)		Fever and slight diarrhoea prevailing, otherwise health good. Prices high. Weather clear.
Khetwara (" 30th)		Livestock and wells unfilled Little or no <i>rabi</i> sowings. Health fair. Prices low. Weather fine.
Bikaner (" 29th)		Few insects Prices stationary. Weather hot.
Parabgarh (" ")		Livestock and wells decreasing daily. Health good. Prices slightly risen.
Kerowlee (" ")		Livestock decreasing, wells full <i>Rabi</i> cultivation progressing. Fever continues. Prices rising. Weather cool.
Nepal—		
Katmandu		No report received.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending the 2nd November, 1887.

During the week under review the weather over the Peninsula and the Bay has been in a very unsettled state, and at the close of the week these unsettled conditions extended northward, and spread into Bengal and Assam. In Northern India, though the weather throughout has been fair, the sky became more cloudy towards the close of the week, the air damper and temperature lower.

On the 27th slight showers were reported from Berhampore and Dhubri, but with this exception the weather conditions were the same as those prevailing at the close of the previous week—clear skies being reported to the north of Lat. 20° and unsettled rainy weather to the south. A large area of high pressure overlay Northern India, while the lowest barometer was reported from the Bay. On the 28th there was no practical change in the weather, the whole of the Peninsula experienced rain, while the whole of Northern India enjoyed fine clear weather. A slight barometric rise was reported from a large part of Southern India, and it appeared on that day that conditions there might shortly improve, but on the 29th the barometer was falling fast on the Coromandel Coast, and the Chart of that day showed a well-defined depression off the South Carnatic, with its centre near Madras. This disturbance occasioned moderate to heavy rain (the largest amounts reported being 4 inches at Madras and Nellore and 3 inches at Negapatam) and densely overcast skies all over the Peninsula. On the following day the barometer was still falling over Southern India with overcast rainy weather, and the storm centre was apparently off the Coast between the stations of Negapatam and Madras. On the 31st the Chart showed that the depression was travelling northward, and as a consequence, while the amount and the extent of the rainfall in the Peninsula had decreased, rain had spread northward as far as the head of the Bay. On the 1st the storm over the Bay was rapidly filling up and the barometer was rising briskly over parts of the Peninsula. At the same time at the head of the Bay rain was increasing, False Point receiving nearly 5 and Calcutta nearly 3 inches. In the Peninsula, though the amounts were smaller than of late, the extent of the rainfall area was unchanged. On the 2nd the barometer was rising all over the Bay and the depression rapidly filling up and disappearing, but the weather all around the Bay and over the south of the Peninsula remained unchanged.

In Northern and North-Western India there has occurred little worthy of notice. On the 1st, when the depression began to move northward, the sky became more cloudy and the air damper at a number of stations in Upper India, but with this exception fine settled weather has prevailed throughout.

The rainfall around the Bay has been very remarkable. During the seven days Madras received $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Negapatam 11 inches; False Point nearly 6 inches; Galle $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and Colombo and Wellington $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The weather has been cool generally for the time of year, and pressure has been above the average. In the south of the Peninsula the humidity has been much above the average, and the air on several days almost at saturation.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week for the different Provinces :

Divisions.	No. of Stations.	Total Rainfall.
Burmah ...	3	2 43
Bengal and Assam ...	8	14 13
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	0	0
Punjab ...	0	0
Hill Stations ...	0	0
Ceylon ..	2	10 27
Malabar Coast ...	5	12 12
Bombay ...	5	2 78
Berars and Central Provinces ...	0	0
Guzerat and Central India ...	0	0
Sind—Rajputana ...	0	0
Madras ...	14	44 01

SIMLA, 4th November, 1887.

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVI of 1887-88.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 2ND OCTOBER, 1886.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1ST OCTOBER, 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 2ND OCTOBER, 1886.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 1ST OCTOBER, 1887.		Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
8th October, 1887	Oudh and Rohilkhand	683	1,16,089	170	693	81,997	118	33,72,957	187	31,25,855	173	...	2,47,102
8th ditto	Madras	801	1,50,194	181	831	1,31,202	158	40,44,072	178	40,88,574	187	46,502	...
8th ditto	South Indian	654	93,044	142	654	96,577	148	26,50,130	153	26,28,701	153	...	21,429
15th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,95,030	331	1,490	4,75,714	318	1,91,55,377	484	1,94,77,079	495	3,21,502	...
8th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,14,141	464	461	1,74,000	377	69,37,569	509	60,21,871	497	...	9,15,698
	TOTAL	4,156	10,74,498	258	4,135	9,59,550	232	3,61,58,305	329	3,53,42,080	326	...	8,16,225
	<i>State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
15th October, 1887	Pant Indian	1,515	8,53,780	564	1,519	5,66,544	373	2,37,19,011	580	2,17,13,901	544	...	15,05,110
15th ditto	Patna Gaya	57	20,077	303	57	4,864	85	2,99,005	193	2,51,921	168	...	38,144
15th ditto	Dudhgaon-Ghazipur	12	743	60	12	564	47	25,904	82	23,770	75	...	2,134
15th ditto	Sindia	75	7,052	102	75	7,476	100	1,81,551	92	2,11,147	107	29,596	...
8th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,604	3,17,182	191	1,604	2,09,000	162	92,39,362	210	75,96,114	174	...	16,43,248
8th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (late Nagpur-Chhattisgarh)	149	13,405	90	149	10,224	69	6,46,775	164	6,12,700	156	...	34,075
1st ditto	Southern Mahratta (b)	315	30,577	97	701	45,517	60	8,87,004	107	15,97,549	88	7,10,455	...
2nd ditto	Indian Midland	42	3,988	95	44	1,440	34	55,626	50	67,664	61	12,030	...
15th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Saharan	...	...	...	85	2,481	37	...	...	95,704	44	95,704	...
8th ditto	Cuddapa-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,084	29	...	...	(c) 6,850	34	6,850	...
	TOTAL	3,629	12,47,984	320	4,450	9,11,194	205	3,45,45,390	341	3,21,77,320	284	...	23,68,070
	<i>State Lines worked by Government</i>												
15th October, 1887	Eastern Bengal (d)	606	1,97,670	326	645	2,67,871	415	38,37,033	240	41,97,684	248	3,60,651	...
15th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,784	60	27	1,828	67	43,200	61	48,033	68	4,813	...
15th ditto	Lithot	240	24,947	101	249	21,892	88	7,81,795	120	8,36,450	128	54,655	...
15th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	10,667	237	45	5,274	117	3,26,717	275	3,36,776	285	10,059	...
8th ditto	Burhan	327	43,023	132	347	44,788	137	10,80,004	125	14,09,580	104	3,29,582	...
8th ditto	Chera-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(e)	(f) 378	10	(g) 861	5	483	...	...
10th September, 1887	North-Western (h)	1,885	4,02,651	214	2,400	3,59,317	145	1,29,59,534	200	1,02,05,440	179	...	27,45,045
22nd October, 1887	Barilly-Pilibhoet	36	1,062	30	36	1,068	30	47,474	50	41,258	44	...	6,226
15th ditto	Jorhat	26	940	30	26	1,352	52	19,538	28	26,437	39	6,899	...
1st ditto	Khaspi-Biawa (Karni Umaria Section)	...	...	...	37	2,278	62	...	...	37,206	38	37,206	...
8th ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	3,198	6,82,784	214	3,862	7,05,678	183	1,90,86,703	226	1,71,39,780	183	...	19,46,923
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,185	30,05,200	269	12,447	25,76,422	207	8,97,99,398	304	8,46,59,180	268	...	51,31,218
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,42,32,423	150	(i) 4,13,49,885	128	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,55,57,975	154	4,33,09,295	140	...	22,48,680
	<i>Assorted Companies</i>												
15th October, 1887	Bengal Central	125	10,319	83	125	10,432	83	2,97,266	90	3,05,727	93	8,461	...
15th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	9,050	135	67	5,467	82	1,69,950	96	1,63,559	93	...	6,391
1st ditto	Dibru-Sadiya (late Assam)	78	8,029	103	78	6,916	89	1,76,112	85	2,16,188	105	40,076	...
15th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	23,916	79	376	26,640	71	10,08,295	126	10,38,858	105	30,563	...
15th ditto	Trinakour	22	4,022	183	22	4,716	214	1,25,410	216	1,30,042	237	11,532	...
	TOTAL	595	55,344	93	668	54,171	81	17,77,933	173	18,61,274	106	84,241	...
	<i>Native States</i>												
15th October, 1887	Bhavnagar Gondal	193	13,644	71	193	12,747	66	5,11,738	100	5,13,890	101	2,151	...
8th ditto	Jodhpur	64	3,293	51	124	4,200	34	97,017	58	1,68,408	52	70,791	...
15th ditto	H. H. the Nizam's	208	20,745	100	208	34,982	168	7,19,297	131	7,74,176	142	54,879	...
15th ditto	Mysore	140	15,051	107	140	13,659	98	2,24,473	61	2,70,608	74	46,535	...
8th ditto	Morvi	24	458	19	68	2,005	30	21,455	34	27,637	43	55,232	...
8th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	2,479	42	59	2,720	40	82,597	53	77,378	50	...	5,219
8th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mohadna-Vadnagar	...	...	...	21	600	29	...	...	17,306	31	17,306	...
	TOTAL	688	55,670	81	813	70,923	87	16,56,977	91	18,98,652	89	2,41,675	...

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Achmea State Railway.

(b) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(c) Total receipts from 15th September to 1st October, 1887.

(d) Includes the Northern Bengal, Kaima-Dharila, Dacca, and Assam-Bihar State Railways.

(e) Return not received.

(f) Total receipts from 16th June, 1886, to 15th September, 1886.

(g) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th September, 1887.

(h) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.

(i) Calculated on percentage used for the corresponding period of 1886.

JAMES RAMSAY,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

3211A
The 3rd November, 1887.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 4th October, 1887.

From the 12th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 5th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum R. a. p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.	

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following Orders and Genera have been appointed for the B. A. Examination in Zoology of 1887:—

- (i) The Selachii or Elasmobranch Fishes, as the order of Vertebrata; and
- (ii) The Chilopoda, an order of Myriopoda as the order of Invertebrata; and
- (ia) The Indian Genera of the Ophidia, class Reptilia; and
- (iia) The Indian Genera of the Columbinae class Aves.

P. K. RAY,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 3rd November, 1887.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**NOTICE.**

The University examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, 1888, will be held on the under-mentioned dates;—

Entrance, F. A., and B. A. examinations on Monday, the 5th March, and following days.

M. A. and Prem Chand Roy Chand examinations on Monday, the 12th November, and following days.

B. L. Honours in Law and L. M. S. examinations on Monday, the 19th March, and following days.

M. B. and M. D. examinations on Monday, the 21st May, and following days.

F. E. examination on Monday, the 7th May, and following days.

L. E. and B. E. examinations on Monday, the 2nd July, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the entrance, F. A., and B. A. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 21st January.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M. A. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 12th August.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Prem Chand Roy Chand examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 12th May.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. L. and Honours in Law examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 18th February.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L. M. S. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 5th March.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M. B. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 7th May.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M. D. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 21st April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the F. E. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 23rd April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L. E. and B. E. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 17th June.

All candidates from the same institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 10th October, 1887.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following notice is published by order of the Syndicate.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 3rd November, 1887.

BODEN PROFESSORSHIP OF SANSKRIT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.***Preliminary Notice.***

The Vice-Chancellor gives notice that on the application of the Boden Professor of Sanskrit it is proposed to hold an Election of a Deputy Professor early in 1888.

The stipend about to be assigned to the Deputy Professor will be not less than £333.

A more formal notice with fuller particulars will be issued early in November next.

Intending candidates should be prepared to send in their applications to the Registrar of the University on or before January 16, 1888.

J. BELLAMY,
Vice-Chancellor.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
June 30, 1887.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**NOTICE.****EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS, 1888.****ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.**

1. The Examination will be held in the first week of March in the following order:—

Monday,	March 5th, English	{ The Text-Book, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Grammar and Composition from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Tuesday,	" 6th, Mathematics	{ Arithmetic and Algebra, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Geometry and Mensuration, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Wednesday,	7th, Second Language	{ Poetry and Prose, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Translation and Composition, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Thursday	8th, History and Geography	{ History, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Geography, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

F. A. EXAMINATION.

1. The Examination will be held in the first week of March in the following order:

Monday, March 5th, English	{ Poetry, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Prose, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Tuesday, 6th, Mathematics	{ Mathematics, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. " from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Wednesday 7th, Second Language	{ Second language, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. " from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Thursday, 8th, Physics	{ Physics, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. " from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Friday 9th, History and Logic	{ History, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Logic, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. The Examination will be held in the first week of March in the following order:

Monday, March 5th, English (Pass and Honour)	{ 1st paper, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2nd paper, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Tuesday, March 6th, English (Honour)	{ 3rd paper, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 4th paper, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Wednesday, March 7th, Philosophy and alternative subjects in the B. Course (Pass and Honour)	{ 1st paper, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2nd paper, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Thursday, March 8th, Philosophy and alternative subjects in the B. Course (Honour)	{ 3rd paper, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 4th paper, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Friday, March 9th, Mathematics and alternative subjects in the A. Course (Pass and Honour)	{ 1st paper, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2nd paper, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Saturday, March 10th, Mathematics and alternative subjects in the A. Course (Honour)	{ 3rd paper, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 4th paper, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

2. The papers will be headed and distributed among the various subjects as follows :—

A. COURSE.

I.—English, 1st Pass Paper	Poetry.
" 2nd " "	Prose.
" 1st Honour Paper	Poetry Pass Course.
" 2nd " "	Prose
" 3rd " "	Poetry and Prose Honour Texts.
" 4th " "	History of English Language and Literature and Essay.
II.—Philosophy, 1st Pass Paper	Psychology.
" 2nd " "	Ethics.
" 1st Honour Paper	Psychology.
" 2nd " "	Ethics.
" 3rd " "	History of Philosophy.
" 4th " "	Natural Theology or Pure Logic.
III.—Second Language, <i>e. g.</i> —Sanskrit, 1st Pass Paper	Poetry.
" 2nd " "	Prose.
" 1st Honour Paper	Poetry.
" 2nd " "	Prose.
" 3rd " "	Poetry and Prose.
" 4th " "	Comparative Philology.
IV.—History and Political Economy, 1st Pass Paper	History.
" 2nd " "	History and Political Economy.
" 1st Honour Paper	History of England.
" 2nd " "	Political Economy.
" 3rd " "	History of Greece and Rome.
" 4th " "	History of India.
V.—Mathematics as in the B. Course.	

B. COURSE.

I.—English as in the A. Course.	
II.—Mathematics, 1st Pass Paper	. Statics and Dynamics.
" 2nd " "	. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.
" 1st Honour Paper	. Statics and Dynamics.
" 2nd " "	. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.
" 3rd " "	. Analytical Geometry.
" 4th " "	. Differential and Integral Calculus.
III.—Physics and the Elements of Chemistry, 1st Pass Paper	. Elements of Chemistry and Physics.
" 2nd " "	. Physics.

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF SHEETS.	Scale.	Size.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED PER SHEET OR COPY		Date of Publication.
			Uncolored.	Colored.	
STANDARD SHEETS.					
ANDAMAN SURVEY,—					
Sheet No. 9. South Andaman . . .	1"= 2M.	40" × 25"	1 0	1 4	June, 1887
" 10. Part of South Andaman . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
" 16. South Andaman . . .	4"= 1M.	40" × 27"	do.	do.	do.
BOMBAY SURVEY,—					
Sheet No. 141. Habsan State . . .	1"= 1M.	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	July, 1887
" 167. Districts Kolaba and Habsan and Bhor States . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
KATHIAWAR SURVEY,—					
Sheet No. 79 (2nd Edition). Parts of Halar, Kathiawar, and Gohelwad . . .	do.	do.	1 12	2 0	do.
BURMA.					
LOWER BURMA SURVEY,—					
Sheet No 140. District Bassein . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	do
" 180. (Preliminary Edition). Districts Promé, Henzada, and Iharrawaddy . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	Aug., 1887
" 182. District Henzada . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	July, 1887.
Sheets Nos. 184 and 185. Districts Bassein and Henzada . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
MYSORE SURVEY,—					
Sheet No 19 (2nd Edition). Part of Shimoga District, with additions and corrections to May 1887 . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	May, 1887.
Sheets Nos. 20, 21, and 23 (2nd Edition). Parts of Kadur and Shimoga Districts, with additions and corrections to May, 1887 . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Sheet No. 24 (3rd Edition) Parts of Kadur and Shimoga Districts with additions and corrections to May, 1887 . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
" 25 (2nd Edition) Part of Kadur District, with additions and corrections to May, 1887 . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
" 27 (2nd Edition). Parts of Tumkur, Kadur, and Shimoga Districts . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Sheets Nos. 28 and 29 (2nd Edition). Parts of Kadur and Tumkur Districts . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Sheet No. 30 (2nd Edition). Parts of Mysore, Kadur, and Tumkur Districts . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Sheets Nos. 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, and 66. Part of District Kolar . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	July, 1887.
Sheet No. 46. Parts of Districts Bangalore and Kolar . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
" 50 (2nd Edition). Parts of Kadur and Mysore Districts with additions to May, 1887 . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	May, 1887.
" 57 (2nd Edition) Part of District Mysore with additions to May, 1887 . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
" 65. Part of District Bangalore . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	July, 1887.
" 70. Part of District Mysore . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
N. W. PROVINCES,—					
Sheet No. 56B. Parts of Districts Jalaun and of Gwalior and Datia (Native States) . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	do
" 194. District Ghazipur . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	Sept, 1887
ODDH REVENUE SURVEY,—					
Sheet No. 133. Districts Sitapur, Bahraich, and Bara Banki . . .	do.	38" × 25"	do	do	July, 1887.
PUNJAB SURVEY,—					
Sheets Nos. 244 and 260. District Hissar and Bickaneer State . . .	do	40" × 25"	do	do	June, 1887
Sheet No. 259. District Hissar . . .	do	do	do.	do.	July, 1887.
" 250. Districts Jallundur, Hoshiarpur, and Kapurthala State . . .	do.	do	do	do	Sept, 1887.
RAJPUTANA SURVEY—					
Sheets Nos. 219 and 252. District Hissar and Bickaneer State . . .	do	do.	do.	do	June, 1887.

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF SHEETS.	Scale.	Size.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED PER SHEET OR COPY.		Date of Publication.
			Uncolored.	Colored.	
			R a.	R a.	
INDEX MAPS.					
Index to the Standard Sheets of Madras (Sheet No. 1)	1'=32 M.	26" × 17"	0 4	0 4	May, 1887.
Index to the Standard Sheets of Bombay	do.	30" × 22"	do.	do.	do.
Index to the Traverse Survey in Districts Seoni and Chhindwara. No. 11 Party	1'=12 M.	16" × 12"	do.	do.	Aug., 1887.
Index to the Traverse Survey in Districts Saugor and Nursingpur. No. 12 Party	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Index to the Sheets of the Punjab, containing the Simla Hill States, Kangra and part of Continuous Districts	1'=16 M.	21" × 18"	do.	do.	Mar., 1887.

TRIANGULATION CHARTS.

Chart of Triangulation, Mysore Topographical Survey, Degree Sheet No. IX. Season 1883—85	1"= 4 M.	27"×20"	0 8	not colored	Sept., 1887.
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CHART OF LEVELS.

Levels in the N.-W. Provinces. Sheet No. 6 (2nd Edition). Parts of Meerut, Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad, Kumaun, Garhwal, and Terai	1"= 2 M.	42"×28"	1 12	2 0	Feb., 1887.
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MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.

Map of Boundary between Garo Hills and Myansingh, extending from the Nital River to the Moish Khali River, in two Sections	2"= 1 M	Each Sec. 40"×25"	2 0	2 8	Sept., 1887.
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A. W. BAIRD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Assistant Surveyor-General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, the 1st October, 1887.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st November, 1887.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a.		R	a. p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	Government Securities	92,05,392	11 0
Reserve Fund	48,52,869	15	Other authorized Investments	62,78,562	13 4
Public Deposits at			Loans on Government and other		
Head Office	97,72,541	5 3	authorized Securities	65,46,671	0 2
Public Deposits at			Accounts of Credit on Government		
Branches	77,50,861	11 11	and other authorized Securities	67,07,273	9 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and			Bills discounted and purchased	1,90,31,552	8 3
Branches	4,07,23,364	15	Balances with other Banks	5,74,727	8 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,35,229	6	Bullion	1,346	12 0
Sundries	16,65,967	14	Dead Stock	11,21,964	2 3
			Stamps	9,957	15 3
			Sundries	9,82,956	4 11
				5,04,60,200	4 3
			Cash and Cur-		
			rency Notes at	R	a. p.
			Head Office	1,51,86,891	14 5
			Cash and Cur-	3,45,40,635	0 3
			rency Notes at		
			Branches	1,93,53,743	1 10
RUPES	8,50,00,835	4 6	RUPES	8,50,00,835	4 6

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 3rd November, 1887.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 57'4.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th October, 1887.

No. 41.—The services of 2nd grade Apothecary Joseph Prentie and 1st grade Assistant Apothecary William Croydon, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th October, 1887.

No. 640.—Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Chapter V, Sections 71 to 74 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st November, 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

The 31st October, 1887.

No. 641.—Mr. J. A. T. Haddock is appointed as an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, on probation, with effect from the date on which he reports himself for duty.

No. 642.—Mr. J. H. Murphy is appointed as an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, on probation, with effect from 1st November, 1887.

H. R. THUILLIER, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 28th October, 1887.

No. 3958.—Lieutenant the Honourable H. D. Napier, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, returned from the privilege leave granted him in Central India Agency Notification No. 2979 of 20th August, 1887, and rejoined his regiment on the 15th October, 1887.

No. 3959. Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough, Officiating Squadron Officer 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 3515 of 1st October, 1887, on the 11th instant.

By Order,

F. L. PETRE,

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE- MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 27th October, 1887.

No. 1315-586.—In supersession of this Office Notification, No. 612-586, dated the 28th May, 1887, and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 5, Sub-Section (1) of the Ajmere Rural Boards Regulation, 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to declare—

- (1) that the District Board of Ajmere-Merwara shall consist of forty members;
- (2) that the Local Board of the sub-district of Ajmere shall consist of thirty-eight members; and
- (3) that the Local Board of the sub-district of Merwara shall consist of eighteen members.

Under sub-section (2) of the said section, the Chief Commissioner is further pleased to declare—

- (1) that of the members of the District Board of Ajmere-Merwara, twenty shall be nominated by the Chief Commissioner, ten shall be members of the Local Board of Ajmere nominated by the said Local Board, and ten shall be members of the Local Board of Merwara nominated by the said Local Board;
- (2) that of the members of the Local Board of the sub-district of Ajmere, twenty shall be nominated by the Chief Commissioner, eight shall be elected by the jagirdars, istimrardars, and minor istimrardars of the estates mentioned in Appendix A, and ten shall be elected by the electors of the khalsa villages of the Ajmere Sub-District; and
- (3) that of the members of the Local Board of the sub-district of Merwara, six shall be nominated by the Chief Commissioner, and twelve shall be elected by the electors of the khalsa villages of the Merwara sub-district.

No. 1316-586.—The following is substituted for Rule I of the Rules published under this Office Notification No. 613-586, dated the 28th May, 1887:—

- (1) The persons entitled to vote at the election of members of a Local Board shall be—
- (2) In the khalsa portion of the sub-district—
 - i. Muafidars and Bhumias each holding individually more than one hundred bighas of muafi or bhum land;
 - ii. Head muafidars or bhumias representing co-parcenary bodies of muafidars or bhumias holding jointly aggregate areas of more than one hundred bighas of muafi or bhum land;
 - iii. Lambardars;
 - iv. Government pensioners in receipt of monthly pensions of not less than Rs.

- v. Honorary magistrates ;
vi. Subject to the numerical restriction imposed by Rule II, such other persons residing or owning landed property, or carrying on trade or business in the sub-district, as the magistrate of the district, having regard to their wealth, or to their interest or influence in the sub-district, may consider fit persons to act as electors.

(b) In the portion of the sub-district comprised in the jagir, istimrar, and minor istimrar estates enumerated in Appendix A—

- i. Jagirdars.
- ii. Istimrardars.
- iii. Minor istimrardars.

Provided that in jagir and minor istimrar estates held by a number of shareholders, the head representatives only shall be entitled to vote.

The following is substituted for Rule XIII :—

XIII. The election of members of the first Local Board to be established in the sub-districts of Ajmere and Merwara shall take place on such dates as the Assistant Commissioners may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, determine. The elections of persons to fill the places of members of the said Local Boards retiring by rotation or otherwise, shall take place on such dates as the said Assistant Commissioners may from time to time determine. Provided that elections to fill vacancies caused by retirement by rotation shall take place not more than two months or less than fifteen days before the date on which the retirements will occur.

Rule L is hereby cancelled.

The following is substituted for Appendix A.—

APPENDIX A.

(Mentioned in Rule I (b).)

Jagir Estates.

Dargah Khwaja Sahib.	Ganahera and Dilwara.
Dargah Miran Sahib.	Jagir Nathdwara.
Dargah Bara Pir Sahib.	Jagir Dudhadhari.
Morajhari.	Pokhar.
Nandla.	Nidla.
Ghegal.	Chawandia.
Beonja.	Mangahawas.
Bir.	Nawab Kumhar Baori.
Diwanjee.	Gangwana.
Mutwali.	Arjanpura.
Jagir Dilwara.	Mir Inayetulla Shah.
Jharwasa.	Hathi Khara.
Baneori.	Rajgarh.

Istimrar Estates.

Baghsuri.	Mewaria.
Bobana.	Sethan.
Richmalan.	Manoharpur.

Minor Istimrar Estates.

Karel.	Kharekri.
Rayosi.	Nausar.
Ajesar.	Kotri.

No. 1317-586.—Under Section 11 of the Ajmere Rural Boards Regulation, the Chief Com-

missioner is pleased to appoint the 2nd day of January, 1888, as the date on which the District and Local Boards shall come into existence.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, Major,

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 26th October, 1887.

No. 88.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 1st grade, passed, on the 3rd October, 1887, the examinations noted opposite their names :—

Mr. R. D. Perceval,—Lower and Departmental Standard Examinations in Hindustani.

Mr. W. J. Weightman,—Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani.

The 28th October, 1887.

No. 89.—Mr. R. N. Hodges, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Bannu Railway Survey.

No. 90.—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem*, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the North-Western Railway.

No. 91.—Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway.

The 31st October, 1887.

No. 92.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Sparkes, S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted as Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department, Bombay.

No. 93.—Mr. T. Wood, Class III of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Stores Department, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the charge of the Port Stores, Bombay, to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

The 1st November, 1887.

No. 94.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 329, dated 24th October, 1887, Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Class II, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

No. 95.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 330, dated 24th October, 1887, Mr. E. H. Stone, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is attached to the Office of the Director General of Railways.

E. H. STONE,
for Director-General.

OLD CEMETERY, KOTRI.

The following monuments in the Old Cemetery, Kotri, being in a ruinous condition or needing repair, notice is hereby given, in accordance with Notification No. 103, Ecclesiastical, dated 20th June, 1885, Part I, Rule XIX, that if the said monuments be not repaired by some interested person or persons, they will be levelled and the slabs they contain will be built into the nearest wall of the cemetery. In addition to the following there are a number of monuments without names or means of identification in a ruinous condition which will be similarly dealt with.

Person to whom monument was erected.	Date.
William Burnett . . .	1843
W. W. Fry . . .	1844
Major George St. Barbe	?
R. Cumming . . .	1851
Charles Robert Patterson	1851
Eliza Sarah Woodd . .	1853
and	&
G. Leslie Woodd . . .	1857
J. Heggams . . .	1856
W. J. Hadley . . .	1856
Elizabeth, wife of Lewis George	1857
Quartermaster Sergeant J. Lincoln and W. Urwin, his son . . .	1860
James Whitehead . . .	1861
Matilda Jane Warren . .	1861

F. B. SANDBERG,
Chaplain of Hyderabad.

HYDERABAD, SIND,
The 28th October, 1887.

*Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion
Royal Scots Fusiliers, dated at Rangoon,
this 24th day of October, 1887.*

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. S.F.—540, Private Archibald O'Neil.	Date of Enlistment,—26th July, 1883. At what Place Enlisted,— Dumfries.
Age,—23 years 3 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Dalton, Dumfries.
Size,—5 feet 4½ inches.	Marks,—None.
Colour of—	Trade,—Labourer.
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.	Coat or Jacket,—
Date of Desertion,—19th October, 1887.	Waistcoat,—
Place of Desertion,—	Breeches,—
Rangoon, Burma.	Trowsers,—
	REMARKS—
	Under 5 years' service.

F. JACKSON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.

*Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion,
Royal Scots Fusiliers, dated at Rangoon,
this 24th day of October, 1887.*

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. S.F.—760, Private James Kennedy.	Date of Enlistment,—20th June, 1884. At what Place Enlisted,— Dumfries.
Age,—22 years 4 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Selkirk, Scotland.
Size,—5 feet 4 inches.	Marks,—None.
Colour of—	Trade,—Blacksmith.
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.	Coat or Jacket,—
Date of Desertion,—18th October, 1887.	Waistcoat,—
Place of Desertion,—	Breeches,—
Rangoon, Burma.	Trowsers,—
	REMARKS—
	Under 4 years' service

F. JACKSON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 24th August, 1887, certain treasure, consisting of the following articles, *vis.* :—

- 2 Silver chains दयाची सांघी की नन १ ।
- 1 Silver box for keeping Ling (an idol of God Mahadeo) of the Lingayets लिंगायत लीकांची लिं डेवळाचे दयाचे डर एक नन १ ।
- 1 Silver armlet दयाची कनची लुकाची हा सांतीव नन एक ।
- 3 Silver toe-rings हरीवा नन १ ।
- 1 Gold bead लीका चामची नन एक ।
- 2 Silver box for keeping Ling (an idol of God Mahadeo) of the Lingayets लिंगायत लीकांची लिं डेवळाची दयाची पेटी दीन लुकाचे नन १ ।
- 4 Silver toe-rings दयाची कुचे या सांघी दावळाची नन ४ ।
- 4 Silver armlets चार बंगळा दयाचा ४ ।
- 2 Silver boxes, small, for keeping Ling of the Lingayets लिंगायत लीकांची लिं डेवळाची लहानगीपेटी दयाची नन १ ।
- 2 Silver chains दयाची सांघीकी नन १ ।
- 2 Silver anklets लुकाचे तीचे कीड एक नन १ ।
- 1 Gold bead लीकाचामची नन एक ।
- 1 Silver taset दयाचा साहत नन एक ।

and valued at Rs 20-10, was discovered by Govinda wd. Raghu Kamble of Wankote, Taluka Parner of the Ahmednagar District, in an open place bounded on the south by the way to the house of Raghu Kamble, on the west by the house of Raghu Kamble, on the north by the house of one Bhiwaji Kale and on the east by the way to the village.

All persons claiming the same treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Parner at his office on or before the 1st day of May 1888, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

VENKATESH KRISHNA,

Mamlatdar of Parner.

The 10th October, 1887.

G. WADDINGTON,

Collector of Ahmednagar.

NOTICE.

In terms of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that on or about the 21st April, 1887, certain treasure (old Dhabu copper coin) of the value of Rs 14-12-6, was found in an open space to the north of the house of Awchit wd. Lakha, Police Patil of Mouje Wargavham, Taluka Chopda, of the Khandesh Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency.

Claimants are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Chopda, on or before the 16th April, 1888, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry according to law.

H. R. COOKE,

Acting Collector of Khandesh.

KHANDESH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

DHULIA,

The 31st October 1887.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY WAJID ALI
SHAH, KING OF OUDH, DECEASED.

All persons having claims against the above estate are required to submit them to the undersigned within a period of two months from this date, after which no claims whatever will be entertained.

Persons indebted to the estate are also required to pay the sums due by them to the undersigned forthwith.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,
W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Lieut.-Colonel*,

Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Council
under Act No. XIX of 1887.

8, SUNDER STREET,
CALCUTTA,

The 24th October, 1887.

CONTRACTS OPEN.

Tenders will shortly be invited for the construction of batteries at the principal Indian harbours.

The main items of work included in the estimates are —

Excavation.	Brickwork in lime.
Sand filling.	Brickwork in cement.
Rock filling.	Lime concrete.
Masonry in lime.	Cement concrete.
Masonry in cement.	

Parties willing to tender for such works are requested to communicate with the Superintending Engineer, Defences of Western India, Bombay.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 2nd November, 1887.

Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 26th October, 1887	39,68,974
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	27,21,441
	66,90,415

ADD—

Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	
Ditto ditto Government	10,21,199
	10,21,199

DEDUCT—

New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	13,00,000
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	
	13,00,000

Balance on the evening of the 2nd November, 1887	64,11,614
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The Balance comprises—

Silver held on account of the Currency Department	39,40,205
Ditto ditto Government	24,71,409
There is in addition awaiting assay—	
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	88,233
Ditto ditto Government	
	88,233

R. V. RIDDELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 3rd November, 1887.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
19	N 4—01767	50	Muhammad Elahi Baksh, Overseer, Frontier Road, and Division, Harnai, Belochi stan.
	D 17—220-7	50	
	" —22090	50	
	" —2 091	50	
	" —26015	50	
	" —26017	50	
	" —26018	50	
	" —58047	50	
	" —59022	50	
	" —60100	50	
	" —67027	50	
	" —67081	50	
	" —67082	50	
	" —67087	50	
	" —67089	50	
	" —75542	50	
	" —75543	50	
	" —75544	50	
	" —75545	50	
	" —75546	50	
	" —75569	50	
	D 18—73945	100	
	" —73946	100	
	" —79500	100	
	" —79507	100	
	" —807-1	100	
	D 20—21066	100	
	" —28145	100	
	" —37551	100	
	" —50554	100	
	" —72440	100	
	R 10—61432	100	
	" —61494	100	
	D 8—54372	500	

C. G. VANSITTARI,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,
The 2nd November, 1887.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED			
Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
1887			
W34	S 13—42756	1,000	Joseph Francis deSouza, Bombay.
	S 12—50789	100	
	S 11—60019	100	
	" —71090	100	
	" —81821	100	

G. H. R. HARI,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

BOMBAY,
The 25th October, 1887

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
30	E 26—41583	100	Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
for Deputy Commissioner of Currency.

LAHORE,
The 31st October, 1887.

Rangoon Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Reg. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
W7	Q 6—20411	100	Messrs Balthazar & Son, Merchant Street, Rangoon

W D COWLEY,

Asst. Comptroller, Paper Currency.

RANGOON,

The 27th October, 1887

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office
on 2nd November, 1887

Austin, H G	Ward, F W	Watson, John
Malsden, A L		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

A B C	' Gustine "	Marphce, Alex
Alexander, C	Giles, I	Madura, J
Allcock, A C	Gillhooley P C	" Mia cara."
Aspin, John, Mrs	G Idler, M	Nelson, H
Barry, F	Goodman, R N.	Norwich, B R E.
' Bertie	Gree, Mrs M	Perkins, E A
Bingham, J M	Grimwood, F St. C	Phillips, C I
Burton, M	Hildford, R	Pitapat, Mrs
Blackburn, J I	Hancock, J P.	" R M "
Braddon, Captain	Harrison, J E	R Y B
C J S	Hay, John	Remington, Captain
Brewer, I S M	Hay, W	I A
Bryan, K	Henty, A H	Rode, Captain J
Bullock, J	Hilton, I H	Rustomjee, C H J
C W	Hughes, G	Sanderson C S
Chapman, V.	Hunter, A I	Shaw, Dr F C
Chudette, A	Hunter, John	Smith F
' Commodore "	Jellicot J T	Southerton, J W
Conway, J A	Jenkins D L	Spauling, A H
Cradock, Mrs J.	Johnson, R	Stahl, W
Cripps, L	Kellner F R	Stevenson, Mrs R
Croughan, W J	Kennedy, Miss.	Strauss, W M
D Cruz, J M	Kinsella, Capt	Sturgeon, J
Dalchet, A	Knight, W C	Sullivan, R O
Dickinson, A E	Lamb, Esq	Sultana, W N F
Donald, Mrs J	Lamorchand, J R.	Suzor, Samuel
Eugel, Mon	Landestrut, S S	Tighe, James
Ewing, E	Langley, Mrs C	Touzel, C J C.
Fabien, Renny	Lawcock, David	Vacher, H P
Fenn, Edward	Lester, J H	Van-de-Berg, J
Fife, Allan	Lug n, D	Vyall, Mrs C H
Fordham, R O	Loindor, R	Williams, George.
Foster, G R C.	Lynn, Miss	Wilson, W
Friedman, J J	Macdonald, Mrs.	W P
Orlbrauth, James	Macgregor, Stuart	

Registered Letters.

Hucker, Geo	Marmonstein, H	Wilson, W
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Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office

on the 31st October, 1887

Alexander, Mr	Forbes, J C M	Tocher, A
Bose, Jadu Nath	Golding, F	Walker, Mrs
Brown, Mrs	Jordan, P A	Webster, W
Cadd, A, Srgt.	Kennedy, W R	Wighton, Major E
Campbell, Mr	McIntosh, C	Willie, Srgt F
Chatterjee, Peary	Russell, R	Young, G
Mohon	Shaw, A C	

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

The 5th November, 1887.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	1887. 8th Nov.	Per P & O Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	7th "	Ditto
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	8th "	Ditto
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	9th "	Ditto
Madras and Colombo	12th "	Per P & O Steamer <i>Gan-As</i>
Straits and Hong-kong	5th "	Per Steamer <i>Taisang</i>
Rangoon and Moulmein	9th "	Per Steamer <i>Nudra</i>
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	9th "	Per Steamer <i>Euphrates</i>
Straits and Hong-kong	11th "	Per Steamer <i>Japan</i> .

N B—On ordinary days the letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour inland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of departure of the Overland Mail for Europe the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 4-8*, per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 8-8*, per pound tin, *Rs 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin *Rs 5-8*, per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 10-8*, per pound tin, *Rs 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates

گورنمنٹ سینکونا فیری فبو ج

یہ دوا کرٹینائیں کا خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائی گارڈس یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوائی ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور حیرات کے اور سوائے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مسدیس بیس ہونے پر خرید لینے سے بھیجہ نقد نہ دیا دیا خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ اٹھ، آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ اٹھ؛ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ اٹھ

اور موام الناس برٹانک کارڈس یعنی کمپنی باغ کے
سپرٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید
اوسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ;
آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا
بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا ککتہ کے بڑے بڑے دلائی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں
بکتی ہی ماسرے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے معقول ڈاک چار
در آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے
ٹین کا بارہ آنہ

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below:—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. Rs.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. Rs.

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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts. Rs.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. Rs.

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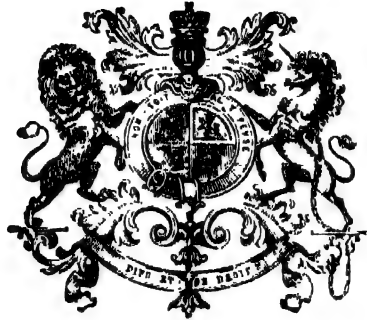
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Audited Accounts of the above Fund for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1886.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Entrance Fees . . .	17 0 0	Annuity	1,238 5 0
General Subscription .	6,020 1 9	Establishment	357 0 0
Interest	4,160 0 0	Miscellaneous	122 5 11
Miscellaneous Receipts .	4 12 0	Government of India for Deposit .	10,895 3 4
Government of India . .	1,750 0 0	Closing Cash Balance	245 8 0
Net Deposits	69 10 9		
Opening Cash Balance .	236 13 9		
TOTAL <i>Rs.</i>	12,858 6 3	<i>Rs.</i>	12,858 6 3

Published by order of the Directors agreeably to Rule 89.

GOBIND CHUNDER SEAL,

RAMAPRASANNA GHOSH,

DOORGA DOSS BOSE,

Secretary.

Auditors.

CALCUTTA,

The 2nd November, 1887.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 45.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1887

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

APPENDIX TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1887 PUBLISHED
IN PAGE 1437 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22nd OCTOBER 1887.

[illegible]DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION



PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM UMBALLA TO KALKA, WITH EXTENSION TO SIMLA.

No. 1183 R C., dated Simla, 2nd November, 1887.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

- Public Works Resolution No. 520 R C., dated 24th June 1884

Letter from the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 553 R.C., dated 3rd July 1884, to the Secretary to Government of Punjab, Public Works Department.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, No. 2785, dated 17th May 1886, to the Secretary to the Government of India,

- Public Works Department, with enclosures

Read also—

Letter from Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, No. 820, dated 16th June 1887, to Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, submitting detailed estimates of, and reports on, a line of railway on 2' gauge from Kalka to Simla.

OBSERVATIONS.—With the Resolution above read again* was published

* Published as a Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th June 1884, on page 1011 a Report by Mr. T. B. Morris, M.I.C.E., with Appendices and Abstract Estimates for a line of Railway on the 5' 6" gauge from the Umballa Cantonment station of the North-Western Railway to Kalka, a distance of 35.6 miles

2. The estimate, of which detailed abstracts accompanied the Resolution, gave the following figures—

See Abstracts, Parts I and II, appended to Reports published with Resolution No. 520 R C., dated 24th June 1884.

	Rs.
Direct charges	29,59,749
Indirect	2,74,420
Total	32,34,169

This estimate includes no provision for Rolling-stock, as the line would probably be worked with North-Western Railway stock under an arrangement with the authorities of that line.

This estimate was commented on favourably by Mr. Molesworth

3. Various statistics of traffic were given, but these were said in the report† to be “conspicuously inaccurate” as shown by the item of liquor alone,

† Paragraph 12 of Report

which, according to the returns supplied by the two firms of Messrs. Meakin and Dyer, gave a down traffic in the period included in the returns of 145,000 maunds, whilst the registered down traffic at Kalka for this item was entered as 1,544 maunds and at Lalru as 17,288 maunds.

4. But on the statistics in his possession, with corrections in the item above referred to, the estimate of returns per mile framed by Mr. Morris was as follows‡:—

‡ Paragraphs 18-26 of Report.

	Rs.
994,112 maunds of goods, at 1 pie per maund per mile	5,178
166,991 3rd class passengers, at 4 pies per mile ...	3,479
1st and 2nd class passengers	840(a)
Military transport	500(b)
Total per mile	9,997

(a) Based on returns of actual numbers, received from Postal Department, with railway rates.

(b) Based on actual cost of transport, as supplied by Postal and Commissariat Departments, with an allowance for decreased cost of carriage by railway.

Deducting from these estimated gross earnings per mile, 60 per cent. for working expenses, the balance (Rs. 3,999) gave a return of 4.39 per cent. on the estimated capital outlay, including indirect charges, and 4.79 per cent. on the direct charges alone.

Paragraph 27 of Report

5. In a later part of his report, Mr. Morris showed that, in his opinion, comparisons of various kinds with the neighbouring main line (then the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway) gave grounds for the conclusion that the gross earnings as calculated from existing traffic statistics, "are misleading, and far below what the actual earnings are likely to be."

Paragraph 34 of Report.

6. The Government of the Punjab in reviewing this report remarked on the high rates assumed by Mr. Morris for both goods and 3rd class passengers (an average of 1 pie per maund per mile, and 4 pies per mile respectively) as compared with those in force on the neighbouring line, where the 3rd class passenger rate was only 2½ pies per mile, and the average rate of goods was supposed not to be much more than ¼ pie per maund per mile, and they further considered that the allowance for working expenses on a line with such steep gradients for a portion of its length, should be increased to 70 per cent.

Paragraph 5 of Punjab Public Works letter No 1441, dated 18th March 1881, published with Resolution No 520 R. C., dated 21st June 1884.

The capital outlay was further increased by the Punjab Government to 38 lakhs to provide for rolling-stock.

On this basis the gross returns were reduced to Rs. 7,000 per mile, and the net return on capital to 2 per cent.

The Government of the Punjab, in making these calculations, retained the figures referring to weight of goods and numbers of passengers which were used in Mr Morris' report, but expressed its willingness to arrange for a further registration of traffic.

7. The Government of India in their Resolution remarked that a further registration of traffic would furnish a more reliable basis for the calculation of probable earnings of the proposed railway, and that they would await with interest a further report on the subject.

8. Some further statistics relating to the whole line from Umballa to Simla were supplied with the Punjab Government letter as per margin, and abstracts of these, with the covering letter, are appended to this Resolution as Enclosure No. 1. They refer chiefly to the period from the beginning of August 1884 to the end of July 1885.

Punjab Public Works Department No 2785, dated 17th May 1886.

The detailed lists, showing the traffic of each kind, referred to in the covering letter as statements 1 to 4, are voluminous and are not now published, but can be obtained from the Public Works Department of the Government of India or of the Punjab.

9. The registration at Lalru shews but little variation in the aggregate from the figures of 1878-79, but the Kalka returns show an increase in up traffic from 550,622 to 837,524 maunds, and of down traffic from 102,350 to 138,695.

The Punjab letter contains the following remarks as to the value of these statistics :—

Paragraph 12.

"In some respects these statistics, as registered at the various posts, involve certain anomalies that tend to shake confidence in their value for practical purposes, and seem to require further analysis and enquiry."

No further communication on this part of the subject has been received, but the report on the Kalka-Simla section, referred to further on, contains other statistics.

KALKA-SIMLA SECTION.

10. The papers relating to this section which were published in 1884 consisted merely of a report of a reconnaissance survey by Mr. Morris, on two routes, called respectively A and B, of which the latter was recommended, and of a Note on the same by Mr. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, in which some modifications of Mr. Morris' route B were proposed.

11. With Punjab Public Works letter No. 82C., dated 16th June 1887 (Enclosure 2) a report by Mr. Morris [Enclosure 2 (a)], together with fully detailed estimates for this section of the complete project were submitted; abstracts of which are appended to this Resolution [Enclosures (a i) and (a ii) 2]

They aggregate—

				Rs.
Direct charges	...	...	...	56,90,021
Indirect "	...	...	...	4,88,389
Total	...			61,78,400

for a line 68½ miles in length with 35 lbs. flat-footed rails on a 2-feet gauge.

This estimate includes a sum of Rs. 4,92,852 for Rolling-stock.

12. A note on the project by the Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department [Enclosure No. 2(b)] shows that he considers the estimate generally fair except as regards "Establishment" which he notes as being Rs. 3,05,283, on an estimate of Rs. 53,84,738

In that Note it is proposed to raise the estimate for establishment to 23 per cent. on works, making the total—

				Rs.
Direct charges without establishment	...			53,84,738
23 per cent. on above for establishment	...			12,38,490
Total	...			66,23,228
Indirect charges, say	...	...	...	5,00,000
Grand Total	...			71,23,228

13. Mr. Molesworth, in a note appended to this Resolution [Enclosure No. 3], would increase the estimate for direct charges alone from Rs. 83,523 to Rs. 96,000 per mile, and strongly advocates the use of steel instead of deodar sleepers at a further cost of Rs. 4,000 per mile, or one lakh per mile for direct charges only.

The first figure would bring the direct charges to Rs 65,40,000, and the latter figure to Rs 68,12,500. In each case about five lakhs of rupees would, on the basis adopted in the estimate, have to be added for indirect charges, bringing the total to about seventy and-a-half lakhs and seventy-three lakhs of rupees respectively.

14. As to probable returns, Mr. Morris appends to his report various abstracts, numbered A to L, which give the best information now available as to the traffic between Simla and Kalka [see Enclosure No. 2 (a iii)]; and the probable returns based on this traffic are reviewed in the body of his report, and are criticised in the Under-Secretary's Note [Enclosure No. 2(b)] paragraphs 4 to 15.

RESOLUTION.—With reference to the estimates summarised above, it appears necessary to make a correction in both with regard to indirect charges, it not being the practice of the Government of India to include in estimates for railways any charge for interest on capital during construction.

The charges on this account which are included are—

					Rs.
Umballa-Kalka	...	...	...	...	1,18,390
Kalka-Simla	...	...	...	...	2,23,601

and the revised figures after making this correction would be—

Umballa-Kalka :

					Rs.
Direct charges, excluding Rolling-stock	...	...	...	...	29,59,749
Indirect "	...	...	...	...	1,56,030
Total	...				31,55,779

Kalka-Simla (with deodar sleepers) :

	Rs.
Direct charges, according to Mr. Molesworth's estimate ...	65,40,000
Indirect " " " " " " ...	2,76,399*
Total ...	68,16,399

Kalka-Simla—(with steel sleepers) :

	Rs.
Direct charges, according to Mr. Molesworth's estimate ...	68,12,500
Indirect " " " " " " ...	2,76,399
Total ...	70,88,899

2. The statistics of traffic are obviously subject to considerable qualification; whether in the direction of excess, or the reverse, must be a matter of opinion. The Government of India must be understood as not accepting any responsibility with respect to them.

3. The Government of India are not prepared under present circumstances to undertake the construction of either of these lines as a State Railway, or to offer any guarantee or subsidy on their concession to private enterprise.

4. In the event, however, of any substantial private Company being disposed to embark in one or both undertakings, they would be prepared—

I.—To permit the construction of the Umballa-Kalka Railway on terms similar to those which have been arranged with the Tarakeshwar Railway Company, namely, that the Company make the line at their own expense, and that it be worked by the North-Western Railway, which will receive $\frac{1}{5}$ th net profits as remuneration, and also 5 per cent. on the value of rolling-stock supplied.

II.—To permit the construction of the Kalka-Simla Railway on terms similar to those granted to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

III.—In the event of a Company offering to construct the Umballa-Kalka Railway, and no other Company simultaneously expressing a desire to undertake the Kalka-Simla Railway, the first named Company will receive, should they so desire, a preferential right for a term of 3 years to the concession of the Kalka-Simla Railway.

The Governor-General in Council desires to notice with special commendation the very excellent manner in which the details of this project have been elaborated by Mr. Morris.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be sent to the Government of the Punjab, and also be published for general information in the *Gazette of India*.

UMBALLA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

List of Enclosures to P. W. Dept. Resolution No. 1163 R.C., dated November 2, 1887.

1. Punjab P. W. D. letter to Government of India, No. 2785, dated 17th May 1886, and enclosures as follow :—

- (a) Bullock train traffic from 1st September 1884, to 31st August 1885 between Umballa and Simla.
- (b) Abstract of passenger traffic between Umballa and Simla.
- (c) Summary of traffic by Bullock train and other means of conveyance for 12 months between Umballa and Simla.

2. Punjab P. W. D. letter No. 82C., dated 16th June 1887 and enclosures, as follow :—

- (a) Report by Mr. Morris, Executive Engineer, on Kalka-Simla Railway project, and accompaniments.
 - i Abstract Estimate, direct charges.
 - ii Ditto indirect charges.
 - iii Abstract of traffic, A to L.

- (b) Extract from Note by Mr. E. E. Oliver, Under Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Public Works Department, on Kalka-Simla Railway project, dated 18th May 1887.

3. Note by Mr. G. L. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, on the Kalka-Simla Railway project, dated 13th August 1887.

* Estimate of five lakhs, framed by Under-Secretary, Punjab (see paragraph 12 *ante*) reduced by amount named above.

Enclosures Nos. 1—3 to P. W. D. Resolution No. 1183 R. C., dated 2nd November, 1887.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

No. 2785, dated 17th May, 1886.

From—The Secretary to the Government, of the Punjab, Public Works Department,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

With reference to Public Works Department Resolution No. 520 R. C., dated the 24th June 1884, forwarded under cover of your Office letter No. 553 R. C., dated 3rd July 1884, and to subsequent reminders on the subject, I am directed to submit, herewith, Statements 1 to 7 of Statistics of Traffic in connection with the proposed Railway from Amballa to Kalka, with possible extension to Simla.

2. Statements marked A (1 to 4)* contain returns of traffic registered at the four posts of Lalru, Kalka, Badhaighat, and Mamlik-ka-Kupri.

Statement No. 5 shows the maundage carried in Bullock Train, registered at Amballa and Simla, and the intervening stations of Kalka, Kasauli, Dagshai, Sabathu, and Solon.

Statement No. 6 shows the passenger traffic registered at Lalru, Kalka, Badhaighat, and Mamlik-ka-Kupri.

Statement No. 7 is a summary of goods and passenger traffic on the proposed line of railway.

3. Of the four statements marked A. (1 to 4)* no account has been taken of the traffic at Mamlik-ka-Kupri, as from the accompanying sketch* it will be seen it is off the Amballa and Simla road.

The remaining statements (1 to 3)* are taken to represent traffic along the sections of the road as follows :—

(a) Section of road, Amballa to Kalka, 36 miles, registration post at Lalru (Sheet 1).*

(b) Section of road, Kalka to Solon, 33 miles, approximately, registration post at Kalka (Sheet 2).*

(c) Section of road, Solon to Simla, 34 miles, approximately, registration post at Badhaighat (Sheet 3).* In the summary (Sheet 7) the above order has been followed.

4. Statement (5) Bullock Train maundage. The returns in this statement have been worked into the summary sheet (7) as follows :

The total weight of goods is assumed to have been carried over two-thirds of the whole length of 103 miles of road. This plan of dealing with the figures is adopted in consequence of the position of the stations between Amballa and Simla, and the absence of information as to the actual distances over which the goods were conveyed.

5. Thus the total upward traffic, statement (5), is 86,939 maunds from all stations, and two-thirds of 86,939 = 57,959, which is the quantity assumed to have been carried over the whole length of road. The quantity carried over each section is as follows :—

				<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Maunds</i>
Amballa to Kalka	..	...	..	36	20,258
Kalka to Solon	...	...	..	33	18,569
Solon to Simla	...	..	...	34	19,132
Total					57,959

Similarly, the total downward traffic, statement (5), is 77,143 maunds, and two-thirds of 77,143 = 51,429, the quantity for each section is given below :—

				<i>Miles</i>	<i>Maunds</i>
Simla to Solon	...	..	...	34	16,977
Solon to Kalka	...	...	..	33	16,376
Kalka to Amballa	...	...	...	36	17,976
Total					51,429

6. In the summary statement (7) these several quantities have been added to the totals obtained from Statement A (1 to 3), making a grand total of traffic over each section of the roads, as follows :—

					<i>Maunds</i>
Amballa to Kalka	...	..	...	...	53,544
Kalka to Solon	...	...	...	...	9,76,219
Solon to Simla	..	...	...	...	2,96,311

7. Statement 6. The last six columns have been neglected as representing passenger traffic at Mamlik-ka-Kupri, for reasons stated at paragraph 3.

The returns of passenger traffic at the remaining three stations of Solon, Kalka, and Badhaighat are included in the summary statement (7).

8. A comparison of the goods traffic registered on the present occasion (1884-85) and previously in (1878-79) give the following results:—

Stations	Year	Up traffic.		Down traffic	
		To Simla, maunds	From Simla, maunds.		
Lahru	1878-79	2,78,039	2,19,188		
	1884-85	2,66,588	2,38,865		
Kalka	1878-79	5,50,622	1,02,350		
	1884-85	8,37,524	1,38,695		

The returns for Lahru approximate very closely. At Kalka there is considerable difference, showing a large increase in 1884-85. The up traffic has increased by 50 per cent., down traffic 30 per cent., on the previous figures.

9. Of the upward trade, the principal items in which a large increase has occurred, are the following:—

		1878-79	1884-85.
		Maunds	Maunds
Grain	...	1,46,667	2,56,215
Brass and Copper	...	1,768	51,770
Oils	...	6,847	37,080
Salt	...	18,696	55,010
Sugar	...	32,504	69,638

In the downward traffic returns for 1878-79, beer is not shown; in those for 1884-85 the quantity registered is 66,918 maunds. A further communication in regard to this item will follow after reference to Messrs. Dyer and Meakin, Brewers.

10. The following is a comparison of the passenger traffic in 1878-79 and 1884-85:—

PASSENGERS	TRAVELLING UP TOWARDS SIMLA		TRAVELLING DOWN FROM SIMLA	
	1878-79	1884-85	1878-79	1884-85
LALRU				
In vehicles	20,613	38,279	20,613	46,923
Mounted	5,213	13,715	3,580	16,328
On foot	41,586	60,358	41,615	70,172
Total	70,412	112,352	65,808	133,423
KALKA				
All passengers	83,213	99,723	83,718	84,731

which shows an increase in every case in the returns for 1884-85.

11. The summary statement (?) shewing amount of goods and passenger traffic is incomplete, the rates for carriage of goods and the fares for passengers not having been included.

12. In some respects these statistics, as registered at the various posts, involve certain anomalies that tend to shake confidence in their value for practical purposes, and seem to require further analysis and enquiry. This will subsequently be made, but the reply to your letter under reference having already been so long delayed, I think it is better, in the first instance, to send on the figures as received in this office, reserving for a subsequent letter, any explanation that further enquiries may result in.

[Enclosure 1 (a).]

STATEMENT No. b.

Statement showing manudage of Goods carried in Bullock Train, as registered at Stations between Amballa and Simla, from September 1884 to August 1885, compiled from figures furnished by the Post Master General, Punjab.

UPWARD TRAFFIC, i.e., IN DIRECTION AMBALLA TOWARDS SIMLA															DOWNTOWN TRAFFIC, i.e., IN DIRECTION SIMLA TOWARDS AMBALLA														
Month and year		Amballa.	Kalka	Kasauli	Dagbhai.	Sabathu	Solan.	Suria	Simla.	Sabathu.	Dagbhai.	Kasauli	Kalka.	Amballa.															
September 1884	3,163	208	184	90	71	11	1,532	1,025	225	746	731	462	1,320	1,712													
October "	3,210	334	92	133	206	58	1,285	1,039	253	1,168	1,295	597	2,401	6,308													
November "	3,269	317	392	120	..	13	767	6,716	27	527	407	356	1,095	7,942													
December "	1,389	60	86	69	6	51	626	523	12	83	339	295	1,218	1,338													
January 1885	1,292	80	110	12	59	9	850	350	25	144	256	274	829	1,050													
February "	2,727	56	45	56	44	..	1,140	213	7	106	806	299	979	639													
March "	7,965	140	24	79	34	7	6,618	398	64	117	390	348	1,865	1,364													
April "	9,145	110	59	198	6	..	7,106	229	205	596	373	514	771	619													
May "	5,927	130	481	87	255	26	3,709	451	540	582	851	731	1,129	775													
June "	3,301	623	174	...	184	14	1,917	915	146	32	..	633	277	1,250													
July "	4,646	253	81	134	45	23	1,923	706	419	539	941	1,045	1,371	1,366													
August "	4,495	162	327	107	26	15	2,251	516	423	613	784	1,024	1,292	1,370													
Total	50,429	2,473	4,655	1,090	936	232	29,724	15,993	2,376	5,243	6,673	6,578	14,547	25,733													
GRAND TOTAL										..	86,939 maunds.					GRAND TOTAL					...	77,143 maunds.							

[Enclosure 1 (c).]

STATEMENT No. 7.

Summary showing amount of Goods and Passenger Traffic as actually observed in 1884-85, on different sections of the proposed Amballa and Simla Railway.

Name of Section.	Length of proposed line of Railway.	GOODS AS OBSERVED BY STAFF APPOINTED BY FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER AND BY POSTMASTER GENERAL.			PASSENGERS AS OBSERVED BY STAFF APPOINTED BY FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.		
		Up Traffic.		Total.	Up.		Total.
		Maunds.	Down Traffic. Maunds.		No.	Down. No.	
Umballa to Kalka, registration post Lalru, <i>vide</i> sheet A (1)	36	2,46,330	2,20,179	...	112,182	133,423	245,605
Bullock Train maundage ...		20,258	17,976	...	..	...	...
		2,66,588	2,38,855	5,05,443	...	..	...
Kalka to Solon, registration post Kalka, <i>vide</i> sheet A (2)	33	8,18,955	1,22,210	...	99,723	84,731	184,454
Bullock Train maundage ..		19,569	16,476	...	...	...	...
		8,37,524	1,39,685	9,77,219	..	...	...
Solon to Simla, registration post Badhaugiat, <i>vide</i> sheet A (3)	34	2,36,184	24,018	...	26,108	24,769	50,877
Bullock Train maundage ...		19,132	16,977	...	...	..	...
		2,55,316	40,995	2,96,311	...	..	...
Total	103	13,56,498	4,19,545	17,77,973	238,013	242,923	480,936

[Enclosure No. 2.]

No. 82C., dated 16th June 1887.

From—The Officiating Secretary to Government of Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department

With reference to Public Works Department Resolution No. 520R. C. of the 21th June 1884, and Public Works Department letter No. 553R. C. of the 3rd July 1884, I am directed to forward the detailed plans, reports, and estimates, as per accompanying list, for the Mountain Railway from Kalka to Simla.

2. The project is based on the alignment of the alternative route B. of the barometrical reconnaissance as modified by Mr. Molesworth, referred to in the above mentioned Resolutions. The Engineering details have been carefully elaborated, and the project generally submitted in such a form as to leave no doubt that within the lines laid down for his guidance the essential features have been fully considered by Mr. Morris.

3. The financial aspect of the present project has been dealt with in the accompanying note by the Under-Secretary in this Department, in which conclusions the Officiating Chief Engineer generally concurs. While acknowledging the care with which Mr. Morris has prepared the project, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor thinks the anticipated returns as set forth in that gentleman's report are somewhat too sanguine. The conditions of the Kalka-Simla Line would differ materially from those of the Darjeeling Railway, on which Mr. Morris relies mainly for his comparison, and it appears to Mr. Lyall exceedingly problematic if the former could be expected to pay 4 per cent. at any rate for many years to come.

4. Some allowance must undoubtedly be made for the development of traffic, which, although not likely to be so rapid or so extensive as in districts possessing agricultural or mineral resources, might, however, to a certain extent, be looked for. The statistics quoted by Mr. Morris go to show that the traffic between Simla and the Plains has materially increased during recent years, and it may be reasonably assumed that the establishment of Railway communication would go far to stimulate this still further.

5. It will be gathered from the foregoing remarks, that if this line had nothing to recommend it beyond the prospect of success as a commercial enterprise, the Lieutenant-Governor would scarcely feel justified in advocating its construction. But there is another aspect of the question, and while recognising the somewhat uncertain prospect of an adequate direct financial return, Mr. Lyall has no doubt as to the considerable administrative and military advantages the proposed line would possess.

6. In regard to the latter, a letter has been addressed to the Quarter Master General enquiring if the conditions as regards the locating of troops, and the value of a Mountain Railway serving the various Hill Depôts have in any way altered, and a subsequent communication in regard to this will follow on receipt of the Quarter Master General's reply.

7. To some of the administrative advantages attention has been drawn both in Mr. Morris' report and in the Office Note referred to above, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor recognises that the want of effective communication between the station which has become the Head Quarters of the Government of India for several months of the year, and the Railway system of the country is commonly regarded in the present day as a reproach to the administration. Moreover, there can be no doubt that its construction would be not merely a great public convenience, but would in many ways, result in a considerable saving to the State of both time and money.

8. On the grounds of public policy, therefore, His Honor would desire to record his sense of the desirability of the construction of such a line.

[No 2 c]

KALKA—SIMLA RAILWAY PROJECT.

Report by Mr. T. B. MORRIS, M. L. C. E., *Executive Engineer.*

PART I.—TRADE, STATISTICS AND REVENUE PROSPECTS.

The project herewith submitted was called for by the Government of India in Public Works Department Resolution No. 520 R. C., dated Simla, June 21th, 1884, and provides for the construction and equipment with rolling stock of a 2 feet 6 inch gauge railway from Kalka to Simla, length 68½ miles, at the following estimated cost, &c. &c.

						Rs.
(1) Direct charge	...	...	...	...	...	56,90,021
(2) Indirect .....	...	...	...	...	...	4,88,389
Total	...	...	...	...	...	61,78,400

2. The traffic statistics, on which the estimate of gross probable earnings is based, will be described further on, also the method by which the working expenses have been calculated, but with a view to clearness and brevity, it will be convenient to bring forward at once the main results arrived at, *viz.* :—

	Rs.
(1) Estimated gross earnings ...	6,86,830
(2) Estimated working expenses ...	4,34,152
(3) Estimated nett earnings ...	2,51,634
(4) Estimated return on capital outlay, direct charges only ...	4.42 per cent.
(5) Estimated return on direct charges plus cost of exchange on English payments ...	4.27
(6) Estimated return on total amount of direct and indirect charges ...	4.07

3. The estimated gross earnings are based on traffic statistics for the year 1884-85, furnished by the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and by the Postmaster General, Punjab. The rates adopted are the lowest now obtaining on the Kalka-Simla Cart Road, for the carriage of passengers and goods. The following statement shows the total estimated maundage annually over each section of the proposed railway :—

	Miles.	Upwards.	Downwards.	Total Maunds.
(1) Kalka to Dhurmpore	17	8,62,852	1,80,932	10,43,784
(2) Dhurmpore-Muthan	10½	5,54,312	99,667	6,54,009
(3) Muthan-Solan	12	4,51,291	93,416	5,44,710
(4) Solan-Simla	28½	2,66,358	47,163	3,13,521

4. The authorized loads and rates of hire for country carts on the Kalka-Simla road, as communicated by the Deputy Commissioner, Simla, are as follow :—

	Rs.
2 Bullock cart, load 8 maunds, hire ...	1-8 per stage.
3 Do. do. 12 do. ...	2-4 do.
4 Do. do. 16 do. ...	3 do.

There are five stages between Kalka and Simla, therefore the cost of carrying, say 8 maunds, the entire distance by country cart, will be Rs. 7-8-0, to which must be added 4 annas for toll at Dhurmpore, making in all Rs. 7-12-0 or 15.5 annas per maund. Taking the road mileage as 57½ the rate per maund per mile will be 3.23 pies.

5. Assuming, however, that native carriers will take 50 per cent. more than the authorized loads (by agreement), the rate per maund per mile will then come to $\frac{121}{67.5} = 2.15$ pies. The equivalent to this rate by the proposed railway (which is longer than road) will be $\frac{2.15 \times 57.5}{6.5} = 1.8$ pies per maund per mile, and this is the rate adopted in framing an estimate of probable earnings by railway for the total quantity of goods registered as having been carried over the road in country carts.

6. The Government Bullock Train rate for carriage of goods from Kalka to Simla is 14 annas per maund, or 2.92 pies per maund per mile. The equivalent of this rate by railway will be, therefore, $\frac{2.92 \times 57.5}{6.5} = 2.55$ pies per maund per mile, and this rate has been adopted in framing the estimate of probable earnings, by railway, for the quantity of goods carried by the Government Bullock Train. Bearing in mind the class of goods carried by Government Bullock Train, *i. e.*, personal baggage and goods imported from Europe, it seems legitimate to adopt a higher rate (in our estimate of probable earnings by railway) for the quantity so carried than for the class of goods carried by country carts, which mainly consists of country produce.

7. Working therefore on the foregoing data for quantities and rates, the estimated gross earnings from goods traffic over each section of the proposed railway. of the proposed railway will be as follows :—

	Miles.	Up. (Maunds).	Down. (Maunds).	Rs.
(1) Kalka to Dhurmpore	17	1,40,043	29,929	1,09,972
(2) Dhurmpore to Muthan	10½	55,221	10,434	65,655
(3) Muthan to Solon	12	52,084	11,169	63,253
(4) Solon to Simla	28½	74,304	14,206	88,510

Total gross estimated earnings from goods traffic 3,87,890

8. For the purpose of framing a fairly reliable estimate of the gross annual earnings Probable number of 3rd class passengers likely to travel annually over each section passenger traffic, only one-half the number of passengers shown in the returns of the Financial Commissioner as travelling over the Kalka-Simla Road are taken into account as likely to avail themselves of the railway. Proceeding on this assumption, the following figures have been arrived at of the probable number of 3rd class passengers likely to travel annually, over each section of the proposed railway, viz :—

	Miles.	Up.	Down.	Total
(1) Kalka to Dhurmpore	17	49,862	42,365	92,227
(2) Dhurmpore to Muthan	10½	31,862	30,881	62,743
(3) Muthan to Solon	12	25,862	24,884	50,746
(4) Solon to Simla	28½	13,051	12,384	25,435

9 The authorized rates of hire for ekkas on the Kalka-Simla Road have been ascertained from the Civil Authorities of the Simla District and are as follow, viz :—

	Rs.
Authorized rates of hire of ekkas on the Kalka Simla Road	
(1) Hire of an ekka from Kalka to Simla from April to June	9
(2) <i>Vice versa</i>	
(3) Hire of an ekka from Simla to Kalka from October to December	
(4) <i>Vice versa</i>	

Taking, therefore, Rs 8 as the average rate and adding 1 annas for toll, we have Rs. 8-4 as the hire of an ekka between Kalka and Simla. The maximum number of passengers each vehicle is allowed to carry is three; therefore each passenger has to pay one-third of the total hire, or Rs. 2-12. This comes to 9-18 pies per passenger per mile.

10. The Government Bullock Train rate for a passenger from Kalka to Simla is Rs. 2-10 Government Bullock Train rate for carriage of passengers. or 8-76 pies per mile. The equivalent of this rate by railway, will be $876 \times 57.5 \div 68.125 = 7.39$ pies, and the equivalent of the ekka rate = 7-75 pies. The average of the two comes to 7-57 pies per mile. The rate adopted in calculating probable gross earnings from 3rd class passenger traffic on the proposed Railway, is 7 pies per mile, which means a saving of four annas, in the journey from Kalka to Simla, to a 3rd class passenger, compared with what he would have to pay by road at the average rate hire for an ekka. This in addition to the saving in time,

and the greater comfort of the railway journey, would, no doubt, attract passengers to the railway.

10a. Working on the foregoing data for probable number of passengers and rate of fare per mile, the following figures exhibit the gross probable earnings annually from 3rd class passenger traffic over each section of the proposed railway, viz. :

	Miles.	Up.	Down.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Kalka to Dhurmpore	17	30,903	20,257	57,160
(2) Dhurmpore to Muthan	10½	12,106	11,823	24,019
(3) Muthan to Solon	12	11,314	11,016	22,330
(4) Solon to Simla	28½	13,623	12,924	26,547
Total gross earnings from 3rd class passenger traffic			Rs.	1,30,056

11. The probable number of 1st and 2nd class passengers arrived at from information furnished by the Post Master General, Punjab, with regard to the Tonga Service at present maintained by Government on the Kalka-Simla Road. The total number of tongas despatched, both ways, during the year 1885-86 was 7,782. Assuming 2 as the average number of passengers travelling in each tonga, we have 15,564. This number may be accepted, for present purposes, as representing the probable total number of 1st and 2nd class passengers the railway would have to carry annually between Kalka and Simla both ways. Assuming one-third of this number to be 1st class passengers and two-thirds 2nd class, the number of each class respectively will be 5,188 and 10,376. The passenger service rates on the Kalka-Simla Road by the conveyances of the Postal Department are as follow, viz. :

(1) Phaeton or Invalid Hill carriage, carrying 2 inside and 1 outside	...	Rs.	50
(2) Express Tonga carrying 3 passengers	... ..		20
(3) One seat in the Ordinary	... ..		7

Tolls in addition, have to be paid at Dhurmpur, amounting to Rs. 2 for a four wheeled carriage and Re. 1 for a tonga.

12. The 1st and 2nd class passenger fares proposed to be charged for the single journey between Kalka and Simla by railway, are Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 respectively. The probable gross earnings annually from this class of traffic will therefore be as follow, viz. :

(1) 5,188 1st class passengers	@ Rs. 10—Rs.	51,880
(2) 10,376 2nd „ „	@ „ 5— „	51,880
Gross probable earnings annually from 1st and 2nd class passenger traffic	... Rs.	1,03,760

13. With regard to the carriage of Mails and Parcels, from which a considerable revenue might reasonably be expected to accrue to the proposed railway, no definite information can be furnished by the Postal Department as to what the annual cost by the present arrangement amounts to, as the mail bags are not weighed, and no separate accounts are kept of the mail and passenger services. The following figures have, however been furnished by the Post Master General, Punjab, in his No. 4329C, dated 11th December 1886, to the address of the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, and from them it will be seen that the working of the combined passenger and mail service between Kalka and Simla results in a heavy annual loss to Government.

(1) Gross annual expenditure on the passenger service between Umballa and Simla for the year 1885-86, as per statement furnished by the Post Master General, Punjab	... ..	Rs. 2,49,703
(2) Gross annual earnings of the passenger service during the same period, as per statement furnished by the Post Master General, Punjab	... ..	Rs. 2,02,571
Annual deficit		Rs. 47,132

14. Of the above mentioned annual deficit on the working of the Mail and Passenger Service between Umballa and Simla (96 miles by road) the proportion chargeable to the Kalka-Simla section of the road (58 miles) cannot be less than Rs. 28,475. It, therefore, an annual subsidy of Rs. 18,000 (say) is paid by the Postal Department to the Railway, for the carriage of mails and parcels between Kalka and Simla, there will be a clear annual saving to Government of Rs. 10,475 (*vide* also para 36).

Proposed amount of annual subsidy for carriage of Mails. Saving to Government.

the Postal Department to the Railway, for the carriage of mails and parcels between Kalka and Simla, there will be a clear annual saving to Government of Rs. 10,475 (*vide* also para 36).

15. As one of the most important advantages of the proposed railway will be the serving of the five military stations between Kalka and Simla, a considerable revenue may be expected from military transport. The actual expenditure annually incurred under this head cannot (it is stated by the Examiner, Military Accounts, Bengal) be furnished without an expenditure of considerable time and labour. To avoid delay, therefore, in submitting the accompanying project, a sum of Rs. 500 per mile is assumed as representing what the gross annual earnings under this head will probably amount to. This was the amount entered in the Umballa and Kalka railway project, based on information received at the time from the Military Department.

16. The following statement shows the estimated gross earnings annually, over the entire length of the proposed railway from Kalka to Simla from all classes of traffic, *viz.* :

	Up.	Down.	Total.	Per mile.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Goods ...	3,21,652	65,738	3,87,390	5,686
Passengers ...	1,19,916	1,13,900	2,33,816	3,432
Mails and Parcels	9,000	9,000	18,000	264
Miscellaneous ...	6,812	6,812	13,624	200
Military Transport	17,000	17,000	34,000	500
TOTAL	4,74,380	2,12,450	6,86,830	10,082

17. Working on the data of the registered traffic returns, the average number of Average tonnage daily (upwards) over each section to be carried over each section of the proposed railway, upwards, *i.e.*, in direction from Kalka towards Simla, will be as follow, *viz.* :

					Miles.	Tons
(1) Kalka to Dhurmpore	...	...	...	...	17	84½
(2) Dhurmpore-Muthan	...	...	...	...	10½	54½
(3) Muthan-Solon	...	...	...	...	12	44½
(4) Solon-Simla	...	...	...	...	28½	26¼

18. The greatest paying load an engine of the type proposed to be used, can take up the steepest incline on each section is worked out in the Engineering Report, and the results are as follow :

					Miles.	Tons
(1) Kalka to Dhurmpore	...	...	...	...	17	30·18
(2) Dhurmpore-Muthan	...	...	...	...	10½	44·42
(3) Muthan-Solon	...	...	...	...	12	86·73
(4) Solon-Simla	...	...	...	...	28½	31·42

19. Two goods trains (with two engines each) will, therefore, be required, on an average, daily to work the traffic between Kalka and Dhurmpore. Over the upper sections one goods train daily will suffice, except between Dhurmpore Station and the Toll Bar where an auxiliary engine will be required for about a mile, to push the train when it exceeds 45 tons in weight. The Goods Train Mileage will therefore be as follow :

$$\begin{aligned} 17 \times 2 \times 365 &= 12410 \\ 51\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 365 &= 18661 \\ 68\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 365 &= \dots 24866 \text{ down.} \end{aligned}$$

TOTAL ... 55937

20. The average number of passengers over each section of the railway daily deduced from the figures already given, will be approximately, as follows, viz.:

	Miles.	Up.	Down.	Total.
(1), Kalka to Dhurmpore ...	17	157	137	294
(2) Dhurmpore-Muthan ...	10½	108	106	214
(3) Muthan-Solon ...	12	91	89	180
(4) Solon-Simla ...	28½	57	56	113

The average weight of a passenger train, on the Kalka-Dhurmpore section, will be about 50 tons, and as one engine can only take a paying load of 30·18 tons up the steepest gradient on this section, it follows that two engines will be required for an average passenger train. One train will be sufficient for the traffic (except during the busy season when there will be two passenger services daily).

21. The passenger train mileage will therefore be as follow :

Passenger Train Mileage.

(1) One train each way daily $68\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 365$...	= 19,732
(2) Extra service for three months of the year each way $68\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 305$...	= 12,432
	62,164

22. The total train mileage will, therefore, be approximately as follows :

Total Train Mileage.

Goods	55,937
Passengers	62,164
	1,18,101

and adding 5 per cent for shunting and contingencies the grand total of train mileage comes to 1,24,000.

23. The additional engine mileage will be :

Additional Engine Mileage.

$17 \times 3 \times 365 = 18,615$	} = 19,916 up
$17 \times 1 \times 305 = 5,185$	

and as these engines will run back to Kalka light, the total additional engine mileage will be $19,916 \times 2 = 39,832$.

24. In estimating the probable working expenses of the proposed Kalka-Simla Railway,

the most reliable basis to work upon will be the actual expenditure annually incurred in working a line of similar character, and for this purpose we may take the Darjeeling Railway as a fair criterion. For the year ending 31st December 1885 (being the latest complete returns at hand) the working expenses of that Railway amounted to Rs. 2,67,753. The proportional expenditure, under this head, on the Simla line will be $21,779 \times 68 \cdot 125 = 50 \cdot 75 =$ Rs. 3,59,422 and adding 10 per cent to these figures for contingencies, the total working expenses of the proposed railway should not exceed Rs. 3,95,364 or $3,95,364 - 1,24,000 =$ Rs. 3·18 per train mile.

25. Taking, therefore, the train miles at Rs. 3·18 and adding auxiliary engine mileage

at Re. 1 we arrive at the following figures for annual working expenses on the proposed Kalka-Simla Railway, viz.,

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,24,000 Train miles @ ...	3·1884	= 3,95,364	} 4,35,196
39,832 Additional engine miles @ ...	1	= 39,832	

26. The gross annual earnings are estimated at Rs. 6,86,830, therefore the percentage of working expenses to gross earnings comes to 63·2. Deducting working expenses from gross earnings, there remains a balance of Rs. 2,51,634 for nett annual earnings, representing the following percentages on the estimates for direct and indirect charges, viz.,

(1) Direct charges (Rs. 56,90,021) ...	4·42	per cent.
(2) Direct charges plus cost of exchange on English payments (Rs. 58,90,616) ...	4·27	"
(3) Total estimated capital outlay direct and indirect charges combined, Rs. (61,78,400) ...	4·07	"

27. For the purpose of comparison, the following information in connection with the Darjeeling Railway, obtained from the traffic returns for 1885, is placed side by side with the corresponding figures for the proposed Kalka-Simla Railway:

						Darjeeling Railway	Kalka-Simla Railway
1	Gauge	...	.	..	.	2 feet	2 feet.
2	Length in miles	...	.	..	Rs	51 75	68 125
3	Cost per mile	...	.	..	Rs	53 750	90,622
4	Ruling gradient	...	.	..	..	1 in 28	1 in 33
5	Gross earnings per mile	...	..	..	Rs	8 195	10,082
6	Nett ditto	...	..	..	..	3 219	3,694
7	Working expenses per mile	...	..	..	..	5 276	6 373
8	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	...	..	..	..	62 10	63 24
9	Percentage of nett earnings to capital outlay	...	..	..	..	5 94	4 07
10	Number of train miles per mile of railway	...	..	..	..	2029 57	2112 5
11	Gross earnings per train mile	...	.	..	Rs	4 14	4 77
12	Working expenses per train mile	...	..	..	..	2 56	3 18
13	Ditto per additional engine mile	...	..	..	..	0 78	1 00
14	Nett earnings per train mile	...	.	..	..	1 62	1 75
15	1st class passenger fare per mile	...	..	..	..	6 annas	2 A. 4 P.
16	2nd ditto ditto	...	..	..	..	3 "	1 A. 2 P.
17	3rd ditto ditto	...	..	..	..	1 A. 3 P.	7 pice
18	Lowest goods rate per maund per mile (excluding coal rate)	...	..	..	..	2 35 pice	1 8 pice.
19	Highest goods rate per maund per mile	...	..	..	..	5 pice	2 45 pice

28. In the above statement the figures given for percentage of nett earnings to capital outlay are (in the case of the Kalka-Simla Railway) the lowest result arrived at. The working expenses per train mile (also in the case of the Kalka-Simla Railway) i.e., Rs. 3 18, are for trains with one engine only. When two engines are required, the working expenses are taken at Rs. 4 14, i.e., Rs. 3 18 for the train miles and one rupee per additional engine mile. Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 include light running.

29. It may here be pointed out that in estimating the gross probable earnings on the proposed railway, future development of trade has not been taken into account, but that such a contingency may be considered certain, the following figures will amply demonstrate.

				Up	Down	Total
(1)	Maundage registered at Kalka in 1878-79 as shown in the returns of the Financial Commissioner Punjab	...	..	550,622	102,350	652,972
(2)	Ditto 1884-85	...	..	818,955	122,219	941,174
Increase in five years				..	..	288,202

30. Of the total quantity of goods shown in the 1884-85 returns of the Financial Commissioner as passing upwards from Kalka towards Simla, viz., 818,955 maunds, the following are the percentages of the principal items —

1	Gram and Pulse	..	31 27
2	Grain of all kinds	..	19 43
3	Sugar (refined and unrefined)	..	11 51
4	Salt	..	6 72
5	Iron (wrought and unwrought)	..	6 32
6	Oil (common and kerosine)	..	4 52
7	Tobacco	...	2 83
8	European Piece Goods	...	2 23
9	Fruits	...	2 10
10	Drugs and Medicines	...	1 97
11	Firewood	...	1 80
12	Potatoes	..	1 49
13	Brass and Copper	...	1 05
14	Indian Piece Goods	...	67
15	Other articles	...	7 09

30. (a) Of the downward traffic from Simla, shown in the Kalka returns (for 1884-85) of the Financial Commissioner, viz., 1,22,219 maunds, the following are the percentages of the principal items :—

1 Beer	54.75
2 Spring Crops	14.11
3 Dyes	8.17
4 Potatoes	6.51
5 Drugs	4.26
6 Other articles	12.20

31. The above percentages show that the greater part of the downwards goods traffic to Malt Liquor Trade. Unreliable nature of the Kalka consists of Brewery produce. Messrs. Meakin & Co. and Messrs. Dyer & Co. have kindly furnished the following figures with regard to their Export and Import trade via the Kalka-Simla Cart Road. The returns of the former firm refer to the year ending the 31st October 1886, whilst those of the latter firm refer to the year ending 30th September 1885.

	Down maunds.	Up maunds.
Messrs. Meakin & Co.	87,064	89,120
Messrs. Dyer & Co.	14,286	31,163
Total maundage	1,32,250	1,20,583

The above totals include malt liquor, malt, fuel, barley, empty casks and sundries. The notable point is, that the export traffic of these two firms alone considerably exceeds the gross total maundage downwards, shown in the Kalka returns of the Finance Commissioner for 1884-85. This fact points to the unreliable nature of the registered traffic returns on the Kalka-Simla road, and should be borne in mind when viewing the prospects of the proposed railway in the light of such data.

32. The following statement, furnished by the Quarter Master General in India, shows the number of European troops located during the summer of 1886, in the hill stations which the proposed Kalka-Simla Railway will serve :—

Station.	Men.	Women	Children.
(1) Kasauli	559	69	154
(2) Dugshai	1061	63	86
(3) Subathu	589	25	31
(4) Jutogh	279	10	11
Totals	2,488	167	282

33. The population of the Simla District in 1881 (when the latest census was taken) was 2,386 per-square mile. The number of inhabitants within the Municipal limits of Simla was 12,305, but as the census was taken during the month of February, these figures do not, of course, include the summer population. The Secretary to the Municipality is unable to furnish any further information on the subject. A fair idea however, of the European population of Simla during the season, may be formed from the fact that there are about 450 houses in the station (exclusive of those occupied by natives), besides numerous hotels and public offices. The income of the Simla Municipality for the year 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 2,03,911.

34. The details submitted in the preceding pages with regard to traffic, working expenses, rates, number of troops located in the hills, civil population, &c., will, it is hoped, be sufficient to enable Government or private promoters (with the aid of the accompanying detailed plans and estimates) to judge whether the financial prospects of the proposed railway herein shown are sufficiently encouraging to warrant its construction. It has already been pointed out that the registered traffic statistics of the Kalka-Simla Road (on which are mainly based the gross probable earnings of the railway) fall far short of the actual maundage carried over the road. The fares and rates adopted in estimating the probable revenue likely to accrue to the railway from passenger and goods traffic are, for the former class of traffic, lower than existing fares, whilst for the latter class, they do not exceed established rates for the carriage of goods between Kalka and Simla.

35. The conclusion therefore arrived at by undersigned, that the undertaking will yield

Conclusion arrived at as to probable return on capital outlay.

a return of over 4 per cent. on the estimated capital, does not appear to him open to question on any grounds other than those which may be advanced

to prove that a much *higher* rate of return on capital may be expected, when railway communication with Simla is established and the certain development of traffic follows. This view of the case is fully borne out by the fact brought forward in para. 29 of this report.

36. The general grounds on which the construction of a railway to Simla is regarded

General grounds on which the Construction of the Simla Railway is regarded as necessary. Gross annual saving to Government.

as necessary have often been discussed in the public press, and are well known to everybody.

They are briefly as follow, and need no enlargement here:—(1) The railway would meet a long-felt public want. (2) It would, by facilitating communication and decreasing cost of transport of military stores, enable Government to locate more troops in the hills. (3) The summer Capital of the Government of India would be placed in direct communication with the railway system of the country, instead of being isolated (as at present) by a tedious road journey of 96 miles. The saving to Government in the matter of travelling allowances and carriage of office records, would, no doubt, be considerable if a railway were made from Umballa to Simla; how much this saving would amount to cannot here be stated, as no information on the subject is at hand. The following figures will show, however, that quite independent of the saving in travelling allowances, &c., a very large annual saving would accrue to Government by the construction of a railway to Simla *viz.* :—

	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Annual deficit in the passenger and mail service between Umballa and Simla ...	47,132	1,22,132
(2) Annual cost of maintaining the Umballa Kalka-Simla cart road ...	75,000	

From the above total must be deducted the following items, *viz.* :—

(1) Loss of tolls on the Kalka-Simla road consequent on the opening of the Railway ...	20,000	55,000
(2) Probable cost of maintaining the metalled road after the Railway is open ...	35,000	

The net annual saving to Government (on the above two items of expenditure alone), consequent on the construction of a railway to Simla, would be 1,22,132 - 55,000 = Rs. 67,132, or, deducting the probable annual subsidy to be paid to the Railway administration for the carriage of mails and parcels between Umballa and Simla, say Rs. 25,000, the clear saving to Government would be Rs. 42,132 annually.

37. The following traffic statements are appended to this report, *viz.* :—

Traffic statements herewith submitted.

- A. { Abstract of registered traffic (upwards) (exclusive of Government Bullock Train maundage) between Kalka and Simla, for the year 1884-85, compiled from returns furnished by Financial Commissioner, Punjab.
- B. Ditto ditto (downwards).
- C. { Statement showing Government Bullock Train traffic (upwards) between Umballa and Simla, for the year 1884-85, compiled from returns furnished by Post-master General, Punjab.
- D. Ditto ditto (downwards).
- E. { Abstract of maundage (upwards) over each section of the proposed railway between Kalka and Simla, compiled from returns for 1884-85 furnished by Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and Post-master General, Punjab.
- F. Ditto ditto (downwards).
- G. { Abstract (compiled from returns furnished by Financial Commissioner, Punjab) of probable number of 3rd class passengers (upwards) over each section of the proposed railway.
- H. Ditto ditto (downwards).
- I. Abstract of probable gross receipts from passenger traffic (upwards).
- J. Ditto ditto (downwards).
- K. { Abstract of gross probable earnings from goods, passengers, mails, military transport, &c. (upwards).
- L. Ditto ditto (downwards).

38. The following is a statement of the territories through which the alignment for the Territories through which the Kalka-Simla Railway would pass. proposed railway passes, *viz.* :—

(1) British Territory	3 miles	3½ furlongs.
(2) Puttiala "	34 "	1 furlong.
(3) Bhagbat "	26 "	4½ furlongs.
(4) Junga "	4 "	
Total length of line		68 1 furlong.

KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

[No. 2 (a). i.]

KALKA TO SIMLA, 68½ MILES.

*General Abstract of probable cost.***Part I.—Direct charges.**

Main Head	Minor Head	Total of Minor Head	Total of Main Head
		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Preliminary Expenses		1,09,000	1,00,000
II.—Land	...	81,017	81,017
III.—Construction of Line	1 Earthwork 2 Bridgework 3 Level Crossings, Huts, &c. 4 Fencing 5 Mile and Gradient posts 6 Road diversions... ..	16,78,951 7,75,163 5,640 6,813 1,282 3,28,581	27,96,133
IV.—Ballast and Permanent-way	1 Ballast 2 Laying Permanent-way 3 Rails 4 Sleepers	92,021 35,500 5,95,478 3,32,812	10,55,811
V.—Stations and Buildings	1 Station Buildings 2 Staff Quarters 3 Station Machinery	1,51,253 51,518 53,929	2,56,730
VI.—Roads	1. New Road from Mathan to Sabathu 2 Approach to Dhurmpur Station	12,500 2,500	15,000
VII.—Temporary Quarters for construction Staff ..	.....	17,670	17,670
VIII.—Rolling Stock ..	.....	4,92,852	4,92,852
IX.—General Contingencies calculated at 8 per cent ..	Total	3,77,481	18,18,516
X.—Plant ..	1 Tools and Plant	1,88,741	1,88,741
XI.—Establishment	1 Direction 2. Construction as per Form 130 M	1,17,963 1,87,320	3,05,283
	Grand Total ..		56,90,021

KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

[No. 2 (a) ii.]

KALKA TO SIMLA, 68½ MILES.

*General Abstract of probable cost.***Part II.—Indirect charges.**

Vide Circular No XX, Government of India, dated 7th March 1881.

Main Heads	Amount	Remarks.
	Rs.	
Capitalization of abatement of Land Revenue ..	25,296	25 years purchase at an average rate of Rs. 2 per acre
Charges for exchange on English payments, calculated at 1s. 6d. per rupee ...	2,00,505	Calculated on the English cost of articles specified in form 130K
Leave and Pension allowances calculated @ 20 per cent. on the provision for salaries ..	39,897	
Interest on money to be provided during construction	2,23,001	Calculated at 4 per cent on direct charges, less preliminary expenses.
Total	4,88,389	

T. B. MORRIS, Mem. Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Kalka-Simla Railway.

[No. 2 (a) iii.]

A**KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY PROJECT.****Abstract of Registered Traffic (exclusive of Government Bullock Train Traffic) between Kalka and Simla.**UPWARD TRAFFIC,
i.e., in direction from Kalka towards Simla.**Goods.**

	Maunds.
Total quantity registered at the Kalka Post during the year ending 30th June 1885	818,955
Total quantity registered at the Badhaighat Post during the year ending 30th September 1885	236,184
Difference between quantity registered at Kalka and that registered at Badhaighat	582,771
Distribution of difference (no data for this)	
	Maunds
Kasauli, Sanawar and Dagshai	300,000 (a)
Sabathu	100,000 (b)
Solon Cantonments, Brewery, Kandaghat and Sogi	182,771 (c)
	582,771

Working from the tolerably reliable basis of the actual quantity of goods despatched from Kalka, viz., 818,955 maunds, the following statement exhibits the probable maundage over each section of the proposed Railway (supposing the whole of the carrying trade to accrue to the Railway).

	Maunds.	Miles.
Kalka to Dhurmpur	818,955	17
Dhurmpur to Muthan $818,955 - 300,000 (a) = 518,955$	518,955	10½
Muthan (Sabathu) to Solon $518,955 - 100,000 (b) = 418,955$	418,955	12
Solon to Simla $418,955 - 182,771 (c) = 236,184$	236,184	2½

B**KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY PROJECT.****Abstract of Registered Traffic (exclusive of Government Bullock Train Traffic) between Simla and Kalka.**DOWNWARD TRAFFIC,
i.e., in direction from Simla towards Kalka.**Goods.**

	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Total quantity registered at the Badhaighat Post during the year ending 30th September 1885	28,705	2,465	31,170
Total quantity registered at the Kalka Post during the year ending 30th June 1885	122,219	39,717	161,936
Difference between total quantity of goods passing Badhaighat downwards and total quantity of goods reaching Kalka	...	...	130,766
Distribution of Difference—			
	Maunds.		
Despatched from Solon Cantonments and Brewery	16,000 (a)		
Ditto Sabathu	5,000 (b)		
Kasauli and Dagshai	79,766 (c)		
		1,30,766	

Working (as in the case of upward traffic) from the registered traffic at starting point (in this case we assume the quantity registered at Badhaighat to be the quantity actually despatched from Simla) the following statement exhibits the probable maundage over each section of the proposed Railway. Supposing, as in the case of the upward traffic, the whole of the carrying trade to accrue to the railway.

	Maunds.	Miles.
Simla to Solon	31,170	28½
Solon to Muthan (Sabathu) $31,170 + 46,000 (a) = 77,170$	77,170	12
Muthan (Sabathu) to Dhurmpur $77,170 + 5,000 (b) = 82,170$	82,170	10½
Dhurmpur to Kalka $82,170 + 79,766 (c) = 1,61,936$	1,61,936	17

C.

KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY PROJECT.

Statement showing maundage of Goods carried by Government Bullock Train between Umballa and Simla, from September 1884 to August 1885, compiled from Returns furnished by Post Master General, Punjab.

UPWARDS TRAFFIC,

i.e., in direction from Umballa towards Simla.

Period.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Remarks
	Maunds despatched from Umballa.	Maunds delivered at Kalka.	Maunds delivered at Kasauli.	Maunds delivered at Dagbani.	Maunds delivered at Subathu.	Maunds delivered at Solon.	Maunds delivered at Simla.	Maunds locally despatched from Kalka.	Maunds locally despatched from Kasauli.	Maunds locally despatched from Dagbani.	Maunds locally despatched from Subathu.	Maunds locally despatched from Solon.	Total maundage despatched from Kalka, vide note in Remarks Column.*	Total maundage despatched from Dagbani, vide note in Remarks Column.	Total maundage despatched from Subathu, vide note in Remarks Column.	Total maundage despatched from Solon, vide note in Remarks Column.	Received at Simla, as per Column 7.	
September 1884	3,163	808	411	437	583	175	1,532	112	132	8	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	* The total maundage despatched from Kalka is arrived at by subtracting the quantity delivered at Kalka from the quantity despatched from Umballa, and adding the quantity locally despatched from Kalka, and similarly for Dagbani, Kasauli and Solon.
October	3,210	927	884	607	297	101	1,285	5	63	32	9	22	...	...	...	...	...
November	3,269	606	235	184	129	1	767	31	18	3	Nil	6	...	...	...	...	...
December	1,389	427	230	216	12	4	656	20	4	15	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
January 1885	1,392	294	192	186	68	18	850	35	95	9	49	9	...	...	...	...	...
February	2,727	572	280	278	94	6	1,140	35	44	45	44	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
March	7,965	772	289	314	100	61	6,618	25	19	77	29	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
April	9,145	527	412	389	585	30	7,106	108	45	134	6	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
May	5,827	908	621	798	576	529	3,709	110	467	85	229	18	...	...	...	...	...
June	3,301	379	578	Nil	472	142	1,917	255	112	Nil	8	7	...	...	...	...	...
July	4,546	839	791	861	472	365	1,923	55	42	59	20	10	...	...	...	...	...
August	4,495	496	989	747	597	372	2,251	182	315	76	16	13	...	...	...	...	...
Total	50,429	7,455	5,462	4,997	3,506	1,801	29,724	923	1,846	603	458	90	43,837	36,733	32,339	30,625	29,724	

Working from the above results we arrive at the total quantity of the Bullock Train traffic that will accrue to each section of the proposed Railway.

Kalka to Dagbani	43,837 maunds	17 miles.
Dagbani to Kasauli	35,387 "	10 1/4 "
Kasauli to Solon	32,339 "	12 "
Solon to Simla	30,625 + 29,724 = 30,174 "	28 1/2 "

E.

KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY PROJECT.

Abstract of maundage over each Section of the proposed Railway between Kalka and Simla, compiled from the Registered Traffic returns of the Kalka Simla Cart Road (furnished by Financial Commissioner, Punjab) and Government Bullock Train returns furnished by Post Master General, Punjab.

UPWARD TRAFFIC—GOODS,

i. e., in direction from Kalka towards Simla.

	A	C	Total maundage over each Section	Mileage of each Section.	Maund miles at 18 pies.	Receipts.	Maund miles at 2-5 pies.	Receipts.	Total Ton miles.	Average daily Despatch, in tons, from each Station.
Maunds as per Statement	Maunds as per Statement	Maunds as per Statement								Tons.
Kalka to Dharmore	8,18,955	43,897	8,62,852	17	1,39,22,235	1,90,521	7,46,249	9,522	11,97,468	844
Dharmore to Mathan (Subethu)	5,18,955	35,387	5,54,342	10½	54,49,028	51,105	3,71,563	4,116		54½
Mathan to Solon	4,18,955	32,389	4,51,294	12	50,27,460	47,123	3,89,068	4,952		44½
Solon to Simla	2,36,184	30,174	2,66,358	25½	67,60,767	63,282	8,69,731	11,022		26½

G

KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY PROJECT,

Abstract of probable number of 3rd Class Passengers,

UPWARDS,

i.e., in direction Kalka towards Simla.

Total number of passengers shown in the Returns as passing Kalka towards Simla, during the year ending July 1885. } 99,723 ... Classification (*viz.*, whether mounted, in vehicles or on foot) incomplete.

Total number of passengers shown in the Returns as passing Badhaighat towards Simla, during the year ending July 1885. } 26,108 ... Classification (*viz.*, whether mounted in vehicles or on foot) incomplete.

The difference between the above figures, *viz.* 73,615 may be taken as representing the number of passengers passing off at Dharmpur, Dagshui, Subathu, Solon and other places, *en route*, say 36,000 are bound for Dharmpur, Dagshui and surrounding places, 12,000 for the Subathu District, 15,000 for Solon and vicinity, 10,615 for Kandaghat and Sogi, we arrive approximately at the number of passengers due to each section of the proposed railway, *viz.* Kalka to Dharmpur 99,723, Dharmpur to Mathan (Subathu) 99,723—36,000 = 63,723, Mathan to Solon 63,723—12,000 = 51,723, Solon to Simla 51,723—(15,000 + 10,615) = 26,108. Assuming that one-half only of the above numbers to represent the probable number of passengers likely to avail themselves of the Railway, we have the following figures on which to base our estimate of probable earnings, *viz.* :—

Kalka to Dharmpur	... 49,863	... 3rd class passengers	... 17 miles.
Dharmpur to Mathan	... 31,862	... Ditto	... 10½ "
Mathan to Solon	... 25,862	... Ditto	... 12 "
Solon to Simla	... 13,054	... Ditto	... 28½ "

Average number of passengers daily.

Kalka to Dharmpur, 3rd class passengers	... 136
Dharmpur to Mathan, ditto	... 87
Mathan to Solon, ditto	... 70
Solon to Simla, ditto	... 36

The probable number of 1st and 2nd class Passengers respectively is arrived at from information furnished by the Post Master General, Punjab. The number of Tongas of all kinds despatched both ways between Kalka and Simla = 7,782. The number respectively for Up and Down traffic is not given, but assuming one-half go up and the remainder down we have $\frac{7782}{2} = 3,891$ each way. The average number of passengers in each Tonga may be taken as 2 and $3,891 \times 2 = 7,782 =$ the number of 1st and 2nd Class passengers going upwards annually. Say one-third of this number to represent 1st class passengers and two-thirds 2nd class passengers, we have $\frac{7782}{3} = 2,594$ 1st class passengers and $\frac{7782 \times 2}{3} = 5,188$ 2nd class passengers.

KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY PROJECT.

Abstract of probable number of 3rd Class Passengers,

DOWNWARDS,

i. e., in direction from Simla towards Kalka.

Total number of Passengers shown in the Returns as passing Badhaighat towards Kalka, during the year ending July 1885 24,769

Total number of Passengers shown in the Returns as passing Kalka towards Umballa, during the year ending July 1885 84,731

The difference between the above figures, viz., 59,962 may be taken as representing the number of passengers from Sogi, Kandaghat, Solon, Subathu, Dagshai, &c., assuming that 10,000 passengers come from Sogi and Kandaghat 15,000 from Solon and vicinity, 12,000 from the Subathu side, and 22,962 from Dagshai, Sanawar and surrounding places, we arrive approximately at the number of passengers due to each section of the proposed Railway, viz., Simla to Solon 24,769, Solon to Mathan (Subathu) $24,769 + 0,000 + 15,000 = 49,769$, Mathan to Dharmpur $49,769 + 12,000 = 61,769$, and Dharmpur to Kalka $61,769 + 22,962 = 84,731$. Assuming that one-half only of the above numbers to represent the probable number of passengers likely to avail themselves of the Railway, we have the following figures on which to base our estimate of probable earnings, viz.:

Simla	to Solon	...	12,384	3rd Class Passengers	24½ miles.
Solon	to Mathan	...	24,884	ditto	12 "
Mathan	to Dharmpur	...	30,884	ditto	10½ "
Dharmpur	to Kalka	...	42,365	ditto	17 "

Average number of Passengers daily :—				} The number of 1st and 2nd class passengers respectively, will be the same as that arrived at for up traffic, vide note on opposite page.
Simla	to Solon	3rd Class Passen-	35	
		gers		
Solon	to Mathan	ditto	64	
Mathan	to Dharmpur	ditto	85	
Dharmpur	to Kalka	ditto	116	

I

KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY PROJECT.

Abstract of probable receipts from Passenger Traffic Upwards, i.e., in direction from Kalka towards Simla.

	Miles.	3rd class passenger miles (for number of 3rd class passenger per statement (3).	Rate per passenger mile, 3rd class.	Total receipts from 3rd class passenger tra- ffic.	Average number of express trains des- patched upwards annually.	Average number of ordinary and mail trains.	Probable number of 1st class passengers	Probable number of 2nd class passengers.	Proposed 1st class fare to Simla.	Proposed 2nd class fare to Simla.	Total receipts from 1st class passenger traffic.	Total receipts from 2nd class passenger traffic.	Total receipts from 3rd class passenger traffic.	Gross receipts from 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passenger traffic (upwards).	Rate per passenger mile 1st class.	Rate per passenger mile 2nd class.
Kalka to Dhampur	17	8,47,645	7 pies	Rs. 30,903												
Dhampur to Mathan	...	3,34,545	Do.	12,196												
Mathan to Solon	12	3,10,339	Do.	11,314	2,322	1,568	2,594	5,168	Ra. 10	Ra. 5	25,940	25,940	68,036	1,19,916	2 34 As.	1 17 As.
Solon to Simla	28½	3,73,434	Do.	13,623												

K

Abstract of probable Gross Receipts for Goods, Passengers, &c., upwards, i.e., Kalka to Simla.

	Rupees.
Goods as per Statement E	3,21,652
Passengers as per Statement I	1,19,916
Mails and parcels at Ra. 750 a month	9,000
Military Transport at Ra. 250 per mile	17,000
Miscellaneous receipts at Ra. 100 per mile	6,812
Probable Earnings, Goods, Passengers, Mails, &c., upwards, Ra. 4,74,380 annually.	

J

KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY PROJECT.

Abstract of Probable Receipts from Passenger Traffic Downwards, i.e., in direction from Simla towards Kalka.

Miles	3rd class passenger miles, for number of 3rd class passengers, see statement I	Rate per 3rd class passenger mile.	Total receipts from 3rd class passenger traffic.	Average number of express tonnage despatched downwards annually.	Average number of tonnage in way and mail tonnage.	Probable number of 1st class passengers.	Probable number of 2nd class passengers	Proposed 1st class fare, Simla to Kalka.	Proposed 2nd class fare, Simla to Kalka.	Total receipts from 1st class passenger traffic	Total receipts from 2nd class passenger traffic	Gross receipts from 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passenger traffic (Downwards).	Rate per passenger mile, 1st class.	Rate per passenger mile, 2nd class.	As.	As.
Simla to Solon	28½	3,54,402	7 p.m.	12,024												
Solon to Mathan	12	2,98,050	"	11,016												
Mathan to Dharnapur	10½	3,24,597	"	11,823	2,322	1,569	2,534	5,158	10	5	25,940	25,940	62,020	1,13,900	2-34	1-17
Dharnapur to Kalka	17	7,20,922	"	26,257												

L

Abstract of Probable Gross receipts for Goods, Passengers, &c.

DOWNWARDS,
i.e., in direction Simla to Kalka.

	Receipts.
Goods as per Statement F	65,738
Passenger " J	1,13,900
Maile and Parcels @ Rs. 750 a month	9,000
Military Transport @ Rs. 250 per mile	17,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	6,812
Probable Gross Earnings, Goods, Passengers, Maile, &c., Downwards	2,12,450
Ditto ditto Upwards and Downwards	6,86,830

[Enclosure No. 2. b.]

KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY PROJECT.

Extract from a note by the Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department.

* * * * *

3. The project has been somewhat delayed—it was begun in October 1884 and submitted in April 1887—but it appears to have been most carefully got up and in the fullest detail. Much credit, I think, is due to Mr. Morris for the neat and admirable way in which it has been sent up.

4. To deal first with the financial aspect of the project. The estimate seems fairly complete. It includes a lakh for preliminary expenses, which would include cost of preparation of present project. There would seem to be few, if any, items on which material reduction is probable. It is possible a saving might be arranged in "Temporary Quarters," but the total provision is only Rs. 17,000. Contingencies are put at 8 instead of 5 per cent., certainly a desirable precaution in a work of the kind.

5. On the other hand, there may prove to be some additions. Establishment would seem to be much under-estimated, Rs. 3,05,253 on a total of Rs. 53,81,738 only is allowed, and it is assumed the work would be completed by one Executive Engineer and six Assistants in two years. Nothing is allowed for Direction and Accounts. This is less than 6 per cent. The usual 23 per cent. would amount to—

	Rs.
on ...	53,84,738
at 23 per cent.	12,38,490
	66,23,228
Again, the indirect charges on this would amount to, say	5,00,000
	71,23,228

or in round numbers 71½ lakhs.

6. In regard to the probable gross earnings I think Mr. Morris assumes somewhat too favourable rates. To do a successful business in the lowest class goods and passengers, which in all cases form the bulk of the traffic to which a Railway has mainly to look, it will be necessary to offer both great inducements to take the rail rather than the road. For his lowest goods rates Mr. Morris takes 1·8 pies per maund mile, or about 10½ annas per maund from Kalka to Simla, equal to 48 6 pies per ton mile. Taking the cheapest form of carriage which I believe at times prevails, probably about 6 annas per maund for the whole distance, or 1·08 pies per maund mile or 29 16 per ton mile. But say even 36 pies or 3 annas per ton mile.

7. Then for the lowest class passenger he assumes Rs. 2·8 from Kalka to Simla. An Ekka in the season will generally take a man up for Rs. 2 to 2·8, at times for less. It will certainly, within my knowledge, often bring him down for less. By the old road the distance can easily be walked in two days, and the rate for coolies carrying loads between Kalka and Simla is only Rs. 1·1. I should think Rs. 1·4 is a much more probable rate than Mr. Morris' Rs. 2·8, and I doubt if even that would catch all the foot passengers. Assuming 1·4 for the 68 miles by rail, this would be nearly 4 pies per passenger mile as against the 7 pies of Mr. Morris' paragraph 10.

8. The rates he takes for 1st class passengers of Rs. 10, and 2nd class of Rs. 5, seem fair enough, and I think perhaps 2·8 might be got for intermediate class; those who, for instance, now use the bullock train.

9. Reducing Mr. Morris' figures to ton miles (see his para. 3) we have 11,78,260 ton miles at 3 annas—to, say, Rs. 2,80,000, though it may be admitted a portion of these would represent goods of a nature justifying a higher rate. And reducing his lowest class passengers (see his para. 8) to passenger miles, we have 3,541,973 which at 4 pies=Rs. 73,800.

10. Perhaps very little useful comparison can be made between this proposal and the recently opened Amritsar and Pathankot line, which is of about equal length, but during the latter's first two years after opening—1884 and 1885—the passenger miles amounted to 10,842,230 and 13,114,216 respectively. The estimate of little more than one quarter as many passengers on the Simla line is probably within rather than over the mark. Mr. Morris, moreover, has only taken half the number of people shown by the Financial Commissioner, as travelling over the road as likely to use the Railway.

11. It might, I think, be fair to add double as many Intermediate as Second Class passengers, or say 20,000; and these at Rs. 2·8 would add another Rs. 50,000 to the receipts.

12. Then comparing Mr. Morris' para. 16 we have—

	Rs.	Rs.
Lowest class goods	...	2,80,000
Passengers, 1st & 2nd	1,03,760	
Intermediate	50,000	
Lowest class	73,800	
	<hr/>	
Total Passengers	...	2,27,560
Mails and Parcels	...	18,000
Miscellaneous	...	13,624
Military Transport	...	34,000
Total gross receipts		5,73,184

This would equal about Rs. 9,700 per mile, which corresponds very closely with what is given in para. 27 as the gross earnings per mile on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway (*viz.*, Rs. 8,495).

It is only fair to note that the rates for goods and passengers, even as assumed by Mr. Morris, are very much under those said to prevail on the Darjeeling Railway, and I think it may be fairly assumed that the gross earnings on the Kalka-Simla ought to be much greater. And it should also be noted that the last Traffic statement of that Railway shows the percentage of net earnings on total Capital outlay to be 8.86 per cent. The actual dividends paid according to the last Report by the Directors, amounted to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the year 1886, and the *ad interim* dividend for the last half year, *viz.*, 31st January 1887, was at the rate of 6 per cent.

13. In the matter of working expenses it is exceedingly difficult to form any reliable estimate. Mr. Morris takes as a basis of comparison, the rates quoted for the Darjeeling Railway, which are shown as 62.10 per cent. only. Taking these figures and adding 10 per cent., and allowing for additional Engine-power on one length, he works out the "Working Expenses" for the Kalka-Simla Railway as a probable 63.2 per cent.

This is less than many lines in the Plains, and considering the nature of a mountain Railway like the one proposed, is, I think, much too hopeful.

In this respect (see also Mr. Morris' para. 27), a comparison with the Darjeeling line is misleading. The latter Railway differs materially from the Simla-Kalka line.

The Darjeeling Company, I understand, simply laid their line on a road made for them by Government at great expense, and I have an idea Government is still saddled with the upkeep of the road, or a part of it. The Company found the curves in some parts of the road too sharp, and has had to alter them, and possibly here and there the gradients; but certainly the main part of the line was laid on road already made [and (?) partly maintained by Government]. On the contrary the Kalka-Simla line has to be made quite apart from the road; if in any part it encroaches on the road, a corresponding widening is provided. And it has to provide for a separate maintenance.

14. I understand the configuration of the hills is sharper and the rock more rotten in the case of the Simla hills. In any case the maintenance of the Kalka-Simla line, liable as it will be to constant slips of shale, &c., is likely to be exceptionally expensive.

Any estimate must be more or less of a guess, but I should say 70 or 75 per cent. would be a much safer figure to take.

Taking working expenses at 75 per cent., and the gross earnings at 5,73,184, the net earnings would amount to Rs. 1,43,296, or about 2 per cent. on an outlay of Rs. 71,23,228. (Rs. 1,42,465 is exactly 2 per cent.)

15. Nothing, as I propose to notice lower down, is allowed in this calculation for development of traffic. But the construction of the line would undoubtedly bring about some actual savings to Government, which should not be left out of the account. Mr. Morris refers to these in his paragraph 36.

The saving in travelling allowances, carriage of official records, and the time of Government officers, cannot, perhaps, be assessed, but in the matter of the existing mail service, and maintenance of road, I think, after allowing for sums to be paid to Railway and spent on road, a saving of some Rs. 35,000 a year might be effected. And at least another $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. could be credited to the proposed line under this head.

16. It does not seem necessary to review at length, the Engineering features of the line, which are set forth in detail in Mr. Morris' report, and which requires to be read in connection with the reference Maps.

17. The project, based on Route B. of the reconnaissance as modified by Mr. Molesworth, is divided into six sections, aggregating a total length of 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It follows, with one or two exceptions, the general alignment of the present cart road, in places close alongside, and occasionally cutting into and crossing, but in every case the maintenance of existing width of road is fully provided for. The steepest gradient is 1 in 33 of which there is a total of nearly 12 miles, all on the Kalka-Dharmpur section, and for this length extra engine power is provided.

There is a little bit of 1 in 34 on the length from Badhaighat to Simla, and on all the sections there are 42 miles with gradients between 1 in 33 and 1 in 50.

The sharpest curve is 70 feet radius, and 32 miles of the line are on curves from 70 to 750 feet radius.

18. Stations are provided at Kalka, Dharmpur (for Kasauli, Sunawar and Dugshai), Mathan (five miles from Subathu), Solon and Simla. The last is in the compound known as "Innes' Own." There are in addition six watering stations.

19. There are only two bridges of any importance; one at Jhajra, with two openings of 60 feet, and one at Jabli with one of 50 feet. The others, though numerous, are all unimportant bridges and culverts, for which type drawings are provided.

20. When the transverse slope of the hill side exceeds 30°, breast walls are provided. It is very possible, I think, additional expenditure may be found necessary under this head.

21. Nine tunnels are provided of an aggregate length of 842 yards, the longest being 267 yards through the Sabathu Ridge.

22. The gauge is to be 2 feet with 35 lb. steel rails laid on deodar sleepers with bearing plates.

23. It is proposed to dispense with fencing, on the ground of its excessive cost, a dry stone wall being substituted between the road and the railway. Provision being also made for planting cactus on either side of the latter. This, I think, may well be accepted.

24. Rolling stock is included in the estimate. Provision being made for 16 locomotives, 50 coaching vehicles and 125 goods wagons, of types similar to those now on the Darjeeling Railway.

25. It is proposed to limit the speed between Kalka and Dharmpur, and again between Badhaighat and Simla, to seven miles an hour, and on the other portions of the line to 10 miles an hour.

26. The rates appear to have been drawn up in communication with the Executive Engineer, Simla Provincial Division. This is a matter on which we should have had Superintending Engineer's opinion. The cost of land has not been checked by the Deputy Commissioner, but the rates seem very ample.

27. Mr. Morris' estimate may, I think, be taken as representing very fairly, with the additions above noted, the cost of such a line from Kalka to Simla, but I fear his anticipations as regards the probable returns on capital outlay, cannot be accepted. It seems doubtful if such a line would pay anything like 4 per cent., at any rate for some time to come.

28. There are, however, several points that would render such a return hopeful in the not distant future. The traffic returns are not very reliable, the amount of traffic on the road seems to have been under-estimated. In the matter of beer only, Mr. Morris shows (paragraph 31) that in the returns supplied by Messrs. Meakin and Dyer, their gross total maundage downwards alone exceeds the total registered traffic returns. Their up and down traffic is not far short of 10,000 tons per annum. Mr. Morris' statistics and the above note are both based on the registered returns, but Mr. Morris considers "the returns fall far short of the actual traffic passing over the road."

29. Another important feature is the future development of the traffic, which has, of course, been entirely left out of the calculation. That, even without a railway, this development has in recent years been considerable is amply demonstrated by the fact that during the five years between 1879 and 1884-85 this traffic has increased by upwards of 10,000 tons; see (Mr. Morris' paragraph 29) and there can be no reasonable doubt that the stimulus of a railway would tend to develop this with arithmetical progression.

30. The possibilities of developing mineral wealth should not be lost sight of. Mr. Morris refers in his paragraph 5 ii, to the probability of some good slate beds being exposed; and in both directions some trade in building stone might be looked for.

31. Great additional facilities would also be afforded for the opening out of industries, such as the cultivation of tea and of fruit, &c., Mr. Morris instances the property at Shalogra, as admirably adapted for this purpose (paragraph 6 ii). Indirectly this would all tend to bring traffic to the line.

32. The general grounds demanding the construction of such a line are, of course, well known. The importance of bringing the summer capital of both the Supreme and Local Governments into direct communication with the Railway system in the Plains and by facilitating communication with the hill Sanitaria, enabling Government to locate more troops in the hills, and to materially decrease the cost of keeping those already so located.

33. The Military value of a line connecting some half a dozen hill depôts with Railway communication to the Bolan and the North-West Frontier is, perhaps, alone a justification for the construction of the line, and a line that, besides being an administrative necessity, will pay at present 2½ per cent. on outlay and offer a fair prospect of working up to 4 per cent. in the future, can hardly be classed as an extravagance.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

Note by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, dated 13th August 1887.

The general question of the alignment of the Simla-Kalka Railway has already been dealt with by me after a reconnaissance I made of the line of country in 1884.

After that reconnaissance I made certain suggestions for the improvement of the alignment, which Mr. Morris has carried out with satisfactory results. An alternative line, which I marked on the map, near Dharampore, has led to the elimination of the long tunnel originally proposed through the Dharampore ridge, and the gap through which I recommended the line to be taken through the Subathu range has effected a saving of 10 miles in the through lengths between Kalka and Simla. The tunnel rounding the bluff near 29½ mile has been avoided without heavy work, and the deviation which I suggested to the west of Solon, has been proved by survey to be satisfactory.

My reconnaissance of 1884 convinced me that but little use could be made of the existing cart road for the purposes of the railway, the conditions being totally dissimilar from those which existed in the case of the Darjeeling Light Railway, for which the cart road was utilized to a considerable extent.

In the case of the Simla-Kalka road the country is more rugged and broken, the angular turns sharper and more numerous, and the material less reliable.

In fact I am of opinion that even in the small degree to which Mr. Morris has utilized the Simla-Kalka road in the project now under consideration, he has done so to a greater degree than is desirable, and that in many cases the cost of providing for the road is not justified by the advantages gained by utilising it for railway purposes; but I propose to deal with this question in greater detail at a later stage of this note.

The project for the Simla-Kalka Railway appears to have been prepared by Mr. Morris with very great care and ability, and I cannot speak too highly of the very thorough manner in which he has dealt with every detail connected with the project. The line passes through a most difficult country, which renders the work of setting out most difficult and arduous, the route being on side-long ground for nearly its entire length and traversing extremely broken and rugged ground.

As the cart road cannot be utilized for the purposes of the railway, the line will be longer and more expensive than was originally anticipated; it is necessarily very tortuous, and the curves, in order to avoid excessively heavy work, must be very sharp; even with curves of 75 feet radius, the work is very heavy.

The total length of the line from Kalka to Simla is 68½ miles, the ruling gradient 1 in 33, and the sharpest curve 75 feet radius.

The gauge is two feet, and the weight of the rails 35 lbs. per yard.

The line, immediately on leaving Kalka, diverges from the cart road and curves round into the valley of the Guggur, in order to avoid the very steep ascent which the cart road makes on quitting Kalka. Afterwards, however, the line sweeps round and joins the cart road about the third mile post and unavoidably runs close to it, and in some places on it, as far as the sixth mile post. It then gradually passes below it, following the contour lines of the valley, so far as is necessary to preserve a ruling gradient of 1 in 33, as it gradually ascends the same valley as that in which the cart road has been made, until it reaches Dharampore; it then curves round the Dharampore spur and, running under Dharampore, sweeps round below the road and thence, rounding the "Temple spur," passes underneath the Simla-Kalka road close to the toll-bar.

After this it diverges from the cart road, gradually descending to the river which divides the Kasauli range from that of Subathu, and, after crossing this river, it rises gently to a gap in the range, about five miles from Subathu; here it crosses the range with a short tunnel, after which it turns up a subsidiary valley, after crossing which it rounds a steep rocky bluff, and thence generally follows the direction of the Subathu and Solon bridle road.

Before reaching Solon, however, it turns off to the west of the cantonment, whereas the cart road passes to the east of it; but it joins the cart road again about a mile beyond Solon.

Thence it keeps, with little variation, close to the cart road, and in many places on it, as far as Kandaghat. From Kandaghat it follows the general direction of the cart road, but considerably below it, diverging, where necessary, to round certain spurs, the crossing of which would involve sharp gradients or heavy work, until the Chakidula spur has been rounded, after which it approaches the cart road once more and keeps close to it, and in many places on it, until it approaches Badaighat, where it passes over the road and thence diverges from it, keeping along the contour of the hills until it reaches "Innes' Own," which is the proposed site for the Simla Station.

The line appears to have been judiciously set out; but, as in all railways of this character, the setting out must be considered simply as a basis for work, subject to modification, after a careful study of all the conditions during construction.

The estimate, as submitted by Mr. Morris, stands as follows, per mile of railway :

	Rs.
Preliminary expenses ...	1,648
Land ...	1,223
Earthwork ...	16,367
Retaining walls ...	7,073
Tunnels ...	1,236
Minor bridges ...	8,749
Large " ...	2,630
Level crossings ...	83
Fencing, mileposts, &c. ...	119
Road diversions ...	4,825
Ballast ...	1,351
Permanent-way ...	14,147
Stations ...	2,222
Staff quarters ...	1,016
Workshops ...	...
Station machinery ...	792
New roads ...	220
Rolling stock ...	7,223
Plant ...	2,771
Establishment ...	4,480
Contingencies ...	5,541
Total direct charges ...	83,523

seen based are as follows :

	Rs.	
Cutting in clay ...	4	per 1,000 cubic feet.
Do. boulders and gravel ...	6	" " "
Do. rock and clay ...	10	" " "
Do. loose rock ...	20	" " "
Do. hard rock ...	25 to 30	" " "
Do. dry stone rubble ...	5 " 7	" 100 "
Do. side drains and retaining walls ...	7	" " "
Do. coursed rubble ...	31 " 40	" " "
Masonry in arching ...	50 " 70	" " "
Concrete ...	22 " 30	" " "
Boulder pitching ...	4	" " "
Tunnelling ...	100	per linear yard.
Ironwork for girders ...	250	per ton.
Deodar timber ...	2	per cubic foot.
Ballast ...	2-14 to 6-6	per 100 cubic feet
Sleepers ...	1-14	each.
Laying permanent-way ...	500	per mile.

The rates for earthwork appear to me to be somewhat low, especially that for hard rock, which varies from Rs. 22 to 30 per 1,000 cubic feet, and I should be disposed to estimate it at Rs. 40.

Between the 4th and 6th miles the line interferes with the road to some extent; this however appears to be unavoidable; but between the 39th and 47th miles, as well as between the 59th and 64th miles, it appears to me that the interference with the road might be avoided.

At mile 83½ I should be disposed to keep the gradient up, so as to be somewhat higher than the road, where it joins it near the 28th milepost, and then, instead of crossing the road, the railway line should keep, with a tolerably even gradient, well above the road, and clear of it from the 39th mile to Kandaghat. I have roughly marked on the large scale map, in dotted blue pencil lines, the alignment which I think should be adopted between the 39th and 47th miles of the railway. Between the 59th and 65th miles I have also marked on the map, in dotted blue lines, an alternative alignment, which I think should be adopted to prevent interference with the road.

The railway keeps on or near the cart road for about 16 miles of its entire length, and on this portion it involves an expenditure of Rs. 3,28,591 for road diversions, &c., and this, divided over a length of 16 miles, amounts to upwards of Rs. 20,000 per mile, although the utilization of the road on these 16 miles is only partial, as the sharp turns of the road render it impossible for the railway to keep to it in all its sinuosities.

It appears to me therefore very questionable whether any advantage is to be gained by adhering to the cart road in the places abovementioned.

At Badaighat it will be desirable to lower the level of the railway so as to pass underneath the cart road; this arrangement will keep the line more clear of the road just after passing it.

At Kandaghat the road should be diverted to the back of the houses through which the line is shown to pass, and the railway line should take the present site of the road in passing through the neck at that part.

The rates for dry rubble masonry appear to me to be somewhat low, more especially as the stone in many portions of the line is liable to disintegration, and for building purposes it may have to be carried for a considerable distance with very scanty means of transport where a road may not exist. The rate for tunnels also appears to be low; I should be disposed to double it.

The tunnel at Booh (the 31st mile) might probably be saved by a deviation; but as the more circuitous line would not effect a very large saving, and as it would interfere with some temple buildings, I am of opinion that the tunnel line at that part may be retained. At mile 33½ however, if the contouring correctly represents the outline of the hillside, the tunnel at that point might probably be avoided by a slight deviation. With regard to the fencing, I agree with Mr. Morris in thinking that dry stone walling will be the most suitable fencing for this railway in the majority of cases.

The bridge drawings will suffice for the purposes of the estimate, but will require careful revision for the purposes of construction.

In each case the special conditions of the site will have to be separately considered. In some places drop wells at the inlet and outlet of the bridge or culvert will be desirable so as to break the force of the falling stream by water cushions.

In other cases where a solid outlet can be obtained the culverts may be contoured out on sidelong ground, instead of descending steeply.

In other places where the stream takes its source close at hand, or where the quantity of water is small, the stream may be banded or passed between the sleepers or through rail openings; but all such cases must be the subject of judicious and intelligent study of the Engineer charged with the execution of the work of construction.

In several of the bridge drawings the rails are shown supported on cross girders *between* the main girders, which have to be a considerable distance apart in order to allow for the curvature; but in such cases, when the head-way is sufficient to allow it, I should prefer to place the cross girders on the top of the main girders and to draw the main girders nearer together.

When there is no curve the transverse sleepers might be placed directly on the top of the main girders, without the intervention of cross girders.

In many cases I think it may be advisable to insert girders of greater span than it absolutely necessary for the waterway, in order to keep the abutments well clear of the stream, and to save masonry.

Level crossings for bridlepaths, &c., should be avoided as far as practicable, and the traffic passed under the line by small bridges or "cattle-creeps." The sidelong ground, which prevails throughout the line between Kalka and Simla, affords great facilities for passing such traffic under the line.

In the drawing of the level crossing gate it may be noted that the pin which actuates the locking bolt should be in the signal handle, and the slot should be in the bolt; this alteration has been found necessary in practice.

The rate for sleepers seems to be low; but on further consideration I think the length of sleepers may be reduced from 4 feet 6 inches to 4 feet, so that perhaps the rate may stand. It may, however, be a question for consideration whether it would not be prudent on this line, which abounds with excessively sharp curves, to adopt transverse steel sleepers 3 feet 9 inches in length.

The preservation of the gauge is a matter of great importance on such curves; and although steel sleepers would be more expensive than deodar, they would be far more durable and would economise in maintenance. Their adoption would probably add about 4,000 rupees per mile to the cost of the railway.

Where curves are so sharp and so numerous as on this line, I would advise that the rails should be laid "break-joint," as this arrangement will save much expense and trouble in cutting the rails, which would be necessary if it were attempted to keep the joints of the rails opposite to each other.

The distance of the stations apart is as follows:

	Miles.
Kalka to Dharampore	17
Dharampore to Mathan	10½
Mathan to Solon	12
Solon to Kandaghat	7½
Kandaghat to Badaighat	17½
Badaighat to Simla	3½

I think that a small station might with advantage, be interpolated between Kalka and Dharampore, near Koti, and also between Kandaghat and Badaighat, near Shalighat, or else near Shogi.

At Kalka station some of the sidings should be extended so as to run alongside the passenger station platform of the 5-feet 6 inch gauge railway, which might be made of a medium height, say 15 inches, above rail level, being somewhat low for the 5-feet 6-inch gauge and somewhat high for the 2-feet gauge. As an alternative site for Simla station, I think the 'spur on which "*Mervin Lodge*" is situated might be examined. The site selected at "*Innes' Own*," however, appears to be suitable and convenient.

The provision for staff quarters appears to be insufficient, and will probably have to be increased. The same remark may apply to the item of station machinery.

No provision has been made for workshops; and as the Simla-Kalka Railway will be a short isolated line, the cost of workshops will be comparatively greater, mile for mile, than would be necessary in a more extended system.

For engines, Mr. Morris proposes to use an engine of 11 tons weight, similar to those in use on the Darjeeling Light Railway; and for carriages, the Cleminson flexible type. The type of engine may be adopted; but for carriages and wagons I should prefer the double bogie system, care being taken to allow the bogies to adjust themselves horizontally to the rails as well as to the curves.

The quantity of rolling stock proposed is—

16 engines.
50 coaching vehicles.
125 goods vehicles.

This provision may probably suffice for the first opening; but as the steep gradients of this railway will necessitate a larger proportion of engine power to carriage and wagon stock than is usual on lines with flatter gradients, an increase will probably be necessary with the development of the traffic.

The railway for a considerable portion of its length, runs near the watershed of the country, and consequently there are no bridges of any magnitude on it; the provision for plant therefore need not be large.

The amount provided for establishment appears to be low.

Taking into consideration the foregoing remarks, I am of opinion that the mileage estimate of Rs. 83,524 will require to be increased to Rs. 96,000 per mile for direct charges; and if steel sleepers be adopted instead of deodar, the mileage rate should be increased, in round numbers, to one lakh of rupees per mile.

With regard to the probable returns of this railway, I consider that Mr. Morris, in allowing no increase on the existing traffic for future development, has under-estimated the returns.

The facilities afforded by a railway are certain to bring a large accession to existing traffic, and past experience has shewn that even without a railway the traffic between Kalka and Simla has been largely and steadily on the increase.

On the other hand, I do not think that the working expenses of the Darjeeling Light Railway can be taken as a guide for estimating the probable cost of working the Simla-Kalka Railway. It is true that this railway will have the advantage of a better ruling gradient than that of the Darjeeling Railway, the former having a ruling gradient of 1 in 33, whilst the latter has a ruling gradient of 1 in 28; but the Simla-Kalka Railway will have one important factor in the working expenses, which is to a great extent, wanting in the case of the Darjeeling Railway, namely the maintenance of bridges, embankment walls, and other works.

The Darjeeling Railway is, as I have already observed, laid for a considerable portion of its length, on an existing road; and one provision in the contract of agreement between the Secretary of State and the Darjeeling Railway Company is "that the Secretary of State shall at all times hereafter, and at his own expense, maintain the said cart road, with all bridges, walls, fences, culverts, and other works, now and hereafter to be constructed for the upkeep and maintenance thereof."

The maintenance of such works as those above specified must necessarily form a very important factor in the working expenses of such a railway as the Simla-Kalka line, for the soil is, as a general rule, of a very unreliable character, very subject to slips and failures of foundations of the retaining walls and other structures; and even though curves of a very sharp radius have been adopted, it has been impossible to avoid numerous and deep cuttings or high retaining walls throughout the whole length of the line, and it is impossible for any human being to predict with any certainty the cost of maintaining such works.

I am of opinion, however, that the working expenses of the Simla-Kalka Railway will be largely in excess of those of the Darjeeling Railway.

As a set off against this excess, however, it must be remembered that the rates which have been adopted by Mr. Morris for the carriage of passengers and goods on the Simla-Kalka Railway, are considerably lower than those ruling on the Darjeeling Railway, which appear to be sufficiently low to attract traffic, and the development of the existing traffic, which will certainly be consequent on the construction of a railway, would appear to offer a fair prospect of success for the future, moreover, the cost of maintenance of the earthworks and retaining walls on this railway will probably as time goes on, diminish as the weak places are cleared away.

The manner in which the whole project has been prepared reflects very great credit on Mr. Morris.

R C B PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Separate page added to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 46.

Government of India. Notifications, Appointments, Promotions,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 31st October, 1887.

No. 2504.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 10th November, 1887.

No. 448.—Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 24th August, 1887.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, ASSAM SECRETARIAT.

Shillong, the 28th October, 1887.

No. 109.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of Act XLV of 1874 (the Scheduled

Districts Act) the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extend Act III (B.C.) of 1884 (the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884) to the towns of Sylhet, Gauhati, and Dibrugarh. The area within which the said Act will be in force is that of the Municipality at present constituted at each of these places under Act V (B.C.) of 1876.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

NOTIFICATION.

Rangoon, the 12th November, 1887.

No. II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Burma is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extend the Upper Burma Village Regulation, 1887, with effect from the date of this Notification, to the territory transferred to Lower Burma by Notifications Nos. 109 and 341, dated respectively the 24th February and 13th August, 1887.

H. T. J. WHITE,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th November, 1887.

No. 6017.—Mr. R. A. Sterndale, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. G. H. R. Hart, on the afternoon of the 1st November, 1887.

Mr. G. H. R. Hart having been granted furlough out of India for one year, with subsidiary leave, availed himself thereof on the afternoon of the same date.

No. 6018.—Mr. W. Bedford, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General Bombay, having returned from privilege leave resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 2nd November, 1887.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 11th November, 1887.

No. 6023.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st October, 1887, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in Circulation	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND RUPEES		
		Coin.	Rupees	TOTAL
		₹		
Calcutta	6,26,48.44	2,54,77.20	30,11.55	2,93,90,760
Allahabad	1,02,40.77	1,13,40.75		1,13,40,750
Lahore	1,03,55.75	1,28,78.00		1,28,78,000
Bombay	6,15,23.45	2,85,59.78	74,64.95	3,60,24,745
Kurrachee	56,84.54	65,44.94	33.00	65,77,940
Madras	1,76,08.63	53,33.80	80.00	54,13,895
Calcutt	10,21.53	4,95.07		4,95,075
Rangoon	87,15.39	1,56,80.00		1,56,80,000
TOTAL	17,78,04.53	10,63,21.76	1,14,01.51	11,78,19,280

Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 25,21,700 held under Section 19 of the Act 4,00,01.250

GRAND TOTAL 17,78,04.530

E. T. ATKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th November, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 884.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

The following appointment is made in the Military Department of the Government of India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. H. Collen, Bengal S. C., Accountant-General, Military Department, and Officiating Secretary, to be Secretary, *vice* Major-General O. R. Newmarch, who has retired. Dated 1st November, 1887.

No. 885.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT, ACCOUNTS BRANCH—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Pritchard, Madras S. C., Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, and Officiating Accountant-General, to be Accountant-General, Military Department, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Collen, who has been appointed Secretary to the Government of India Military Department. Dated 1st November, 1887.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 886.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant W. A. Cuppage, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 5th Bengal Infantry, (m.c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Conductor F. G. Gill, Ordnance Department, Bengal Circle, (m.c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor H. McLeod, Ordnance Department, Bengal Circle, (m.c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor J. Land, Ordnance Department, Bengal Circle, (m.c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor T. Fisher, Military Works Department, (m.c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 887.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Major A. C. G. Lydiard, Bengal S. C., 31st Bengal Infantry, (p.a.) for one year. Pension Service,—22nd year, commenced 3rd April, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Major, Bombay S. C., Military Accounts Department, (m.c.) for one year. Pension Service,—31st year, commenced 5th June, 1887.

Lieutenant E. J. Medley, Bengal S. C., 17th Bengal Cavalry, (m.c.) for one year. Pension Service,—10th year, commenced 11th May, 1887.

Lieutenant E. B. Burton, Bengal S. C., 17th Bengal Cavalry, (m.c.) for one year. Pension Service,—9th year, commenced 13th August, 1887.

No. 888.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Landon, General List, Infantry, (m.c.) for 92 days.

Major J. Davidson, Bengal S. C., (m.c.) for six months.

Major J. R. Burlton-Bennet, Bengal S. C., (p.a.) for four months.

Lieutenant C. E. Norton, R.E., (m.c.) for two months.

Surgeon J. T. W. Leslie, (m.c.) for two months.

No. 889.—Colonel R. D. Campbell, Bengal S. C., is granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, (p.a.) from the 1st December, 1887, to the 15th June, 1888. Pension Service,—38th year, commenced 1st May, 1887.

No. 890.—Colonel F. Knowles, Bengal S. C., is granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, (p.a.) from the 20th October, 1887, to the 14th August, 1888. Pension Service,—31st year, commenced 13th August, 1887. This cancels G. G. O. No. 528 of 1887.

No. 891.—Colonel T. J. Watson, Bengal S. C., is permitted to reside out of India under paragraph (a), clause 37, India Army Circulars, 1887, with effect from the 2nd December, 1887.

No. 892.—Deputy Surgeon-General W. Walker, M.D., is permitted to reside in India, with effect from the 24th October, 1887, under Article 253, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I.

No. 893.—Conductor R. Jackson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough in India, (p.a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the 1st August, 1887. This cancels the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 801 of 1887.

No. 894.—First Grade Assistant Apothecary W. Heathcock, Assistant Civil Surgeon, Naini Tal, is granted leave in India, (m.c.) for 90 days, under rule X of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the 26th July, 1887.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 895.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 7th October, 1887, page 5435.

Chancery of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,

Downing Street, October 6, 1887.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George :

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

Captain Arthur Frederick Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps ; and

Captain Albert Frederick de Laessøe, C.I.E., in recognition of their services in respect to the settlement of the Afghan frontier.

"London Gazette," dated the 11th October, 1887, page 5490.

*War Office, Pall Mall,
11th October, 1887.*

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, from the dates specified :—

Colonel Henry Coape-Smith. Dated 24th September, 1887.

Colonel Alfred Worsley Montagu. Dated 25th September, 1887.

Colonel David Simson Buist. Dated 28th September, 1887.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-General Edward Samuel Jackson, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 20th September, 1887.

Major-General William Butler Butler-Shawe, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 20th September, 1887.

Major-General Horace Albert Browne, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 20th September, 1887.

PENSIONS.

No. 896.—Honorary Captain George Mortimer, Military Works Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th September, 1887.

No. 897.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers are transferred to the pension establishment :—

Conductor Thomas Christie Bradley, Public Works Department,—18th December, 1887.

Sub-Conductor Philip Lavelle Leyden, Commissariat Department.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 898.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Arthur James Brander,—6th November, 1887.

No. 899.—NATIVE ARMY—

18th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Jitman to be Subadar and Havildar Sidhu Upadhia to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Ranjit Thapa, invalided, with effect from the 1st August, 1887.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th November, 1887.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863 it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified,

was received in the Military Department between the 22nd October and the 11th November, 1887.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion (The Prince of Wales's Own) West Yorkshire Regiment.	Captain J. H. Burke.	24th October, 1887.	Rajanpur.		

A. C. TOKER, *Colonel,*
for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th November, 1887.

No. 350.—The services of Colonel W. Jeffreys, R.E., Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank*, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 9th November, 1887.

No. 351.—The following reversions are ordered, with effect from the 24th September, 1887:—

Colonel D. Ward, R.E., from Chief Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank*, to Chief Engineer, 2nd class.

Colonel J. P. Steel, R.E., from Chief Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank*, to Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank*.

Mr. F. J. Johnstone, from Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank*, to Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank*.

Colonel B. Lovett, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank*, to Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.

Major W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank*, to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

No. 352.—The services of Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E., Chief Engineer, 1st class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 16th November, 1887.

Fort William, the 5th November, 1887.

No. 353.—Colonel D. Ward, R.E., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, *vice* Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E., whose services have been replaced at disposal of the Military Department.

Colonel J. P. Steel, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department.

The 10th November, 1887.

No. 354.—Mr. E. Lund, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, attached to the Office of the Director-General of Railways, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. R. C. F. Volkens, Deputy Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, is appointed to the Office of the Director-General of Railways as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 4th October, 1887.

From the 12th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 5th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st October, 1887.

No. 42.—The undermentioned students of the Lahore Medical College are admitted into the service as Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates specified:—

Hurnam Dass,—15th August, 1887

Gunput Rai,—15th August, 1887.

Pandit Ajodhia Patti,—15th August, 1887.

Pandit Gauri Shonkara,—13th October, 1887.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following Selections and Text-Books are appointed for the M. A. Examinations of 1888, 1889 and 1890:—

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1888.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

(In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass and Honour Courses, B.A.)

Descartes	.	.	.	Discourse on Method, Meditations.
Locke	.	.	.	Essay concerning Human Understanding.
Berkeley	.	.	.	Principles of Human Knowledge and Dialogues of Hylas and Philonous.
Hume	.	.	.	Enquiry concerning Human Understanding.
	.	.	.	Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.
Mansel	.	.	.	Metaphysics (the chapters on Ontology).
Fichte	.	.	.	The Nature of the Scholar, and the Vocation of Man, by Dr. W. Smith.
Reid	.	.	.	Inquiry into the Human Mind.
Hamilton	.	.	.	Lectures on Metaphysics and Lectures on Logic.
Mill	.	.	.	Logic, Utilitarianism, Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy.
M'Cosh	.	.	.	Intuitions of the Mind, Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy.
Butler	.	.	.	Dissertation on Virtue. Sermons I, II, III.
Martineau	.	.	.	Types of Ethical Theory, 2nd Edition.
Sidgwick	.	.	.	Methods of Ethics, 3rd Edition.

Natural Theology.

Flint	.	.	.	Antitheistic Theories.
M'Cosh	.	.	.	Method of Divine Government.
Caird	.	.	.	Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.

Or

Evidences of Christianity.

Butler	.	.	.	Analogy, Part II.
Paley	.	.	.	Evidences of Christianity.
Christlieb	.	.	.	Modern Doubt and Christian Belief.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1890.

ENGLISH.

Spenser	.	.	.	Faery Queen, Book I.
Shakespeare	.	.	.	Richard II, Richard III, King John, King Henry VIII, Taming of the Shrew.
Marlowe	.	.	.	Faustus.
Dryden	.	.	.	Absalom and Achitophel, Annus Mirabilis, Astræa Redux. (Christie's Selections, Clarendon Press Series).
Sheridan	.	.	.	The Rivals.
Goldsmith	.	.	.	The Good-natured Man.
De Quincey	.	.	.	Autobiographic Sketches, the following: Early Memorials of Grasmere, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Wordsworth, Robert Southey.
Skeat	.	.	.	Plutarch of Shakespeare.
Holmes	.	.	.	Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Shorthouse	.	.	.	John Inglesant.

Permanent Subjects.

Morris	.	.	.	Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
Smith	.	.	.	Student's Manual of the English Language.
Taine	.	.	.	History of English Literature, translated by Van Laun.
Dowden	.	.	.	Shakespeare: a Critical Study of his Mind and Art.
Sweet	.	.	.	Anglo-Saxon Primer.
Sayce	.	.	.	Introduction to the Science of Language.

GREEK.

Homer .	. .	Illiad, Books I- -XII.
Pindar .	. .	The whole.
Æschylus	. .	Prometheus; Agamemnon; Eumenides.
Sophocles	. .	Œdipus Tyrannus; Ajax; Antigone.
Euripides	. .	Hecuba; Medea; Ion.
Aristophanes	. .	Knights; Clouds; Frogs and Birds.
Herodotus	. .	Books II and III to the end of Chap. LXVI.
Thucydides	. .	Books VI, VII, VIII.
Demosthenes	. .	Orations against Leptines and Meidias, and de Falsa Legatione.
Plato .	. .	Republic; Theætetus.
Aristotle	. .	Politics.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce .	. .	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Mahaffy	. .	History of Classical Greek Literature.

LATIN.

Virgil .	. .	Bucolics (with the exception of II); Georgics, Æneid, Books I—VI.
Horace .	. .	Odes; Epodes; Satires 1 (with the exception of 2 and 8); Epistles I; De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal.	. .	Satires (except II, VI and IX).
Persius	. .	Satires.
Lucretius	. .	Books I, V and VI.
Catullus	. .	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64 65, 66.
Plautus	. .	Aulularia, Captivi.
Terence	. .	Andria, Heauton Timoroumenos.
Livy .	. .	Books XXI—XXV
Sallust .	. .	Bellum Catilinarium, Bellum Jugurthinum
Cicero .	. .	Second Philippic; De Natura Deorum.
Tacitus .	. .	Histories.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce .	. .	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Cruttwell	. .	History of Roman Literature.

HEBREW.

Isaiah.
Jeremiah
Ezekiel.
The Minor Prophets.
Psalms.
Proverbs.
Job.
Ecclesiastes.
Song of Solomon.
Daniel.
Ezra.
Nehemiah.

Permanent Subjects.

Robertson Smith .	. .	Old Testament in the Jewish Church.
Davidson . . .	. .	Introduction to the Old Testament.
Ewald . . .	. .	History and Antiquities of Israel.
Sayce . . .	. .	Introduction to the Science of Language.

PALI.

Anuruddha . . .	. .	Abhidhammattpasangaha.
Theragāthā . . .	. .	The Ekanipata, Dukanipata and Tikanipata.
Angutharā Nikaya .	. .	The Bālavagga, Rathakavavagga, Pugalavagga, and Devadūtavagga of the Tikanipata.
Mahāvanisa . . .	. .	The first five chapters (parichhedas) Turnour's or Sumangala's Edition
Jātakas . . .	. .	Fausböll's Edition, Vol. II, Dalhavagga, Santhavagga, Kalyānadhammavagga.
Kaccāyana . . .	. .	Pali Grammar (Senart's Edition).
Mahāparinibbāna Sutta	. .	(Childers' Edition).
Dhammapada . . .	. .	The first Bhāṇāvaram (Pathamakabhānavaram) with Fausböll's Extracts from Buddha Ghose's Commentary for this portion of the Text.

Burnouf . . .	. .	Introduction à l'histoire du Bouddhisme Indien.
Spence Hardy	. .	Manual of Buddhism.
Weber . . .	. .	History of Indian Literature.
Begandet . . .	. .	Legends of Gaudama.

ARABIC.

Prose.

Muquaddamai-i-Ibn Khalladún	Fifty pages.
Maqamát-i-Hariri	First half.

Poetry.

Hamásah	} The whole.
Diwán-i-Mutanabbi	
Sabai Muallaqah	

PERSIAN.

Prose.

Munshi Muhammad Madhi	Durrai Nadirah.
Shams-uddin Faqir	Hadáiq-ul-Bálaghát.
Saifi	Uruz.
Abu'l Fazl	Akbárnámah, Vol I .
Jámi	Ruq'át
Jámi	Qawáfí.

Poetry.

Kháqáni	Qasáid.
Khusrau	Qiránú-s-sa'dain.
Fardausi	Selections from the Sháhnámah, by 'Col. Jarrett, Calcutta, 1880.
Hakim Sanái	Hadiqah.
Anwari	Diwán
Habib Qááni,	Qasáid, first half.

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic to the extent laid down in the course for the First Examination in Arts.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1890.

SANSKRIT.

Kálidása	Sákuntalá.
Bhavabhuti	Maháviracharita, Málati Mádhava.
Visakhadatta	Mudrá Rákshasa.
Bánabhatta	Kádambari, Purvabhága.
Sri Harsha	Naishada Charita, I—V.
Bharavi	Kiratarjuniya, Cantos I—IV
Vyása and Sánkara	Vedánta Sútras, 1st 3 Sútras of the 1st Adhyáya and 1st and 2nd Pádas of the 2nd Adhyáya.
Visvanátha Panchánana	Bhášháparichchheda with Siddhanta Muktáva (omitting from the latter the section on Anu mána beginning with the words <i>Anumiti vyutpadayati</i> to <i>upamitum vyutpadayati</i> and <i>Vyatirekavyápati</i> and <i>Upádhi</i>).
Mammata Bhatta	Kávyá Prakasa.
Vachaspati Misra	Tattva Kaumudi.
Upanishad	Isa, Kena, 'Katha, with Sankara Bháshya.
Rigveda Sanhitá	1st and 2nd Adhyáyas.
Pánini	Vaidika Prakriyá as contained in Siddhán Kaumudi.

Permanent Subjects.

Weber	History of Indian Literature.
Muir	Sanskrit Texts, Vols. III, IV and V.

Students may take up Cunningham's Corpus Inscriptionum instead of one of the following groups :

GROUP I.

Bhashá Parichchheda and Siddhánta Muktávalí (limited as above).

GROUP II.

Tattva Kaumudi and Vedánta Sutra (limited as above).

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1889—90.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

(In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass and Honour Courses, B. A.)

Descartes	Veitch's 'Descartes', 6th edition.
Locke	Essay concerning Human Understanding.
Berkeley	Fraser's Selections from Berkeley, 3rd edition
Hume	Enquiry concerning Human Understanding.

Kant	.	.	.	.	Adamson's Lectures on the Philosophy of Kant.
Hart	.	.	.	.	Lectures on Metaphysics. Dissertations in his edition of Reid's Works. Veitch's <i>Hamilton</i> (Blackwood's Philosophical Classics).
Mansel	.	.	.	.	Metaphysics.
Mill	.	.	.	.	Logic, Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy.
Venn	.	.	.	.	Logic of Chance, 2nd edition.
Jevons	.	.	.	.	Principles of Science, 2nd edition.
Spencer	.	.	.	.	First Principles.
Green	.	.	.	.	Philosophical Works, Vol. I.
M'Combs	.	.	.	.	Intuitions of the Mind and Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy.
Sidgwick	.	.	.	.	Methods of Ethics, 3rd edition.
Martineau	.	.	.	.	Types of Ethical Theory, 2nd edition.
Ueber	.	.	.	.	History of Philosophy (omitting the 1st and 2nd periods of the Philosophy of the Christian Era and the Appendices).

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Caird	.	.	.	.	Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
Flint	.	.	.	.	Theism.
Max Müller	.	.	.	.	Hibbert Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religions of India.

Or

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Burton	.	.	.	.	Analogy.
Palmer	.	.	.	.	Evidences of Christianity.
Richards	.	.	.	.	Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief.

MATHEMATICS.

Todhunter	.	.	.	.	Algebra.
Todhunter	.	.	.	.	Trigonometry.
Todhunter	.	.	.	.	Theory of Equations, Chaps. I, III—XXII and XXVIII to the end.
Salmon	.	.	.	.	Conic Sections.
Frost	.	.	.	.	Solid Geometry, Vol. I.
Williams	.	.	.	.	Differential Calculus.
Williams	.	.	.	.	Integral Calculus.
Boole	.	.	.	.	Differential Equations, first edition, Chaps. I—XI (Or the corresponding portions of Forsyth's Differential Equations).
Todhunter	.	.	.	.	Statics. (Or the corresponding articles in Minchin's Statics).
Tait and Steeple	.	.	.	.	Dynamics of a Particle. (Or the corresponding portions of Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics).
Besant	.	.	.	.	Hydromechanics.
Parkinso	.	.	.	.	Optics.
Todhunter	.	.	.	.	Spherical Trigonometry.
Godfrey	.	.	.	.	Treatise on Astronomy.
Newton	.	.	.	.	Principia (edited by Main).
Routh	.	.	.	.	Rigid Dynamics, chapter I (omitting ellipsoid of inertia, equimomental bodies, and principal axes), chaps. II—IV. (Or the corresponding portions of Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics).

HISTORY.

- (a) No text-books.
- (b) Hallam Middle Ages, chapter VIII, part 3 and notes.
Hallam Constitutional History of England.
Erskine May Constitutional History of England.
- (c) As a period :
The history of Europe during the 16th century.
Hume History of England.
Froude History of England.
Robertson Charles V.
Prescott Philip II.
Motley Rise of the Dutch Republic.
Motley United Netherlands.
(a) Guizot History of Civilisation.
Mill Representative Government.
Austin

Wheaton	International Law, parts I and II.
(e) Adam Smith	Wealth of Nations.
Mill	Political Economy.
Leone Levi	History of British Commerce.
MacLeod	Elements of Economics, Vol. I.

M. A EXAMINATION, 1889-90.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

(In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass and Honour Courses, B.A.)

A.—CHEMISTRY.

Roscoe and Schorlemmer	Treatise on Chemistry, Vol. I and Vol. II, parts I and II.
Watts	Fowne's Organic Chemistry, edited by Watts.
Frankland	Lecture Notes for Chemical Students, Vol. II, Organic Chemistry.
Valentin	Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
Thorpe	Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

B.—HEAT, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM AS PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS WITH LIGHT AND SOUND AS SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS.

Principal Subjects.

Cumming	Introduction to the Theory of Electricity, 2nd edition, omitting arts. 124—136.
Maxwell	Elementary Treatise on Electricity.
Faraday	Experimental Researches on Electricity, Vol. I.
Fleeming Jenkin	Electricity and Magnetism.
Baynes	Lessons on Thermodynamics, omitting arts. 49, 50, 58, 59, 61, 68, 96 and remaining articles.
Maxwell	Theory of Heat, 5th edition, omitting pages 195—208.
Fourier	Theory of Heat, chaps. I and II.
Balfour Stewart	A Treatise on Heat.

Subsidiary Subjects.

Daniell	Text-book of the Principles of Physics, 1st edition, chap. V, pp. 74—133; chaps XIV and XV, or corresponding chapters of 2nd edition.
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C.—LIGHT AND SOUND AS PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS, WITH HEAT, ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM AS SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS.

Principal Subjects.

Everett	Vibratory Motion and Sound.
Donkin	Acoustics, omitting appendix to chap. IV, appendix to chap. VI, and arts. 125, 131—135, 138—155, 162—214.
Airy	On the Undulatory Theory of Optics.
Aldis	A chapter on Fresnel's Theory of Double Refraction.
Glazebrook	Physical Optics.
Stone	Elementary Lessons on Sound, 1st edition, omitting pp 144—160
Parkinson	A Treatise on Optics.

Subsidiary Subjects.

Daniell	Text-book of the principles of Physics, chapters VII, XIII and XVI, 1st edition, or corresponding chapters of 2nd edition.
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D.—BOTANY.

Asa Gray	Structural Botany.
Sachs	Text-book of Botany (translated by Bennet and Dyer).
Balfour	Palæontological Botany.
Nicholson	Manual of Palæontology, Vol. II., chapters on Palæobotany.
Roxburgh	Flora Indica, Clarke's edition (for reference in identifying Indian plants).
Sachs	Physiology of Plants translated by Ward (1887).

E.—PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

(In addition to the Text-books for the B. A. Examination).

Gegenbauer	Comparative Anatomy.
Foster	Text-book of Physiology.

Gamgee	Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body.
Balfour	Comparative Embryology.
Herbert Spencer	Principles of Biology.
Darwin	Origin of Species.

F.—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Lyell	Principles and Elements of Geology.
Geikie	Text-book of Geology, 1882.
Nicholson	Palæontology.
Ramsay	Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain (5th or subsequent edition)
Blanford	Sketch of the Geology of India (being the introduction to the Manual of the Geology of India)
Dana	Text-book of Mineralogy.
Rutley	The Study of Rocks.
Plattner	Manual of Analysis with the Blowpipe.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 31st October, 1887

The following Orders and Genera have been appointed for the B. A Examination in Zoology of 1888 —

- (i) The Selachii or Elasmobranch Fishes, as the order of Vertebrata, and
- (ii) The Chilopoda, an order of Myriopoda, as the order of Invertebrata, and
- (1a) The Indian Genera of the Ophidia, class Reptilia, and
- (1ia) The Indian Genera of the Columbinae, class Aves.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 10th November, 1887

The undermentioned students have been declared entitled to Maharaja Sir Jotindramohan Tagore's Medals for the year 1887 on the result of the examination held by the Tagore Law Professor on the subject of his lectures.—

Owen Camell	Gold Medal.
Ramapati Chattopadhyay	Silver Medal

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 10th November, 1887.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th November, 1887.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS			
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	97,18,747	5	0
Reserve Fund	48,52,769	15	0	Other authorized Investments	60,74,650	5	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	89,17,885	15	11	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	68,58,940	11	7
Public Deposits at Branches	81,22,685	14	0	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	68,97,001	2	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,51,01,623	15	6	Bills discounted and purchased	1,83,69,176	4	5
Bank Post Bills, &c	2,74,771	12	9	Balances with other Banks	5,24,714	2	0
Sundries	16,73,579	12	9	Bullion	1,248	15	0
				Dead Stock	11,21,508	3	8
				Stamps	10,620	7	0
				Sundries	9,40,015	1	11
					5,05,16,622	10	10
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,74,99,257	8	4
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,09,27,437	2	9
					3,84,26,694	11	1
RUPES	8,89,43,317	5	11	RUPES	8,89,43,317	5	11

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 10th November, 1887.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 5½.

three months of the year 1887-88, as compared with the corresponding period of 1886-87.
sterling omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1887-88.	April 1886 to June 1886.	April 1887 to June 1887.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	202,200	49,200	56,100	6,900	...
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,367,600	273,200	301,200	28,000	...
3	Land Revenue	3,667,800	773,600	785,700	12,100	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,504,000	1,718,300	1,428,900	...	289,400
5	Salt (do. do.)	469,000	128,400	124,500	...	3,900
6	Stamps	85,000	22,500	22,700	200	...
7	Excise	118,600	21,000	23,800	2,800	...
8	Provincial Rates	47,200	7,100	13,200	6,100	...
9	Customs	135,100	33,000	33,600	600	...
10	Assessed Taxes	33,600	9,300	8,000	...	1,300
11	Forest	735,000	146,800	151,900	5,100	...
12	Registration	186,600	46,500	47,600	1,100	...
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,003,700	888,700	917,000	28,300	...
14	Do on other Obligations	386,400	28,100	22,300	...	5,800
15	Post Office	1,212,500	280,200	290,800	10,600	...
16	Telegraph	623,400	125,800	138,900	13,100	...
17	Mint	79,000	13,200	21,100	2,900	...
18	General Administration	1,372,000	318,400	317,100	...	1,000
19	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,696,800	827,900	646,100	...	13,100
	{ Jails	815,600				
20	Police	3,715,300	721,100	825,500	104,400	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	416,500	113,300	96,800	...	16,500
22	Education	1,318,100	278,200	267,300	...	10,900
23	Ecclesiastical	171,500	38,700	39,800	1,100	...
24	Medical	793,000	179,100	173,000	...	6,100
25	Political	593,200	170,300	132,800	...	37,500
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	422,700	130,700	118,000	...	12,700
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	638,200	171,900	152,900	...	19,000
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	5,400	200	500	300	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	713,000	170,300	173,700	3,400	...
30	Stationery and Printing	442,700	94,200	103,900	9,700	...
31	Exchange . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
32	Miscellaneous	327,200	74,900	71,100	...	3,800
33	Famine Relief	2,000	100	300	200	...
34	Construction of Protective Railways . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
35	Do. do. Irrigation Works	92,500	23,200	20,100	...	3,100
36	Reduction of Debt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	30,392,400	7,882,400	7,695,200	...	187,200
38	State Railways: (Working Expenses)	75,000	106,500	48,600	...	57,900
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	5,831,300	1,358,700	1,353,900	...	4,800
39	Guaranteed Companies: (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	400	...	...	...	...
	Interest	573,000	51,900	108,600	56,700	...
40	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	29,400	...	...	...	...
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	60,000	8,900	8,100	...	800
42	Irrigation Major Works: Working Expenses	73,600	28,500	17,400	...	11,100
43	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	645,900	145,500	146,600	1,100	...
44	Military Works	770,200	142,000	178,800	36,800	...
45	Civil Works	1,298,100	167,500	293,300	125,800	...
46	Army: Effective	414,400	667,500	702,900	35,400	...
	Non-effective	13,143,700	3,052,900	3,319,100	266,200	...
		806,300	273,800	271,700	...	2,100
		57,893,700	13,866,100	14,144,200	258,100	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,808,900	3,268,200	3,432,700	164,500	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	5,500,500	1,154,300	1,442,100	287,800	...
		78,203,100	18,308,600	19,019,000	710,400	...
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
47	State Railways	2,939,200	818,000	790,500	...	1,608,500
48	Irrigation Works	700,000	95,500	119,900	24,400	...
49	Special Defence Works	383,700	30,100	59,100	29,000	...
	In England—					
47	State Railways	1,355,000	492,400	217,800	...	274,600
48	Irrigation Works . . . . .	...	600	900	300	...
49	Special Defence Works	66,300	...	6,100	6,100	...
50	Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities . . . . .	...	2,900	...	...	2,900
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	24,600	174,100	94,400	...	79,700
		5,463,800	1,613,600	292,300	...	1,905,900
	GRAND TOTAL	83,671,900	19,022,200	18,726,700	...	1,195,500

* Includes interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. GAY,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st October, 1887

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT LOANS				4½ PER CENT LOANS				TRANSFER OF 1880		GRAND TOTAL
	Of 1833-34	Of 1835-36	Of 1843-44	Of 1845-46	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent 1st Jan of 1879	Total	Of 1880	Of 1883	TRANSFER OF 1880	
Balance of 15th October, 1887 .	54,100	13,33,333	26,67,100	2,25,92,100	89,98,900	2,42,54,900	8,17,45,833	42,75,200	67,45,300	0,73,95,500	19,03,84,933
<i>Add—</i>											
Amount enforced at Madras between 16th and 31st October, 1887											
Amount enforced at Bombay between 16th and 31st October, 1887						21,500	21,500		1,500	12,000	35,000
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October, 1887											
<i>Deduct—</i>											
Amount written off in the London Registers .	54,100	13,33,333	26,67,100	2,25,93,600	90,00,900	2,42,81,500	8,17,99,833	42,75,200	67,64,000	9,74,53,000	19,05,12,133
Balance on 31st October, 1887 .			11,500	1,68,000	9,500	2,97,200	4,000		27,200	7,99,800	13,17,200
	54,100	13,33,333	26,55,600	2,24,25,600	89,91,400	2,39,84,700	8,13,09,633	42,75,200	67,36,800	9,66,53,200	18,91,94,933

NOTE.—From 1st Jan, 1887, to 31st Aug 1887, enforced from 1st Jan 1887, re-transferred from London 4,092 lakhs

1st Dec 1887, to 15th Sept.	3	4
16th " " to 30th "	4	2
1st Oct " " to 15th Oct "	5	31
16th " " to 31st "	1	13
	590 lakhs	4,092 lakhs

Balance against India . 523 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 1st November, 1887.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INDIAN MUSEUM.**NOTIFICATION.***Calcutta, the 5th November, 1887.*

No. 230.—In supersession of this Office Notification dated the 12th July, 1887, the services of Babu T. N. Mukharji, Assistant Curator of the Economic and Art Sections of the Indian Museum, were on public grounds and with the sanction of the Government of India placed at the disposal of the Agents for the Glasgow Exhibition from 9th July to the 13th October, 1887.

By Order,
J. WATERHOUSE,
Honorary Secretary.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Agra, the 4th November, 1887.*

No. 256.—Mr. W. Synnott, Assistant Commissioner, Upper Division, Internal Branch, Agra, is granted furlough in India for one year under Section 50, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st December, 1887.

No. 257.—Mr. A. F. Ashton, Assistant Commissioner, Sambhar Division, is posted to Agra, during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. Synnott.

No. 258.—Mr. J. Bolster, Superintendent, Mayo Mines, Punjab Mines Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. Synnott, or until further orders, and is posted to the Sambhar Division.

A. D. CAREY,
Commr., N. I. Salt Revenue.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.**NOTIFICATION.***Indore Residency, the 5th November, 1887.*

No. 4097.—In accordance with Foreign Department No. 1914 G. of the 18th October, 1887, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. W. Muir received from Major J. H. Newill the charge of the Office of Political Agent in Bhopawar, on the afternoon of the 1st November, 1887.

By Order,
F. L. PETRE,
*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.**NOTIFICATION.***Abu, the 5th November, 1887.*

No. 3434 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1975 G., dated 27th

October, 1887, Lieutenant A. Poingdestre took over charge of his duties as Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Merwara Battalion, on the 25th idem.

By order,
E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
in Rajputana.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 3rd November, 1887.*

No. 18.—The undermentioned officers passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in paragraphs 9 to 13, Chapter II, Public Works Department Code, on the 21st August, 1887:—

Lieutenant M. L. Tuke, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Lieutenant R. J. H. L. Mackenzie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary.

G. E. L. S. SANFORD, *Colonel, R.E.,
Inspector General of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS**NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.***Simla, the 2nd November, 1887.*

No. 96.—Mr. R. Sivewright, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Bellary-Kistna State Railway to the Bannu Railway Survey.

No. 97.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 302, dated 4th October, 1887, the following Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, are posted to the Bannu Railway Survey:—

Mr. R. R. Gales.
Mr. J. Woodside.
Mr. F. D. Couchman.

No. 98.—Mr. E. H. Tuck, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Bannu Railway Survey.

No. 99.—Mr. T. Michell, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Bellary-Kistna State Railway to the Bannu Railway Survey.

No. 100.—Mr. H. B. Addis, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Bellary-Kistna State Railway to the Bannu Railway Survey.

No. 101.—Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the North-Western Railway to the Bannu Railway Survey.

No. 102.—Mr. G. Cowper, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Bannu Railway Survey.

E. H. STONE,
for Director-General.
11 b 1

The 8th November, 1887.

No. 103.—Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the North-Western Railway. Director General's Notification No. 91, dated 28th October, 1887, is hereby cancelled.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Director-General.

Report of a Deserter from the Depot, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, dated at Belgaum, this 4th day of November, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 6016, Corporal William Johns.	At what Place Enlisted, Worcester, England. Parish and County in which Born,—Upton, Worces- tershire.
Age,—25 years.	Marks,—Nil.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.	Trade,—Gardener.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel.	Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— Trowsers,— or } Civilian.
Date of Desertion,—20th October, 1887.	REMARKS,—Absent
Place of Desertion,— Belgaum.	pass, has permission to wear civilian clothing.
Date of Enlistment,—9th August, 1883.	On three months' pass. Under 6 years' service.

FRANK RAIKES, Captain,
Comdg. Depot, 1st Battn., Rifle Bde.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 9th November, 1887.

Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 2nd November, 1887 . . .	39,40,205
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date . . .	24,71,409
	64,11,614

ADD—
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department . . . 05,759
Ditto ditto Government . . . 7,690
1,03,449

DEDUCT—
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week . . . 05,15,063
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . . 11,00,000
11,00,000

Balance on the evening of the 9th November, 1887 . . . **54,15,063**

The Balance comprises—
Silver held on account of the Currency Department . . . 37,99,221
Ditto ditto Government . . . 16,15,842
54,15,063
There is in addition awaiting assay—
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . . 220
Ditto ditto Government . . . 220

R. V. RIDDELL, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 10th November, 1887.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Reg. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
21	T 5-41354	100	V. Ramanuja Chari, Chidambaram.

H. S. GROVES,
*Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 31st October, 1887.

Rangoon Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Reg. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
W8	Q 6-23425	100	Ahmed, No. 25, 26th Street Rangoon, Burma.
	" -23446	100	
	" -23428	100	
	" -23429	100	
	" -23430	100	
	" -23483	100	
	" -23559	100	
	" -23560	100	
	" -23571	100	
	" -23576	100	

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptroller, Paper Currency.

RANGOON,
The 4th November, 1887.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th November, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that, with effect from 15th November next, the Hours of Business at the Calcutta General Post Office and its Town Sub-Offices will be as follows. The principal change is that the Town Sub-Offices as well as the General Post Office will from the 15th November be open continuously from morning to evening for every class of Postal Business except Money Order, Savings Bank, and British Postal Order transactions, which will, as hitherto, be conducted from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. :—

	GENERAL POST OFFICE.		TOWN POST OFFICES.	
	From	To	From	To
For Reference and inquiries . . .	A.M. 7	P.M. 7	A.M. 7	P.M. 6
" Poste restante letters . . .	7	7	7	6
" Registration of letters . . .	7	6	7	5
" Granting certificates of posting . . .	7	7	7	6
" Insurance of letters and parcels . . .	7	5	7	5
" Posting of ordinary and value-payable parcels . . .	7	5	7	5
" Issue and payment of telegraphic money orders . . .	7	6	7	6
" Sale of postage and revenue stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes . . .	7	7-30	7	6
" Issue of money orders . . .	10	4	10	4
" Savings Bank business . . .	10	4	10	4
" Sale of British Postal Orders . . .	10	4	10	4

Exceptions.—At Garden Reach and Cossipore registered letters and parcels will be received *only up to 4-30 P.M.*, and at Kalighat *only up to 4-45 P.M.*

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 12th November, 1887.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1887.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	15th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	14th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion	15th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	22nd "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	22nd "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	12th "	Per P. & O. Steamer <i>Ganges</i> .
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	17th "	Per French Steamer <i>Tanais</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong	25th "	Per Steamer <i>Wingang</i> .
Rangoon and Moulemein	16th "	Per Steamer <i>Khandalla</i> .
Akyah, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	16th "	Per Steamer <i>Madras</i> .
Port Blair and Camorta	17th "	Per Steamer <i>Maharani</i> .

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour inland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

CONTRACTS OPEN.

Tenders will shortly be invited for the construction of batteries at the principal Indian harbours.

The main items of work included in the estimates are —

Excavation.	Brickwork in lime.
Sand filling.	Brickwork in cement
Rock filling	Lime concrete.
Masonry in lime.	Cement concrete.
Masonry in cement.	

Parties willing to tender for such works are requested to communicate with the Superintending Engineer, Defences of Western India, Bombay.

OLD CEMETERY, KOTRI.

The following monuments in the Old Cemetery, Kotri, being in a ruinous condition or needing repair, notice is hereby given, in accordance with Notification No. 103, Ecclesiastical, dated 20th June, 1885, Part I, Rule XIX, that if the said monuments be not repaired by some interested person or persons, they will be

levelled and the slabs they contain will be built into the nearest wall of the cemetery. In addition to the following there are a number of monuments without names or means of identification in a ruinous condition which will be similarly dealt with.

Person to whom monument was erected	Date
William Burnett	1843
W. W. Fry	1844
Major George St. Barbe	?
R. Cumming	1851
Charles Robert Patterson	1851
Eliza Sarah Woodd	1853
and	
G. Leslie Woodd	1857
J. Heggams	1856
W. J. Hadley	1856
Elizabeth, wife of Lewis George	1857
Quartermaster Sergeant J. Lincoln and W. Urwin, his son	1860
James Whitehead	1861
Matilda Jane Warren	1861

F. B. SANDBERG,
Chaplain of Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, SIND,
The 28th October, 1887.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*, per eight-ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8*, per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سکوا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کلاتھ کے برٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیروات کے اور سوائے اوتکے جو کوئی ایک مشہد بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ دیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; دیک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ۔

اور عوام الناس برٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ ۔

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دوائی اور دسی دوا خانوں میں
پکٹی ہی ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار
رو آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ؛ اور ایک روٹ کے
تین کا بارہ آنہ

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5 Russell Street, also at Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co at the prices specified below —

- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875**, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts Rs
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JOHN LLOYD,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India

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" Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal		

Orders and subscriptions for 1885 should be at once remitted

NOTICE.

Indian Law Reports

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited, 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance —

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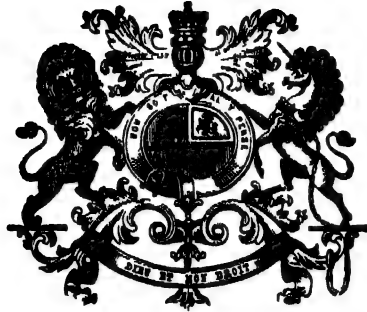
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
ACCOUNT.
Railway.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS FOR AND TO END OF THE YEAR 1886.

No. 743 A.R., dated Simla, November 2, 1887.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 532 A.R., dated 29th July 1886

Read also the following :—

Note by Major A. G. BEGHIE, R.E., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 1140R., dated 22nd September 1887.

I beg to lay before the Government of India the Synopsis of transactions of Guaranteed Railways for and to end of the year 1886.

2. The subscribed Capital on 31st December 1886 of the several Railway Companies bears interest as shown below :

RAILWAY	CAPITAL BEARING INTEREST AT					Premium on Stock.	Discount on Stock	Total Capital raised.
	3½%	4%	4½%	4¾%	5%			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	157,800	102,200	500,000	999,960	8,757, 70	12,014		10,529,644
South Indian	870,000	...	425,000	166,904	3,041,941	62,410	3,750	4,563,405
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	998,500	...	..	..	7,550,300	32,270	14,000	8,457,070
Great Indian Peninsula	820,500	2,092,450			20,000,000	74,187	4,773	23,884,364
Oudh and Rohilkund	2,455,000	2,345,000		..	4,000,000	19,672	41,861	8,775,811
(1) Total to end of 1886	5,101,500	5,439,650	925,000	1,160,864	43,350,911	200,553	64,394	56,210,294
(2) Ditto ditto 1885	4,491,800	6,217,450	925,000	1,160,624	43,348,180	209,165	50,134	56,295,094
(3) Ditto ditto 1884	4,125,750	4,911,950	925,000	1,179,510	43,338,780	209,702	46,134	54,844,594
(4) Ditto ditto 1883	1,501,900	6,254,650	925,000	1,190,534	43,322,340	437,820	265,879	53,372,665
(5) Ditto ditto 1882	2,117,800	5,905,250	925,000	1,198,768	43,322,873	431,470	262,129	53,639,032
(1) Compared with (Increase	710,000				2,622		8,250	
(2) (Decrease		777,800		2,760	..	8,612		84,800

3. The following table shows the growth of the Capital Accounts of the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years, the net increase to the aggregate subscribed Capital during that period being £3,069,187.

TOTAL CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.				Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
YEAR.							Amount.
				£	£	£
To end of 1882	.	.	.	53,639,032	497,925	...
" 1883	.	.	.	53,372,665		266,367
" 1884	.	.	.	54,844,594	1,471,929	..
" 1885	.	.	.	56,295,094	1,450,500	...
" 1886	.	.	.	56,210,294	...	84,800
					3,420,354	351,167
NET INCREASE				...	3,069,187	

Capital Outlay.

4. The aggregate outlay finally charged off to "Construction" has stood at the end of each of the last five years as follows :—

					Increase.	
					£	£
To end of 1882	.	.	.	.	51,429,069	320,561
" 1883	.	.	.	.	52,096,035	666,966
" 1884	.	.	.	.	53,240,053	1,144,018
" 1885	.	.	.	.	54,516,361	1,276,308
" 1886	.	.	.	.	55,517,215	1,000,854
INCREASE IN FIVE YEARS						4,408,707

5. The expenditure charged to "Construction," on the open lines of railway, during and to end of the year, gives the following cost per mile.

RAILWAY	CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE PER OPEN MILE.		REMARKS
	During 1886.	To end of 1886.	
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
• Madras	942'17	1,31,265 94	Metre gauge.
• South Indian	632'31	67,945 29	
• Bombay, Baroda and Central India	2,170 84	2,05 288 50	
• Great Indian Peninsula	1,695 60	2,02,944 08	
• Oudh and Rohilkhund	20,369 48	1,16,367 41	
Average outlay, excluding South Indian	3,036'48	1,68,391 75	
Ditto including ditto	2,636 18	1,51,667 47	

Capital locked up in stores.

6. The subjoined table shows the fluctuations in the value of stores in stock during the past five years. The figures in antique represent increases of stock :—

RAILWAY	REDUCTION IN STOCK					Total reduction in five years.
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Madras	4,49,564	2,01,952	68,943	4,59,341	3,09,528	1,86,266
South Indian	46,786	2,38,593	94,461	4,83,856	3,54,488	61,550
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,23,525	1,36,077	1,86,482	2,78,348	6,18 9 7	5,60,663
Great Indian Peninsula	11,43,108	22,48,846	3,40,888	20,24,643	13,64,804	14,24,599
Oudh and Rohilkhund	4,48,927	21,21,133	6,62,439	8, 4,436	20,34,445	3,63,63
TOTAL	10,67,126	37,93,357	2,98,473	24,11,752	40,93,186	13,43,270

7. The reduction in the store balances on the Railways in the Bombay presidency is explained to be due mainly to the diminished imports of English materials, and that on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway is attributed to the large balance under the head "London stores in transit" having been charged off to final heads during the year under review.

8. On 31st December 1886, the value of the stores in stock on Guaranteed Railways exceeded the limits provisionally assigned for Capital to be locked up in stores to the following extent.

RAILWAY.	Limit assigned.	Stock in hand.	Excess
	<i>R</i> Lakhs.	<i>R</i> Lakhs.	<i>R</i> Lakhs.
Madras	22½	31½	9
South-Indian	not fixed	(a) 23½	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	21½	27½	5½
Great Indian Peninsula	63	79	16
Oudh and Rohilkhund	12½	29	16½
TOTAL	119½	166½	47½

(a) Not included in the total.

Revenue Account.

9. Excluding the East Indian, Eastern Bengal and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, the Gross Earnings, Working Expenses, and Net Earnings of all the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years have been as under:—

YEAR.							Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
							₹	₹	₹
1882	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,14,79,520	3,25,44,274	2,89,35,246
1883	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,29,94,406	3,22,21,602	3,07,72,804
1884	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,24,57,699	3,26,82,475	2,97,75,224
1885	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,73,27,871	3,51,47,654	3,21,80,217
1886	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,21,55,223	3,56,28,831	3,65,26,392

10 For the year 1886 the net earnings amounted to ₹ 3,65,26,392

Deduct—

Interest charged on overdrawn Capital . . . 68,004
 Moiety of Surplus Profits due to Shareholders . . . 56,87,554
 Contribution to Provident Funds . . . 2,08,862

59,64,420

The net receipts by Government due to its connection with the
 Guaranteed Railways may be stated at ₹ 3,05,61,972

11. The results of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year 1886, based on the contract rates of exchange, is shown in the following table, as also the percentage of Interest and Net Profits to the Capital received. The figures in antique represent gain.—

RAILWAY	Net earnings after deducting payments on account of moiety of Surplus Profits and contribution to the Provident Fund and interest on overdrawn Capital.	Guaranteed interest.	LOSS TO STATE.			Per cent of interest paid on total Capital received	Per cent of Net Earnings realised during 1886 on Capital received.
			Amount.	Per open mile.	Per cent of guaranteed interest		
	₹	₹	₹	₹			
Madras . . .	32,20,243	56,08,828	24,69,585	2,868.28	43.33	4.96	2.81
South Indian . . .	14,69,554	21,69,364	6,99,780	1,070.00	32.26	4.56	3.09
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	61,35,478	44,37,811	16,97,597	3,868.90	38.18	4.82	6.68
Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,68,77,979	1,28,67,572	40,10,407	3,113.06	31.17	4.95	6.50
Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	28,49,688	37,97,250	9,47,562	1,380.19	24.95	4.33	3.18
TOTAL 1886 . . .	3,05,61,972	2,89,70,895	15,91,077	405.06	5.49	4.84	5.07
1885 . . .	2,74,49,216	2,83,52,940	9,03,764	234.75	3.19	4.69	4.54
1884 . . .	2,56,12,424	2,81,07,704	24,95,280	650.48	8.88	4.77	4.34
1883 . . .	2,60,57,489	2,77,85,423	17,27,934	456.07	6.22	4.84	4.54
1882 . . .	2,48,49,616	2,76,81,641	28,32,025	747.26	10.23	4.80	4.31

12. The result of working the Guaranteed Railways during 1886 may be considered satisfactory. The annual loss from this source in the last five years has been turned from ₹28,32,025 in 1882, to a gain of ₹15,91,077 in 1886.

13. The actual loss to the State during the last five years due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways, if the payments in England on account

of guaranteed interest are converted at the average rates for the years, is shewn in the following statements :—

YEAR.	Net earnings as described in synopsis page 4.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Guaranteed interest at the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Loss involved in fall in exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	R	R	R	R	R	R
1882 . . .	2,48,49,616	2,76,81,641	28,32,025	3,01,24, 56	61,75,140	33,43,115
1883 . . .	2,60,57,489	2,77,85,423	17,27,934	3,17,21,018	56,63,529	39,35,595
1884 . . .	2,56,12,424	2,81,07,704	24,95,280	3,21,56,569	65,44,145	40,48,865
1885 . . .	2,74,49,216	2,83,52,980	9,03,764	3,40,01,117	65,51,901	56,48,137
1886 . . .	3,05,61,972	2,89,70,895	15,91,077	3,67,65,398	6 ,03,426	77,94,503

1882.

RAILWAY.	Net earnings	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 7 802d. the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4	Loss by exchange being difference between columns 4 and 2
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Madras . . .	25,70,841	56,89,011	31,18,170	62,91,888	37,21,047	6,02,877
South Indian . . .	13,90,100	21,28,643	7,38,543	24,61,231	10,71,131	3,32,588
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	42,04,704	43,03,165	98,461	47,58,836	5,54,132	4,55,671
Great Indian Penin- sula . . .	1,48,82,600	1,24,93,200	23,89,400	1,38,13,136	10,69,464	13,19,936
Oudh and Rohilkhund .	18,01,371	30,67,622	12,66,251	36,99,665	18,98,294	6,32,043
TOTAL .	2,48,49,616	2,76,81,641	28,32,025	3,10,24,756	61,75,140	33,43,115

1883.

RAILWAY.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 7 531d. the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Madras . . .	25,26,549	57,08,416	31,81,867	64,29,959	39,03,410	7,21,543
South Indian . . .	13,04,398	21,28,643	8,24,245	25,06,690	12,02,292	3,78,047
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	55,53,213	43,20,164	12,33,049	42,65,820	6,87,393	5,45,656
Great Indian Penin- sula . . .	1,41,93,462	1,24,93,200	17,00,262	1,40,67,847	1,25,615	15,74,647
Oudh and Rohilkhund .	24,79,867	31,35,000	6,55,133	38,50,702	13,70,835	7,15,702
TOTAL .	2,60,57,489	2,77,85,423	17,27,934	3,17,21,018	56,63,529	39,35,595

1884.

RAILWAY.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 7 50/100 the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Madras	29,35,687	56,94,450	27,58,763	64,23,432	34,87,745	7,28,982
South Indian	14,60,598	21,17,129	6,50,531	24,96,708	10,30,110	3,79,579
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	54,43,252	43,20,164	11,23,088	48,72,799	5,70,453	5,52,635
Great Indian Peninsula	1,34,64,200	1,26,45,335	8,18,955	1,42,66,592	8,02,302	16,21,257
Oudh and Rohilkhund	23,08,597	33,30,620	10,22,029	40,97,038	17,86,441	7,06,412
TOTAL	2,56,12,424	2,81,07,704	24,95,280	3,21,56,569	65,44,145	40,48,865

1885.

RAILWAY.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 6 61/100 the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Madras	32,79,168	56,98,828	24,19,660	67,36,206	34,57,038	10,37,378
South Indian	15,72,921	21,32,817	5,59,890	26,35,055	10,62,734	5,02,638
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	56,61,680	41,90,266	14,71,423	49,52,432	7,09,257	7,62,166
Great Indian Peninsula	1,52,31,597	1,27,91,096	24,39,601	1,51,15,011	1,16,586	23,23,015
Oudh and Rohilkhund	17,03,841	35,39,073	18,15,232	45,61,813	26,57,972	10,22,740
TOTAL	2,74,49,216	2,83,52,980	9,03,764	3,40,01,117	65,51,901	56,48,137

1886.

RAILWAY.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 5 50/100 the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Madras	32,29,243	56,98,828	24,69,585	71,24,952	38,95,709	14,26,124
South Indian	14,69,584	21,69,364	6,99,780	28,35,528	13,65,944	6,66,164
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	61,35,478	44,37,881	16,97,597	55,47,675	5,87,803	11,09,794
Great Indian Peninsula	1,68,77,979	1,28,67,572	40,10,407	1,60,80,296	7,97,683	32,12,724
Oudh and Rohilkhund	28,49,688	37,97,250	9,47,562	51,76,947	23,27,259	13,79,697
TOTAL	3,05,61,972	2,89,70,895	15,91,077	3,67,65,398	62,03,426	77,94,503

ORDER. —Ordered, that the Note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and enclosure referred to, be for warded to the Local Governments and Officer noted in the margin, and to the Department of Finance, and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1887.

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* In common use.

Not procurable

10

1. Vocab

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
Population	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,600,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,800,000	1,850,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,300,000	2,350,000	2,400,000	2,450,000	2,500,000	2,550,000	2,600,000	2,650,000	2,700,000	2,750,000	2,800,000	2,850,000	2,900,000	2,950,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,200,000	3,250,000	3,300,000	3,350,000	3,400,000	3,450,000	3,500,000	3,550,000	3,600,000	3,650,000	3,700,000	3,750,000	3,800,000	3,850,000	3,900,000	3,950,000	4,000,000	4,050,000	4,100,000	4,150,000	4,200,000	4,250,000	4,300,000	4,350,000	4,400,000	4,450,000	4,500,000	4,550,000	4,600,000	4,650,000	4,700,000	4,750,000	4,800,000	4,850,000	4,900,000	4,950,000	5,000,000	5,050,000	5,100,000	5,150,000	5,200,000	5,250,000	5,300,000	5,350,000	5,400,000	5,450,000	5,500,000	5,550,000	5,600,000	5,650,000	5,700,000	5,750,000	5,800,000	5,850,000	5,900,000	5,950,000	6,000,000	6,050,000	6,100,000	6,150,000	6,200,000	6,250,000	6,300,000	6,350,000	6,400,000	6,450,000	6,500,000	6,550,000	6,600,000	6,650,000	6,700,000	6,750,000	6,800,000	6,850,000	6,900,000	6,950,000	7,000,000	7,050,000	7,100,000	7,150,000	7,200,000	7,250,000	7,300,000	7,350,000	7,400,000	7,450,000	7,500,000	7,550,000	7,600,000	7,650,000	7,700,000	7,750,000	7,80																																																																

|| Fall in price is owing to increased importation

In Serajunge retail price of salt 12-4 seers per rupee

At Sulligum retail price of salt 11 seers per ruppee

φ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were — Manickganje 11 seers. Moonsheerunge

Naraingunge 12-1 seers

In subdivisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Gwalundo 12 seers, Ferozepore 11 seers, Patuakhali 9-9 seers.

seers
In subdivisions retail prices of milk are

seers, Sherpore 10 seers and Netrokona 10 seers

At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee

At Chandpore retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.

In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Buxar 12 seers, Sasseram 12 seers and B

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1887—continued

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[illegible]

§ Not sold.

†† Eight pies per bundle.

Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, cart-load, and not by weight.

\$R_1\$ per 100 cobs,

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10th NOVEMBER 1887.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 9th)		
Bellary . . .	1'91 (average)	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, outturn average; dry crops up to average. Cholera in one taluk; cattle-disease decreasing in seven taluks.
Kurnool . . .	'75 (")	Harvest early cereals, outturn up to average. Smallpox in two taluks; cattle-disease decreasing in four taluks; cholera increasing.
Ganjam . . .	1'78 . . .	Fever in eight, smallpox in five, and cattle-disease decreasing in six taluks; cholera exists.
Kistna . . .	1'73 (average).	Standing crops generally good. River 3'45 feet over Anicut. Fever slight; cattle-disease increasing in seven taluks.
Chingleput (Madras)	5'95 (").	Standing crops generally good, but partly submerged in one taluk. Smallpox in four taluks; cattle-disease increasing.
Coimbatore . .	1'43 (").	Standing crops generally good, but <i>cholera</i> and <i>cumbu</i> attacked by insects in one taluk; harvest paddy and dry grains in parts, outturn average. Fever in two taluks; cholera exists.
Tanjore . . .	3'62 (").	Standing crops generally good, but submerged in parts of one taluk; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn up to average. Cattle-disease decreasing in two taluks.
Madura . . .	Last week since revised, 2'56 this week 2'03.	More rain wanted in parts. Standing crops fair, but dry crops slightly injured by insects in parts of one taluk.
Malabar . . .	1'99 (average).	More rain wanted in one taluk. Second crop cultivation progressing. Slight smallpox in seven taluks; fever and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Travancore . .	1'96 (").	Paddy thriving. Smallpox and fever in parts. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects very fair.
Bombay—(Nov. 9th)		
Karachi . . .		River at Kotri on 7th 6 feet 6 inches against 6 feet 2 inches on same date last year. <i>Kharif</i> harvesting continues in ten talukas. <i>Rabi</i> sowings commenced. Fever in 11 talukas. Wheat, red rice, <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 22, 28 and 26, and in Jati 20, 36 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . .		<i>Kharif</i> harvesting continues. <i>Rabi</i> cultivation in progress. Usual fever in eight talukas. River at Kotri on 7th 6 feet 6 inches against 6 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Wheat 24, <i>jowari</i> 36, <i>bajri</i> 33½, white rice 19 and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad . .	Slight shower of rain on 6th.	Reaping of <i>kharif</i> and sowing of <i>rabi</i> continue. Rain still wanted in Dhandhuka taluka. Weather cloudy. Fever in Dholka, Dhandhuka, Sanand and Gogha talukas. Fourteen cases of cholera in Daskroi taluka, 3 fatal. Wheat 23 and <i>bajri</i> 26 pounds per rupee.
Baroda . . .	'41 (Total 44'53)	Public health fair. Sowing of cold-weather crops in progress. Other crops in good condition. <i>Bajri</i> 26, rice 23 and wheat 19 pounds per rupee.
Surat . . .	Rain in nine talukas; maximum in Mandvi 2'03; minimum in Jalalpor 1'55.	Rice harvesting in certain places. Rain will improve the prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops. Cattle healthy. Fever in Olphad, Bardoli and Surat City. Cholera in Choras, Bardoli and Surat City; 22 cases, 18 deaths. <i>Jowari</i> 30 and <i>napli</i> 42 pounds per rupee.
Nasik . . .	Rain throughout the district; maximum in Nandgaon 6'04; minimum in Peint 1'30.	Rain has done much damage to <i>bajri</i> , <i>tilli</i> and cotton crops, while it has benefited <i>rabi</i> crops. <i>Kharif</i> crops almost reaped and <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly finished. <i>Rabi</i> crops healthy.
Colaba (Bombay)	1'02 on 5th (Total to date 94'79, being 24'14 above average.)	Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 2nd and 6th, nil on 3rd and 7th, 1° warm on 4th and 8th and 4° cool on 5th. Vapour in air normal from 2nd to 4th and excessive from 5th to 8th. Wind normal on 2nd, 5th and 8th. Abnormal wind northerly on 3rd and 4th and southerly on 6th and 7th. Thunderstorm on 5th, lightning on 3th and 7th, thunder and lightning on 8th.
Poona . . .	Rain throughout the district.	Condition of crops good. Public health good. <i>Bajri</i> 38 and <i>jowari</i> 52 pounds in the district, and <i>bajri</i> 32 and <i>jowari</i> 43 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar . .	Good rain in three talukas; slight elsewhere.	<i>Kharif</i> reaping partially completed. <i>Jowari</i> sowing completed; that of wheat and gram in progress. Prospects generally good.
Sholapur . . .	Rain in seven talukas maximum in Malsiras 1'58; minimum in Sholapur 1'09.	Reaping of <i>kharif</i> crops in progress. <i>Rabi</i> crops generally good. Slight cholera in Barsi and Pandharpur, and cattle-disease in Pandharpur and Madha talukas. <i>Jowari</i> 56 and <i>bajri</i> 45 pounds per rupee.

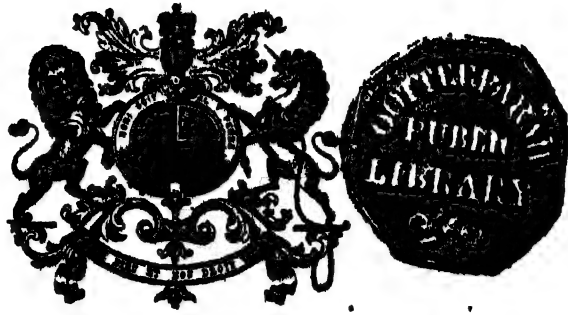
Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Dharwar .	Rain general varying from '40 to 3'20.	Rain excessive in eastern talukas, where late sowing and early reaping retarded. Standing crops good. Good harvest expected.
Rajkot .		Weather cloudy. Rainfall throughout the province insufficient, especially in Jhalavad. Early crops nearly all in grain. Yields promising, about 11 annas in the rupee. Sowing of late crops nearly finished.
• •		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in most districts of the Presidency Proper. Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops improved in Gujarat, Nasik and Khandesh, but standing crops damaged by it in parts of Nasik, Khandesh, Thana, Ratnagiri, Bijapur and Belgaum. <i>Kharif</i> harvest and <i>rabi</i> sowing continue in most districts; the latter retarded by excessive rain in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar.
Bengal—(Nov. 9th.)		
Chittagong (Nov. 8th) .	4'20	Prospects of crops fair. Prices stationary.
Dacca	1'11	Prospects of crops good. Winter crops being sown.
24-Pergunnahs	0'26	Prospect of <i>aman</i> good; a 12-anna crop expected for the district. Lands being ploughed for cold-weather crops.
Khoolna	0'06	Weather cool. Prospects of <i>aman</i> good. Winter sowings continue.
Moorshedabad	Nil	<i>Aman</i> in ear; prospects good. <i>Kalai</i> and <i>moong</i> still being sown. <i>Til</i> and <i>rahar</i> progressing.
Pubna	Nil	Weather cool. Crops good.
Dinapore	Nil	State and prospects of winter rice good. Rice 24 seers per rupee.
Rungpora	Nil	<i>Aman</i> prospects favourable. Cold-weather crops being sown. Prices falling.
Midnapore	0'14	Crops good.
Burdwan	Nil	Crops in Cutwa benefited by rain; elsewhere prospects fair. Prices slightly easier.
Bhagulpore	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> sowings going on. Prospects of late rice generally very fair.
Monghyr	• • •	Poppy sowings in progress; seed not germinating well owing to dry weather.
Purneah	Nil	Prospects of all crops good. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> in progress. Coarse rice 21 seers per rupee. Rivers low.
Durbhunga	Nil	Prospects of rice continue favourable. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Tobacco promising. Prices stationary.
Sarun	• • •	Of 75,522 bighas engaged for 70,540 have been sown with poppy. Weather favourable. Prospects good.
Chumparun	Nil	Weather pleasantly cool. Rice in ear. Prospects favourable. <i>Rabi</i> sowing goes on. Prices falling.
Patna	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> and poppy sowings in progress. Paddy on low lands doing well.
Gya	Nil	Paddy arriving at maturity. The crop has suffered much for want of rain. <i>Rabi</i> and poppy being sown.
Hazaribagh	Nil	Weather fine and cold at night. Rice being harvested; 8 to 10 annas crop expected. <i>Rabi</i> doing well.
Cuttack	0'25	Weather fair. <i>Sarad</i> rice flowering. <i>Laghu sarad</i> being reaped. Price of rice almost unchanged.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —General rain fell at the beginning of the week in Eastern Bengal and Orissa, and some showers in South-West Bengal; the rest of the province has been rainless. Weather now fine and cool. <i>Aman</i> rice is ripening; the prospects of this crop are good except in Chota Nagpore and Orissa, Burdwan division and the Gya district, where it has suffered for want of rain. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops, including poppy, is in full progress.		
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh (Nov. 9th.)		
Benares (Nov. 8th)		Weather seasonable, last two days cloudy. Agricultural prospects favourable. <i>Rabi</i> sowings nearly completed. Supplies ample. Prices fluctuating slightly. Health good.
Ballia („ 7th)		<i>Rabi</i> sowings going on. Prospects generally favourable. Market well supplied. Prices steady. Condition of agricultural stock good.
Gotakhpore („ „)		Weather cloudy. Harvest prospects good. Slight rise in prices.
Fyzabad („ 8th)		Weather cloudy. <i>Rabi</i> sowings nearly finished. Supplies sufficient. Prices stationary. General health good.
Lucknow („ 7th)		Weather cloudy since the last two days. <i>Mash</i> and <i>moth</i> being harvested. Poppy thriving. <i>Rabi</i> crops have sprung up well. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Cattle in good health.
Rae Bareilly („ „)		Weather at times cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> nearly harvested. Cholera still lingering. Supplies sufficient. Prices slightly falling.
Partabgarh („ 8th)		Sky cloudy. <i>Bajra</i> being harvested. Prices stationary, except of gram in which there is a considerable rise.
Allahabad („ „)		Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in uplands approaching completion. Poppy sowings commenced. Market well supplied. Prices steady. Fever still continues, chiefly in trans-Ganges tehsils, and a few cases of cattle-disease are reported from tehsils Soraon and Manjhanpore.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh		
— <i>contd.</i>		
Cawnpore (" ")	Slight drizzle .	Weather cloudy. Harvesting in progress. Condition of standing crops good. Prospects generally fair. <i>Rabi</i> sowings nearly finished. Prices steady. Fever abating.
Farakhabad (" ")		Weather fair. <i>Bajra</i> being harvested. Cotton picking commenced. Sugarcane being pressed <i>Rabi</i> sowing germinating. New grain in market. Prices fluctuating. Health improving.
Sitapur . (" ")		Weather fine. <i>Hewant</i> crops being cut. <i>Rabi</i> sowings coming up well. Cholera still lingers.
Bareilly . (" ")		<i>Rabi</i> very promising. Prices rising. Health of men and cattle good.
Banda . (" ")	Slight rain on 7th)	Weather cloudy. <i>Til, urd, mung,</i> and <i>bajra</i> are ripening. Prices stationary. Cattle disease in two tehsils.
Kumaon . (" ")		Rain required for <i>rabi</i> sowings now in progress. Prices stationary. Health good. Cattle-disease on decrease.
Agra . (" 7th)		<i>Kharif</i> harvesting and <i>rabi</i> sowings going on. Prices continue to rise. Fever prevalent in parts of the district.
Jhansi . (" ")		Weather seasonable. <i>Kharif</i> in good condition. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Prices steady. Fever disappearing.
Meerut. (Nov. 8th).		<i>Kharif</i> harvest in progress. Early sown crops germinated well. Wheat and gram being sown. Prices stationary and still high. Fever dying out. Some cattle-disease reported in Tehsil Baghpat.
General Remarks. —The weather which had been bright and seasonable clouded over during the latter part of the week, and slight showers are reported to have fallen in some districts. <i>Rabi</i> sowings continue and the agricultural prospects are favourable. Prices show a tendency to rise but the markets are fully stocked. The public health is generally good, though cholera is still reported to linger in a few districts.		
Punjab—(Nov. 9th)		
Delhi		Fever still prevalent. Prices rising. <i>Kharif</i> prospects unfavourable. <i>Rabi</i> sowings progressing.
Hissar [. . .		Health improving. Prices rising. <i>Kharif</i> crop little above average, but in sandy soils somewhat injured by heavy rain. <i>Rabi</i> crops being sown.
Umballa . . .		Cholera abated. Fever prevalent. Prices rising. <i>Kharif</i> crops harvested. <i>Rabi</i> crops being sown.
Jullundur . . .		Health good. Prices stationary. <i>Kharif</i> reaping and <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress.
Amritsar . . .		Seasonal fever continues. Prices stationary. <i>Kharif</i> crops good. <i>Rabi</i> sowings satisfactorily effected.
Sialkot		Health good. Prices rising. Excepting sugarcane and cotton, all <i>kharif</i> crops generally harvested. Wheat and barley sowings progressing. Rain much needed.
Ferozepore . .		Slight fever prevalent. Prices stationary. <i>Rabi</i> crops being sown.
Lahore		Health good. Prices generally rising. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Rain wanted for <i>barani</i> land.
Rawalpindi . .		Health good. Prices rising. <i>Rabi</i> crops sown. Prospects good.
Shahpur		Health good. Prices rising. Wheat 13 seers per rupee. <i>Kharif</i> prospects fair. Grass scarce in Shahpur. Barley, wheat and poppy sowings in progress.
Mooltan		Slight fever in the district, otherwise health good. Prices stationary. <i>Kharif</i> crops harvested. Except cotton and sugarcane, <i>rabi</i> crops being sown.
Dera Ismail Khan		Health fair. <i>Kharif</i> crop being reaped. Prospects fair in Daman, good in Kacha, bad in Thal. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress.
Peshawar		Fever prevalent. Slight cholera. Prices fluctuating. <i>Kharif</i> reaping commenced. <i>Rabi</i> ploughings and sowings in progress. Rain much wanted.
General Remarks. —No rain during the week. Health of the province is generally good. Fever prevalent in Delhi, Umballa, and Peshawar. Cholera still lingers at Peshawar and Umballa. Prices are generally rising, but are stationary in a few districts. <i>Kharif</i> crops are generally harvested. Prospects good. Except in Delhi and Dera Ismail Khan, <i>rabi</i> ploughings and sowings in progress, but more rain is wanted in Sialkot, Lahore and Peshawar.		
Central Provinces—		
(Nov. 9th)		
Nagpur	36	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress.
Raipur		Weather clear and seasonable. Reaping of rice commenced. <i>Rabi</i> sowings progressing. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore . . .	20	Weather cloudy at close of week. <i>Rabi</i> sowings continue. Prospects excellent. Fever prevails. Prices steady.
Saugor	147	Weather cloudy. Sowings continue. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Bilaspur		<i>Dhan, kodo,</i> reaping continues. <i>Rabi</i> sowings almost completed. Rain required. Fever prevalent. Prices rising.
Seoni		Weather cloudy. <i>Rabi</i> sowings continue. Health good. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—<i>cont'd.</i>		
Hoshangabad . . .	'94	Weather cloudy. <i>Rabi</i> sowings continue. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary.
Khandwa . . .	1'36	Weather wet at close of week. Cotton and <i>jowari</i> damaged by rain. Newly-sown <i>rabi</i> crops also injured. Prices rising
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops injured by rain in Khandwa. Rain would improve prospects in eastern districts. Prices rising in Nimar and Bilaspur. Fever in places.
British Burma—		
Akyab (Nov. 2nd) (Oct. 22nd)	'07 (Total 162'54)	Two cases of cholera in town. Crop prospects favourable. More rain wanted
(" 29th)	<i>Nil</i>	One case of cholera in town. Crop prospects favourable. More rain wanted.
Bassein	'01 (Total 92'41)	One case of small-pox. Crops promising.
Rangoon (Oct. 22nd) (" 29th)	'03 <i>Nil</i>	
Amherst (Moulmein) .	<i>Nil</i>	Reaping commenced.
T'voy . . .	<i>Nil</i>	Appearance of crops good.
Pegu . . .	<i>Nil</i>	Crops healthy.
Henzada . . .	'22 (Total 76'97)	Crops strong and healthy.
Prome . . .	'10 (Total 38'92)	
Toungoo . . .	01 (Total 79'65)	Crop prospects good.
Thavetmayo . . .	'56 (Total 29'01)	Crops healthy.
Shwebo . . .	1'50 (Total 35'02)	Crops doing well. Water insufficient.
Kyaukse . . .	'30 (Total 22'23)	Prospects of rice crop fair.
Yemethen . . .	'11 (Total 30'70)	Transplanting of paddy progressing. Crops suffering from want of rain.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Lower Burma: cholera in the Arakan division and in the Amherst District. Cattle-disease in two districts. Crops continue favourable. Reports from eight Upper Burma districts; health good: reaping progressing in Yeu, crop prospects fair except in Pynmana where crop is reported bad owing to scarcity of rainfall. Rain also wanted in Shwebo, Muktla and Yemethen districts.
Assam—(Nov. 9th)		
Gauhati . . .	<i>Nil</i>	Malarial fever as stated in last report. Winter rice crop in low land doing well. Pulse and sesamum are flowering. Mustard is growing in parts. Prices of paddy and rice steady.
Sylhet . . .	0'30	All crops benefited by the late rain. Prospects fair. Cholera reported from the Karimganj sub division
Cachar . . .	1'77	Cold weather set in. Prospects of <i>sail</i> crops, tea, and health, good.
Dibrugarh . . .	<i>Nil</i>	Common rice 17 seers 12 chitaks and 2 kachas per rupee.
		Weather seasonable. Prospects of rice crop good. Tea operations coming to a close.
Mysore and Coorg— (Nov. 9th)		
Bangalore . . .	Rainfall good throughout the States.	{ Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting commenced in parts. Prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. Cholera continues in Shimoga town. No material change in prices.
Mysore . . .		
Mercara . . .	2'96	Standing crops good. Picking of coffee crop commenced. Prices stationary.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (Nov. 9th)		Weather cloudy and close. <i>Kharif</i> crops in good condition. Sowings of <i>rabi</i> nearly completed. <i>Jowari</i> 23 and wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .		Weather warm and sultry. <i>Kharif</i> crops doing well. <i>Rabi</i> sowings continue. <i>Jowari</i> 22 and wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Hyderabad (Nov. 10th)	1'24 (Total since 1st Jan. 26'80)	Agricultural prospects fair. Prices—wheat 11½, coarse rice 11½, white <i>Juar</i> 18½, yellow <i>juar</i> 21½, and <i>tur</i> 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Nov. 9th)		
Indore . . .	1'02	Gloomy weather, damaging for crops.
Morar (Gwalior) . .		Weather cloudy. Prospects good.
Sutna . . .		No rain during week.
Neemuch . . .	'40	Sowing of wheat, gram and opium commenced. Cut grass in jungle slightly damaged by rain.
Goona . . .	'42	Health and prospects good.
Agar . . .	'37	Health and prospects fair. Cholera reported at Piploda.
Schore . . .		Weather seasonable. Crops fair. Health fairly good. Cholera disappeared from Schore.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—		
<i>contd.</i>		
Nowgong . . .		Weather seasonable. Ploughing and <i>rabi</i> sowings continue. Prices falling. Health good.
Bhopawar	About 2'00	Rain beneficial to crops. <i>Rabi</i> sowings approaching end. Health good. Prices rising.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 9th)		Sky partially cloudy; weather seasonable. Much fever.
Sirohi (Nov. 9th)		Tanks low; wells fair. <i>Rabi</i> sowing begun. Weather dry and cool
Marwar (Nov. 6th)		<i>Rabi</i> sowings progressing. Market easy. Prices stationary.
Kherwara (Nov. 6th)	'19	Tanks and wells unfilled. Little or no <i>rabi</i> sowings. Prices steady. Weather cloudy.
Pertabgurh (Nov. 5th)		Tanks less than quarter full. Prices rising.
Meywar (Nov. 5th)		Water in tanks and wells decreasing. Prices stationary. Weather fine and cold.
Jhallawar (Nov. 6th)	'47	Prices high. Sowings proceeding.
Kotah (Nov. 5th)		<i>Kharif</i> being cut.
Harowti (Nov. 5th)		Crops fair. Prices high.
Ajmer (Nov. 8th)		Prices high.
Jeypore (Nov. 5th)	Drops.	Autumn crops poor. Prices very high.
Kerowlee (Nov. 5th)		Water in tanks decreasing; wells full. <i>Rabi</i> cultivation continues. Prices rising.
Dholpore		Wells full, tanks low. <i>Rabi</i> sowings continue. Prices stationary. Weather clear.
Bhurtpore (Nov. 8th)		<i>Rabi</i> sowings progressing. Prices steady.
Ulwur (Nov. 5th)		<i>Rabi</i> sowings continue. Prices rising.
Bikaner (Nov. 5th)		Prices stationary.
Nepal—		
Katmandu (Oct. 27th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine and clear. It begins to be cold in nights and mornings. Prospects fair.
(Nov. 4th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine and clear. Prospects fair.

E. C BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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No. 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 47.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 16th November, 1887.

No. 458.—The services of Captain G. H. Watson, Bengal Staff Corps, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 465.—The services of Captain C. H. Morris, Bengal Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 17th November, 1887.

No. 468.—Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 30th September, 1887.

The 18th November, 1887.

No. 474.—Mr. T. B. Tracy is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st September, 1887.

No. 479.—The Honorable Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, reported his return to India on the 14th instant from the leave of absence granted to him in

Notification No. 233, dated the 5th August, 1887, and resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the same date.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th November, 1887.

No. 1805.—Under the provisions of Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Tansukh Rai, Pleader, Peshawar, of the Office of Notary Public, to which he was appointed by Home Department Notification No. 1279, dated 1st September, 1882.

No. 1806.—Under the provisions of Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Sunder Singh, Pleader, to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such within the Peshawar District.

No. 1810 A.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Rattigan, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab temporarily until further orders.

No. 1816 B.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. A. R. B.A., C.S., to be a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab for a period of six months.

The 16th November, 1887.

No. 1816.—The services of Mr. R. H. Greaves, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as District and Sessions Judge of Sylhet and Sessions Judge of Cachar.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th November, 1887.

No. 348.—The Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., Bishop of Lahore, is permitted to resign his Chaplaincy on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 21st December, 1887, or from any subsequent date on which he may be relieved of the duties of the Bishopric of Lahore.

No. 351.—The Reverend C. H. Barlow, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Barlow's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

PATENTS.

The 16th November, 1887.

No. 1498.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying —

No. 60 of 1886.—Edward William Serrell, Junior, of the City, County and State of New York, at present Commorant in Chateaul Dionne, France, Civil Engineer, memorandum of disclaimer in reference to his invention for an improved mechanism denominated in French "lance bout," employed for reeling silk.

No. 19 of 1887.—James Walker, Contractor, William Brock, Junior, Wine Merchant, Peter McCara, Gentleman, and James Aitken Birrell, Marine Insurance Broker, all of Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Great Britain, for improved modes of and apparatus for raising and transmitting grain or granular materials.

No. 33 of 1887.—Ambrose Shere Massey, and Alfred William Rosling, Engineers and Proprietors of the Napier Works, Madras, for the construction of ploughs upon a new design, securing simplicity, strength, lightness and adjustment.

No. 57 of 1887.—Thomas Quinlivan, Engineer, residing in Moulmein, Lower Burma, for the purpose of working saw benches by rope.

No. 114 of 1887.—Miles Postlethwaite of the Hollins, Whitehaven, in the County of Cumberland, and Kingdom of England, Esquire, for improvements in or connected with stops for double gates or the like.

No. 131 of 1887.—Harrie Malcolm Maxwell, A.V.D., Cawnpore, for the Army boot tree.

No. 165 of 1887.—Arthur Andrews, of 5, Lyons Range, in the Town of Calcutta, Merchant, for a folding machine adapted for the construction of the metal

tea chests known as "Andrews' Patent Metal Tea Chests."

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL, POLITICAL, AND APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th November, 1887.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to declare that the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, IX of 1887, is in force in the Districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and Manbhoom, and in Pergunnah Dhulbhoom, and the Kolhan in the District of Singhbhoom.

J WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th November, 1887.

No. 40 I.E.—The following extract which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated the 30th September, 1887, is republished for general information.—

India Office, September 17, 1887.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General Thomas Dennehy, Bengal Retired List, to be a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th November, 1887.

No. 2055 G.—Captain M. J. Meade, Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of the office of Political Agent in Baghelkhand and Superintendent of the Rewah State.

The 10th November, 1887.

No. 2062 G.—Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, and as Assistant Secretary for Berar, with effect from the 22nd October, 1887.

No. 2064 G.—Lieutenant P. J. Melvill, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident, and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, at Hyderabad, with effect from the 22nd October, 1887.

No. 2067 G.—The services of Lieutenant M. A. Tighe, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd

class, and Assistant to the Resident, and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, at Hyderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 22nd October, 1887.

The 11th November, 1887.

No. 2077 G.—The services of Lieutenant J. R. C. Colvin, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 21st November, 1887.

No. 2081 G.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts, Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted temporarily as Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

Captain H. M. Temple, Political Agent of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tem*, is posted as Political Agent at Kalat.

The 9th November, 1887.

No. 4803 J.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has power and jurisdiction, within the Residency of Kolhapur and the land situated within the limits specified and described in the subjoined schedule, and forming the Civil Station of Kolhapur.—In exercise of this jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders.—

PART I.

(a) The provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of the following Acts are hereby extended to the Residency and Civil Station of Kolhapur, namely:—

- (1) *Acts of the Governor-General in Council.*
Act XII of 1850 (for avoiding loss by the default of public accountants);
Act XLV of 1860 (the Indian Penal Code), as amended by subsequent Acts;
Act XIV of 1866 (the Indian Post Office Act, 1866), as amended by Act III of 1882;
Act I of 1872 (the Indian Evidence Act, 1872), as amended by subsequent Acts;
Act XI of 1878 (the Indian Arms Act, 1878), as amended by Act XI of 1882;
Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), as amended by subsequent Acts;
Act XIV of 1882 (the Code of Civil Procedure), as amended by subsequent Acts;
Act XIII of 1885 (the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885);
Act IX of 1887 (the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887).

(2) *Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.*

- Act VII of 1867 (the Bombay District Police Act, 1867) as amended by subsequent Act;
Act II of 1874 (the Bombay Jails Act), as amended by subsequent Acts;
Act V of 1878 (the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878).

(b) The Notification, No. 2923 I., dated 28th August, 1885, extending the Opium Act (Act I of 1878) to the cantonment of Kolhapur, shall be deemed to apply to the Residency and Civil Station of Kolhapur, and all references in the Act, as modified by the aforesaid notification, to the "Cantonment of Kolhapur" or the "Cantonment Magistrate" shall be read as if for those words were substituted the words "Residency and Civil Station of Kolhapur" and "Assistant Political Agent of Kolhapur," respectively.

PART II.

For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction within the said Residency and Civil Station of Kolhapur—

(1) the Political Agent of Kolhapur, for the time being, shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate and a Court of Session, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(2) the Assistant Political Agent of Kolhapur, for the time being, shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(3) the Governor of Bombay in Council shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session and High Court, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, in respect of all offences over which magisterial jurisdiction is exercised by the Political Agent or the Assistant Political Agent, provided that neither the Political Agent nor the Assistant Political Agent shall commit any accused person for trial to the Governor of Bombay in Council acting as a Court of Session;

(4) the Governor of Bombay in Council shall exercise the jurisdiction of a High Court, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, in respect of all offences over which the jurisdiction of a Court of Session is exercised by the Political Agent.

(5) In the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session, conferred on him by this Notification, the Political Agent may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction, without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

(6) This part of this Notification applies to all proceedings except—

- (a) proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects; and
- (b) proceedings pending at the date of this Notification, which shall be carried on as if this Notification had not been issued.

PART III.

For the purposes of the exercise of civil jurisdiction within the said Residency and Civil Station of Kolhapur—

(1) the Political Agent of Kolhapur, for the time being, shall exercise the powers of a District Court, as described in the Code of Civil Procedure, for hearing original suits whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter;

(2) the Political Agent of Kolhapur, for the time being, shall exercise the powers of Judge of a Court of Small Causes, as described in Act IX of 1887;

(3) appeals from the decrees and orders of the Political Agent shall, when they are allowed by law, lie to the Governor of Bombay in Council who shall be deemed to be the High Court.

SCHEDULE.

Description of the boundaries of the Civil Station and Residency of Kolhapur.

The 12th November, 1887.

No. 4862 I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to license the Reverend N. David, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Secunderabad, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 18th November, 1887.

No. 6132.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

October 1887.

(Lakhs of Rupees.)

	IN OCTOBER.		TO END OF OCTOBER.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	Budget, 1887-88.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1886-87.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December 1883, Part 1, page 497.]						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	41	27	8,84	8,95	23,52	23,64
Opium	78	40	5,05	5,29	8,89	8,04
Salt	60	48	3,79	3,65	6,60	6,66
Stamps	26	18	2,18	2,13	3,72	3,75
Excise	39	35	2,59	2,52	4,23	4,37
Provincial Rates	11	6	1,31	1,28	2,96	2,97
Customs	8	7	65	59	1,23	1,25
Assessed Taxes	13	10	84	72	1,30	1,27
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	19	19	46	34
Registration	2	2	18	18	30	30
Tributes from Native States	4	3	23	22	72	70
Other Civil Revenue	16	21	1,64	1,71	3,24	3,14
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT :						
GROSS	3,01	2,20	27,49	27,43	57,17	57,33
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 25	— 35	— 2,13	— 2,21	— 4,00	— 3,82
Opium	— 3	— 4	— 2,14	— 2,47	— 2,50	— 2,73
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,67	— 1,58	— 11,60	— 11,55	— 22,12	— 21,07
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT :						
GROSS	— 1,95	— 1,97	— 15,87	— 16,23	— 28,62	— 27,62
Extraordinary Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+ 15	+ 6	+ 61	+ 1,76	+ 67	+ 1,98
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above)	— 1	— 5	— 10	— 14	— 14	— 23
Guaranteed and subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 26	+ 27	+ 2,28	+ 2,53	+ 4,20	+ 4,42
Do Repayment of surplus profits, &c.	— 36	...	— 48	— 6	— 54	— 54
Military Receipts	+ 4	+ 9	+ 47	+ 53	+ 1,01	+ 98
Military Issues	— 1,24	— 1,15	— 8,49	— 7,77	— 13,79	— 14,04
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 52	+ 44	+ 3,28	+ 3,08	— 2,08	+ 5,72
Issues	— 60	— 63	— 4,35	— 4,94		— 8,90
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 31	+ 29	+ 2,20	+ 2,44	+ 2,86	+ 4,27
Issues	— 10	— 6	— 83	— 72		— 1,27
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 8	+ 8	+ 83	+ 1,09	— 5,95	+ 2,00
Issues	— 50	— 47	— 4,13	— 3,59		— 6,91
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 1,45	— 1,13	— 8,65	— 5,79	— 13,76	— 12,52
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	+ 49	+ 33	+ 5,49	— 16	+ 5,50	+ 4
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 17	+ 9	— 12	— 5	...	+ 1
Exchange on Remittance Account	— 21	— 27	— 3,21	— 1,85	— 5,37	— 3,98
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 10 per £	— 52	— 12	— 8,03	— 5,14	— 16,25	— 12,18
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	+ 5	— 4	+ 7	— 24	— 58	— 64
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 2	— 1	— 5,80	— 7,44	— 16,70	— 16,75
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 41	— 91	— 2,83	— 2,03	— 1,91	+ 44
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10,78	11,63	13,20	12,75	13,01	12,75
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10,37	10,72	10,37	10,72	11,10	13,19

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 15th November, 1887.

No. 6032.—Mr. C. E. Crawley, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, having been granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days, and Mr. A. H. Anthony having been posted in his place, Mr. Crawley made over, and Mr. Anthony received, charge of the said appointment in the afternoon of the 28th October, 1887.

The 17th November, 1887.

No. 6085.—Mr. C. J. Weir, M.C.S., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, having been granted privilege leave for one month, availed himself of the leave, before noon, on the 7th November, 1887.

Mr. L. P. Shirres, B.C.S., Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, having been appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary during Mr. Weir's absence on leave, assumed charge of the said appointment on the forenoon of the same date.

No. 6098.—Mr. E. Gay having returned from leave on urgent private affairs, resumed charge of the office of Comptroller and Auditor General from Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, before noon, on the 19th November, 1887.

The 18th November, 1887.

No. 6131.—Mr. S. Jacob, Enrolled Officer of the Financial Department, class II, having been granted privilege leave for three months, availed himself thereof, before noon, on the 7th November, 1887.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
STAMPS.*The 16th November, 1887.*

No. 6035.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duty payable under the said Act on the receipts given by opium cultivators or their representatives and by *lumberdars* and *khattadars* in the Behar and Benares Agencies for money paid to them by Government advances for the cultivation of opium.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.

EXEMPTIONS AND REDUCTIONS UNDER THE ACT.

The 18th November, 1887.

No. 6094.—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated the 13th November, 1880, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay have paid into the Government Treasury the sum of Rs. 4,500 as composition for the stamp-duty chargeable on a loan of Rs. 9,00,000 which has been raised by them by the issue of the under-

mentioned debentures, dated the 1st August, 1887—

No.			Rs.	Rs.
001	to	015	at	5,000
016	"	035	"	1,000
036	"	045	"	500
046	"	050	"	5,000
051	"	070	"	1,000
071	"	080	"	500
081	"	105	"	1,000
106	"	155	"	500
156	"	195	"	5,000
196	"	205	"	1,000
206	"	505	"	508
506	"	514	"	1,000
515	"	516	"	500
517	"	526	"	1,000
527	"	536	"	500
537	"	538	"	2,000
539	"	549	"	1,000
550	"	552	"	1,00,000
				75,000
				20,000
				5,000
				25,000
				20,000
				5,000
				25,000
				25,000
				2,00,000
				10,000
				1,50,000
				9,000
				1,000
				10,000
				5,000
				4,000
				11,000
				3,00,000

in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the above mentioned debentures from payment of any stamp-duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, subdivision or consolidation.

CODES.

*The 18th November, 1887.***No. 6128.**

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

*Page 4.**Section 9.**Insert the following as Section "9 (C)"—*

"(C) Except with the sanction of the Government of India, no officer belonging to the service of, or in receipt of a pension from the British Government who is transferred to service under a Native State, may accept a pension or gratuity from such State."

L. P. SHIRRES,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th November, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 900.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

Major A. D. Anderson, R.A., to officiate as a Deputy Secretary, in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Major T. Deane to officiate as Director of Army Remount Operations for India. Dated 11th November, 1887.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 901.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Oudh Division:—

Lieutenant A. P. G. Gough, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 16th July, 1887.

No. 902.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General Sir H. H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Lahore Division:—

Captain H. F. M. Wilson, Rifle Brigade, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 30th October, 1887.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 903.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Percy Bliss Warren, South Yorkshire Regiment, Wing officer, 3rd Bengal Infantry,—2nd May, 1886.

Lieutenant Harold Nash Hilliard, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Wing officer, 29th Bengal Infantry,—21st July, 1886.

No. 904.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months, probationary service are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Thomas Webster, Scottish Rifles, Wing officer, 12th Bengal Infantry,—23rd March, 1886.

Lieutenant Colin Campbell Boileau, Norfolk Regiment, officiating Squadron officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry,—2nd April, 1886.

Lieutenant Henry Dermot Daly, Royal Irish Regiment, Wing officer, 42nd Bengal Infantry,—5th April, 1886.

No. 905.—Lieutenant J. Quin, Madras Staff Corps, is transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps, in exchange with Lieutenant T. D. Leslie.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 906.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Captain F. C. Maisey, Bengal S. C., 30th Bengal Infantry, (p.a.) for 304 days. Pension Service,—17th year, commenced 23rd September, 1887.

Lieutenant A. B. Mayne, Bengal S. C., 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, (p.a.) for one year. Pension Service,—7th year, commenced 22nd January, 1887.

Lieutenant W. L. Maxwell, Bengal S. C., 7th Bengal Cavalry, (m.c.) for 182 days. Pension Service,—5th year, commenced 25th August, 1887.

Lieutenant G. J. C. Hall, Bengal S. C., 12th Bengal Cavalry, (p.a.) for one year. Pension Service,—6th year, commenced 10th May, 1887.

No. 907.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Stewart, Bengal S. C., (p.a.) for six months.

Major J. P. C. Neville, Bengal S. C., (p.a.) for two months.

Major W. H. Meiklejohn, C.M.G., General List Infantry, (p.a.) for three months.

Captain F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., (p.a.) till 15th December, 1887.

Surgeon-Major W. Finden, (p.a.) for 14 days.

Surgeon-Major J. Reid, M.B., (m.c.) for 183 days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 908.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," dated the 21st October, 1887, page 5653.

India Office,

21st October, 1887.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Edward Willock Chalmers. Dated 14th August, 1887.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant William Charles Pollard. Dated 14th August, 1887.

Lieutenant George Walter Brandon Swiney. Dated 26th August, 1887.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major Robert Gray. Dated 3rd June, 1887.

Surgeon-Major Joseph MacNaughton Fleming, M.D. Dated 6th August, 1887.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army James Cavan Berkeley. Dated 21st August, 1887.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Atwill Curtois, Madras Cavalry. Dated 31st May, 1887.

"*London Gazette*," dated the 25th October, 1887, page 5706.

War Office, Pall Mall,
25th October, 1887.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Terence O'Brien, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Major on retirement. Dated 17th July, 1887.

India Office,

25th October, 1887.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Frank James Brook Campbell, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 30th May, 1885, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant Alfred Woodrow Stanley Wingate, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 30th September, 1884, but to rank from 22nd October, 1881.

Lieutenant George Ranier Crawford, from the Royal Lancashire Regiment. Dated 20th October, 1885, but to rank from 22nd October, 1881.

Lieutenant Harley McAlpine Johnston, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Dated 6th September, 1885, but to rank from 10th May, 1882.

Lieutenant Charles Irvine Wimberley, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 11th December, 1885, but to rank from 29th July, 1882.

Lieutenant Henry William Campbell, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 6th July, 1884, but to rank from 9th September, 1882.

Lieutenant Thomas Dowglas Leslie, from the Royal Fusiliers. Dated 24th June, 1885, but to rank from 9th September, 1882.

Lieutenant Streynsham Robert Master, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 31st December, 1885, but to rank from 27th January, 1883.

Lieutenant Alexander Lumsdaine Lindesay, from the West Riding Regiment. Dated 24th May, 1886, but to rank from 10th March, 1883.

Lieutenant Robert Alexander Carruthers, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 8th November, 1885, but to rank from 10th March, 1883.

Lieutenant Adrian John Hebron Vanrenen, from the Scottish Rifles. Dated 10th May, 1886, but to rank from 10th March, 1883.

Lieutenant William Lockhart Maxwell, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Dated 30th November, 1885, but to rank from 25th August, 1883.

Lieutenant Henry Ingham Evered Palmer, from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 6th December, 1885, but to rank from 5th December, 1883.

Lieutenant Gerhardt L'Honneux Sanders, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Dated 22nd November, 1885, but to rank from 5th December, 1883.

Lieutenant Charles Herbert Clay, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Dated 11th April, 1886, but to rank from 6th February, 1884.

Lieutenant Michael Edward Willoughby, from the Northumberland Fusiliers. Dated 23rd November, 1885, but to rank from 6th February, 1884.

Lieutenant John Kelso Tod, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Dated 17th December, 1885, but to rank from 6th February, 1884.

Lieutenant George Alan Robertson, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 18th December, 1885, but to rank from 6th February, 1884.

Lieutenant Stuart Farquharson Bayley, from the West Riding Regiment. Dated 25th March, 1886, but to rank from 6th February, 1884.

Lieutenant George De Symons Barrow, from the Connaught Rangers. Dated 28th April, 1886, but to rank from 23rd August, 1884.

Lieutenant Wilfred Ironside Ryder, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 12th April, 1886, but to rank from 23rd August, 1884.

Lieutenant Harry Davis Watson, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 2nd June, 1886, but to rank from 7th February, 1885.

Lieutenant Herbert Graham Stainforth, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 5th June, 1886, but to rank from 7th February, 1885.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-Pay List:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Captain Richard Doyne MacDonnell. Dated 30th September, 1887.

ERRATA.

The Christain name of Lieutenant Pressey, Bengal Staff Corps, is *Arthur* only, and not as notified in the *London Gazette* of the 16th September, 1887.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 909.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Charles Jackson, Bengal Cavalry, —3rd November, 1887.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 910.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Colonel George Stewart, C. B., Bengal S. C., —31st October, 1887.

Lieutenant Colonel Beville Grenville Vyvyan, General List Infantry, —31st December, 1887.

REWARDS.

No. 911.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned non-commissioned officer and trooper to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in an engagement with dacoits near Nayakin on the 9th August, 1887, on which occasion they were the means of saving the life of Captain G. S. C. Jenkinson, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, who had fallen wounded:—

3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 705 Duffadar Mohamed Khan.

No. 572 Trooper Hoossein Ally Khan.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 54.—Mr W. Williamson, Assistant Engineer, Indian Marine, to be Engineer, with effect from the 1st November, 1887.

REMOVALS.

No. 55.—Mr. R. W. Laing, Engineer, Indian Marine, having been absent for over five years, his name is removed from the list of the Indian Marine, in accordance with Section 142, Civil Leave Code.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 56.—Mr. B. Ashburner, 3rd Grade officer, Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th October, 1887.

A. C. TOKER, *Colonel,*
for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th November, 1887.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 12th and the 18th November, 1887:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service.	Surgeon-Major J. C. Lawrenson.	4th October, 1887.	Yen, Upper Burma.		
2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	Major J. J. Kennedy.	16th October, 1887.	Mintayben, Upper Burma.		
Bombay Staff Corps.	Captain H. E. W. Beville.	16th October, 1887.	Mintayben, Upper Burma.		

A. C. TOKER, *Colonel,**for Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The 17th November, 1887.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 14th November, 1887.

No. 355.—Mr. C. E. Röss, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Sind-Pishin State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

No. 356.—Mr. M. H. Dunhill, Accountant, 1st grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Madras State Railways, is granted the rank of Honorary Assistant Examiner.

The 16th November, 1887.

No. 357.—Mr. A. S. Wyman, class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is appointed to officiate in class III, during the absence of Mr. W. Innes, Traffic Superintendent, Burma State Railway, on privilege leave, with effect from the 17th August, 1887.

No. 358.—Colonel D Ward, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department, is appointed Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, *vice* Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E., whose services have been replaced at disposal of Military Department.

Colonel J. P. Steel, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 353, dated 5th November, 1887.

No. 359.—Mr. C. C. B. Knapp, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Burma, at present Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is granted furlough for two years under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th December, 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 360.—Colonel D. H. Trail, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, is on return from furlough re-appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 361.—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is on relief by Colonel D. H. Trail, R.E., posted to the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

No. 362.—Mr. H. Groves, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is temporarily transferred to Burma Provincial Establishment.

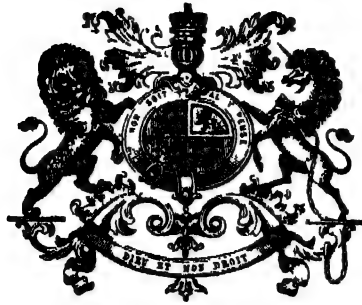
The 18th November, 1887.

No. 363.—Mr. L. Gordon, class IV, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to that under the Director General of Railways.

No. 364.—Mr. P. Duncan, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is on return from furlough placed at disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 365.—Mr. G. W. Sweet, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, in class IV of Examiners, during the absence of Mr. W. F. Barrow on privilege leave.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,**Secretary to the Government of India.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 4th October, 1887.

From the 12th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 5th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	15 0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.	

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 10th November, 1887.

No. 4141.—Colonel P. W. Bannerman, having been relieved of the charge of the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India by Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 29th October, 1887, resumed charge of the Office of Resident at Gwalior from Major D. W. K. Barr, on the afternoon of the 3rd November, 1887.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Report of a Deserter from the G-2nd Royal Artillery, dated at Bellary, this 10th day of November, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 31559, Driver Alexander Gordon.	At what Place Enlisted,— Maidstone.
Age,—26 years 3 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Somerset.
Size,—5 feet 5½ inches.	Marks,—None.
Colour of—	Trade,—Domestic servant.
Complexion, pale; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.	Coat or Jacket,—
Date of Desertion,—4th November, 1887.	Waistcoat,—
Place of Desertion,— Bellary.	Breeches or } Regi- Trowsers,— } mental.
Date of Enlistment,—29th March, 1882.	REMARKS—Speaks with a foreign accent. Under 6 years' service.

R. G. MCLEOD, *Captain, R.A.,*
Comdg. G-2nd R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the 5-1st North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 14th day of November, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 48843, Gunner William Sims.	Date of Enlistment,—28th April, 1887.
Age,—24 years 6 months.	At what Place Enlisted,— Carryfurgus.
Size,—5 feet 8½ inches.	Parish and County in which Born,—Carryfurgus, An- trim.
Colour of—	Marks,—None.
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.	Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Desertion,—10th November, 1887.	Coat or Jacket,—
Place of Desertion,— Colaba, Bombay.	Waistcoat,—
	Breeches or } Regi- Trowsers,— } mental (white clothes.)
	REMARKS,—

A. N. ROCHFORD, *Major, R.A.,*
Comdg. 5-1st N. I. Divn., R.A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, dated at Umballa, this 15th day of November, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 2778, Private George Edward Wild- man.	At what Place Enlisted,— Liverpool.
Age,—22 years 4 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Everton, Lanca- shire.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlist- ment,—Not known.
Colour of—	Marks,—Tattooed crossed flags and "united" on right arm, G. E. on the left. Marks of a scald.
Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, dark blue.	Trade,—Carter.
Date of Desertion or Ab- sence,—14th November, 1887.	Regimentals, or plain clothes,—
Place of Desertion or Ab- sence,—Umballa.	REMARKS,—
Date of Enlistment,—5th January, 1885.	

C. A. L. A. FRENCH, *Colonel,*
Comdg. and Dragoon Guards.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, dated at Umballa, this 15th day of November, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 2088, Private Fre- derick Smith.	At what Place Enlisted,— Dublin.
Age,—21 years 8 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Brentwood, Cam- bridge.
Height,—5 feet 7 inches.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlist- ment,—Not known.
Colour of—	Marks,—Scar on back of head.
Complexion, Pale; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.	Trade,—Seaman.
Date of Desertion or Ab- sence,—14th November, 1887.	Regimentals or plain clothes—
Place of Desertion or Ab- sence,—Umballa.	REMARKS,—
Date of Enlistment,—10th February, 1885.	

C. A. L. A. FRENCH, *Colonel,*
Comdg. and Dragoon Guards.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 16th November, 1887.

Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 9th November, 1887	37,99,221	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	16,15,842	
		54,15,063
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	192	
Ditto ditto Government		192
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	6,00,000	54,15,255
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	6,865	
		6,06,865
Balance on the evening of the 16th November, 1887		48,08,390
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	32,00,124	
Ditto ditto Government	16,08,266	
There is in addition awaiting assay—		48,08,390
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	38,998	
Ditto ditto Government		38,998

R. V. RIDDELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 17th November, 1887.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is

warned to communicate at once with the under-
signed :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
W20	D 19—30869	1,000	
	" —30883	1,000	
	" —30894	1,000	District Superintendent of Police, Nagpur.
	" —30898	1,000	
	" —30899	1,000	
	" —31225	1,000	
	" —31226	1,000	

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,
The 16th November, 1887.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1887.		₹	
W35	S 3—40245 }	50	Mahomed Ilahi Baksh, Loralai.
	" —40286 }	each	
	M94—83069		
	S 11—78030		
	" —78031		
	" —78032		
	" —78033	100	
	" —78034	each	
	" —78035		
	" —78036		
W36	S 12—28420		Maniram Lakhmichand, Muttra.

R. A. STERNDALÉ,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

BOMBAY,
The 8th November, 1887

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
31	E 25—01650	50	Mohammad Elahi Bux, Overseer, Frontier Road, care of J A. Martin, Esq., Peshin, Beluchistan Post Office, Loralai.
33	E 28—05476*	500	Mohan Lal, Treasurer, Alliance Bank, Rawalpindi.
34	E 26—75729	100	Behary Lal Shaw, No. 22, Cosipore Road, Bebus Bazar, Calcutta.

* Belonging to Agency No. 1, Rawalpindi.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
for Deputy Commissioner of Currency

LAHORE,
The 14th November, 1887.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
22	B 94—21701	100	Mohammad Eliahee Baksh, Peshin.
23	B 74—75324	500	Chinnammal, Kumbakonam.
24	B 74—70214	500	H. J. Stokes, Esq., C.S., Madras.
	" —88094	500	

J. C. E. BRANSON,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 7th November, 1887.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5, Clause (a), of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, (VI of 1878), that on the 18th day of July, 1887, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles, valued at ₹176-4-9, was found in an anthill within the compound of the railway station at Jollarpett in the Tirupatur Taluq, Salem District :—

No.	Description of the Articles.	Value.
		₹ a. p.
1.	A pair of silver golusu	60 0 0
2.	One silver golusu used by Bombay women.	15 0 0
3.	One silver waist belt.	15 0 0
4.	A pair of silver hand golusu	6 0 0
5.	Four silver toe-rings.	20 0 0
6.	One silver inner plate of the jewel called somanthi billai	1 0 0
7.	Three golden cups of jeda goggu	36 0 0
8.	One small golden ear pendant (broken)	8 0 0
9.	One gold nose ornament (broken)	7 0 0
10.	A pair of karnappu bauali	6 0 0
11.	Nine small pieces of broken gold wires	2 0 0
12.	Two pieces of small brass wires	0 0 6
13.	One piece of varnathagadu	0 0 3
14.	Four bell-metal toe-rings	0 4 0

TOTAL . 176 4 9

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at Salem, on the 31st day of March, 1888, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

R. SEWELL,
Acting Collector.

SALEM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 24th October, 1887.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that the treasure described below and valued at ₹68-8, was found some time in 1886 by one Gunda Gari kivadu in a tobacco field belonging to one Dharmana Musalayya, in the village of Gottipalli in the Karakavalasa estate in the Ganjam district :—

Description of property found in a brass surmapukaya (money box).	T. Ch. V.	Value
		₹ a. p.
One gold wire (teegay)	1 29 14	68 8 0
One gold serpent (nagu)	0 14 14	
Sixty gold beads (peelakasari pusalu) including one koti-	0 28 0	

3 12 12

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Ganjam, at his office, on the 7th May, 1888, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

J. G. HORSFALL,
Collector of Ganjam.

CHATRAPPOOR,
The 9th November, 1887.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 6th of August, 1887, treasure consisting of twenty golden pagodas, valued at Rs 90, was found hidden in a copper tube while excavating foundation for the house of one Kummar Ayyagadu in the village of Kalva, Nandyal Taluq, Kurnool District, Madras Presidency, by one Vaddar Sungeevigadu.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear in person or by agent before the Collector of Kurnool, at his office, on the 6th March, 1888, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

C. KOUGH,
Acting Collector.

KURNOOL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 12th October, 1887.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office
on 16th November, 1887.

Agabeg, J.	Oscar, H.	Stagman, Mrs. E. A.
Agent, Ind Coope's	Parmer, John.	Whiteside, Hon'ble
Rainford Beer.	Raynolds & Co.	W. S.
Briggs & Co.	Rowe, W. J.	Zilton, Atkinson &
Johnson, Lady.	Schinos, S.	Co.
Kerr, William.	Sharpe, Clement.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.	Goodman, R. N.	"Mia cara."
Alexander, C.	Gorrie, D. F. B.	Norwich, B. R. E.
Allcock, A. C.	Goslin, Mrs. L. C.	Oakley, G.
Asphar, John, Mrs.	Greenheld, W.	O'Connor, J.
Bailey, R. C.	Grimwood, F. St. C.	Paraf, F.
Barry, F.	Hamilton, G. H.	"Perdita."
Bennett, John.	Handcock, J. P.	Perkins, E. A.
Berthier, C.	Harrison, J. E.	Phillips, C. L.
Biddlecombe, F. C.	Hay, John.	Pistonji, Mr.
Bingham, J. M.	Hay, W.	Puteput, Mrs.
Birnber, M.	Henty, A. H.	Remington, Captain
Blackburn, J. E.	Hilton, E. H.	F. A.
Blomfield, I. C.	Hogg, A. M.	Rode, Mrs. J. H.
Bloodie, J. O.	Home, Col. R.	Rosario, G. B.
Bryan, R.	Hudson, R.	Roy, Mrs.
Button, H.	Hughes, G.	Rustomjee, C. H. J.
Chiodetto, A.	Hunter, A. F.	Rutherford, R. C.
"Commodore."	Hunter, John.	Sanderson, C. S.
Conway, J. A.	Jellicoe, J. T.	Sanderson, Harvey.
Craddock, Mrs. J.	Jenkins, D. L.	Shaw, Dr. F. C.
Cripps, E.	Johnson, R.	Southerton, J. W.
D'Cruz, J. M.	Kellner, F. R.	Spauling, A. H.
Delchot, A.	Kennedy, Miss.	Stamps, E.
Dickerson, Mrs. M. H.	Kennedy, Mrs. A.	Stebbing, A. E.
Dickinson, A. F.	Kinsella, Capt.	Stevenson, Mrs. R.
Edwards, Rev. E.	Lamb, Esq.	Strauss, W. M.
Ewing, E.	Lamorchand, J. R.	Sturgeon, J.
Fenn, Edward.	Landestrut, S. S.	Sutton, H. T.
Fife, Allan.	Langley, Mrs. C.	Suzor, Samuel.
Flemming, Miss M.	Lawcock, David.	T. P. B.
Foley, Miss.	Leonard, Major G.	Tighe, James.
Fordham, R. O.	Lester, J. H.	Touzel, C. J. C.
Foster, G. R. C.	Logan, D.	Vacher, H. P.
Fraser, R.	Londor, R.	Van-de-Berg, J.
Freedman, J. J.	Lynn, Miss.	Vyall, Mrs. C. H.
Gilbraith, James.	Macgregor, Stuart.	W. P.
"Gastue."	Macphoe, Alex.	Wheatley, Col. M. J.
George, A. B.	Madura, J.	Williams, George.
Giles, F.	Mander, Thomas.	Wilson, W.
Gummd, A. De.	Martin, Mrs. R.	Yelverton, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Hucker, Geo. Marmonstein, H. Wilson, W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office
on the 14th November, 1887.

Alexander, Mr.	Dalrymple, W. M.	Harvey, R.
Brayance, C. F.	Fredrick, Alice.	Kennedy, W. R.
Brodrick, Mrs.	Ghosal, Shyama	Rydquist, C. F.
Campbell, J. R.	Churn.	Walker, Mrs.
Campbell, Lady.	Gordon, G. M.	Young, G. E. O.

Registered Letters.

Chatterjee, Gopal
Chunder.

Kisibowugh, Mrs.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 19th November, 1887.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	1887. 22nd Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	21st "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	22nd "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	22nd "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	26th "	Per P. & O. Steamer <i>Kassar-Hind</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong	25th "	Per Steamer <i>Wingsang</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	23rd "	Per Steamer <i>Secundra</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon.	23rd "	Per Steamer <i>Coconada</i> .
Port Blair and Rangoon	23rd "	Per Steamer <i>Secundra</i> .

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CONTRACTS OPEN.

Tenders will shortly be invited for the construction of batteries at the principal Indian harbours.

The main items of work included in the estimates are:—

Excavation.	Brickwork in lime.
Sand filling.	Brickwork in cement.
Rock filling.	Lime concrete.
Masonry in lime.	Cement concrete.
Masonry in cement.	

Parties willing to tender for such works are requested to communicate with the Superintending Engineer, Defences of Western India, Bombay.

OLD CEMETERY, KOTRI.

The following monuments in the Old Cemetery, Kotri, being in a ruinous condition or needing repair, notice is hereby given, in accordance with Notification No. 103, Ecclesiastical, dated 20th June, 1885, Part I, Rule XIX, that if the said monuments be not repaired by some interested person or persons, they will be levelled and the slabs they contain will be built into the nearest wall of the cemetery. In addition to the following there are a number of monuments without names or means of identifi-

cation in a ruinous condition which will be similarly dealt with.

Person to whom monument was erected.	Date.
William Burnett	1843
W. W. Fry	1844
Major George St. Barbe	?
R. Cumming	1851
Charles Robert Patterson	1851
Eliza Sarah Woodd	1853
and	&
G. Leslie Woodd	1857
J. Heggams	1856
W. J. Hadley	1856
Elizabeth, wife of Lewis George	1857
Quartermaster Sergeant J. Lincoln and W. Urwin, his son	1860
James Whitehead	1861
Matilda Jane Warren	1861

F. B. SANDBERG,
Chaplain of Hyderabad.

HYDERABAD, SIND,
The 28th October, 1887.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 4-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 5-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فیری فیوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کثرت سے برٹانک گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوا ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور پھیلا کے اور سب سے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشین بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ۔

اور عوام الناس برٹانک گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ۔

یہ دوا کثرت سے بڑے بڑے دلاہتی اور دیہی ہوا خانوں میں بکتی ہے ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے معقول ڈاک چار رو آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ آنہ؛ اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ۔

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1887

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W. BARROW,
Government Examiner,
Indian Midland Railway Accounts.

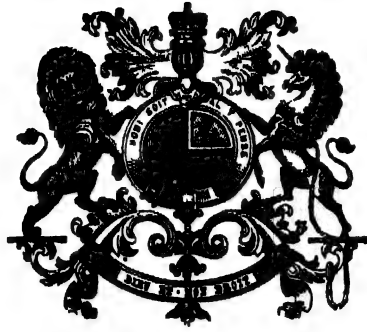
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W. BARROW,
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Indian Midland Railway Accounts.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 47.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1887.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary for October 1887.

The ordinary meteorological conditions characteristic of an average October are, over the Indian region, a relative uniformity of pressure, a slow and gradual transference of the high-pressure area from the Peninsula to the plains of Northern India, the concomitant change of wind from the south-west to the north-east monsoon, and finally a certain liability to cyclonic storms over the Bay of Bengal. These normal conditions have been fairly well reproduced during the month under review.

On the 1st there existed a considerable pressure difference over India, readings ranging from 30°05" on the Malabar Coast to 29°80" along the foot of the North-West Himalaya, and as a consequence a well-marked westerly current of air blew over the greater part of the country. These conditions lasted for the first week, during which the weather was very fine all over Northern and Central India and showery over the Peninsula. On the 7th the chart showed a rapid rise of the barometer in the North, and as a result very uniform pressures throughout India. With this change the westerly winds, which had previously prevailed, died away and northerly to north-easterly winds became predominant throughout almost the whole of Northern and Central India. This change in the wind's direction was unaccompanied by any change in the weather which remained fine and bright. In the south of the Peninsula westerly winds continued giving general showers. On the 8th the barometer fell over the Bay of Bengal, while it rose in most other regions, more particularly the North-West. In consequence of these changes the chart of that day showed a large area of slightly deficient pressure overlying the Bay and the Carnatic, while slightly higher pressures were reported from Bengal, Burma, Malabar and North-Western India. This distribution is characteristic of October,

and the feeble cyclonic circulation blowing around the Bay low pressure was very well defined. The chart of the succeeding day showed a considerable alteration. A well-marked but comparatively small and feeble storm had advanced across the Madras coast from the Bay. This storm had occasioned a rapid fall of the barometer over the whole of Southern India, a well-marked cyclonic circulation of the winds in that region, and a considerable fall of rain. Madras received over 6 inches, and Vizagapatam, Bangalore, and Salem over 1 inch. In Bengal also some rain was reported, but over the greater part of Northern India the weather remained fine with light variable winds. By the morning of the 10th the storm had crossed the Peninsula and reached the West Coast. It had occasioned a rapid barometric fall over Western India, while an equally rapid recovery had marked its disappearance from the Carnatic. The cyclonic circulation of the wind around the centre was very clearly marked and the weather was in a very unsettled state throughout the whole of Southern India. Rain fell over the Peninsula as well as at several places in Bengal, the amounts in several instances being large. On the 11th the storm was still off the West Coast, the observations received from ships showing apparently that the centre was lying between Ratnagiri and Goa close in-shore. In consequence the barometer continued to fall in the West, the cyclonic circulation of the winds was maintained unbroken, and the weather was unsettled and rainy, not only over the Peninsula, but over a considerable portion of Northern India also. On the 12th the depression has passed slowly northward, still close in-shore, so that, while there had been a rapid barometric rise on the South Konkan, there had been a brisk fall on the North Konkan coast. The winds and weather were little changed, unsettled rainy conditions prevailing over the greater part of the country. On the 13th the storm apparently recrossed the coast and advanced westward into Khandeish. This movement occasioned a brisk rise on the West Coast and a brisk fall over the Central Provinces. Very unsettled weather prevailed, moderate to heavy rain falling except in the North-West. By the following morning the storm had advanced north-westward to the neighbourhood of Allahabad, still occasioning heavy rain throughout nearly the whole of India. It is evident from the ships' records, since received, that this storm after passing the Ghâts did not proceed out to sea, but travelled slowly northward, at the same time closely hugging the coast. It appears then to be almost unquestionable that the disturbance which was shown over Khandeish on the 13th was the same storm as that which lay off the Bombay coast on the 12th, in which case it would appear that the track of the storm presents precisely the same features as that of the storm which crossed the Indian Peninsula in November 1886, and after proceeding some distance out to sea recurred and travelled on to the Baluchistan Coast.

The storm broke up on the 15th, but left the weather in an unsettled state, and rain on that day was falling over a large part of India. Similar conditions prevailed on the 16th, and on the 17th, owing to a rapid barometric fall in the North-West, the distribution of pressure and winds which prevailed at the commencement of the month—*viz.*, high pressure in Malabar and low pressure along the foot of the North-West Himalayas with general westerly winds—was re-established. These conditions did not, however, last long; the barometer began falling fast over the Peninsula and rising over Northern India, so that pressure passed again through a period of uniformity which was succeeded on the 21st by the establishment of a high-pressure area over Northern India and of a low-pressure area over the Peninsula and the south of the Bay. These conditions brought with them the normal winter monsoon and gave very fine weather to all the more northern and central stations, and much rain to the whole of the Peninsula. This weather lasted without change until the 29th when another cyclonic storm appeared off the Coromandel Coast. At first it appeared that this storm would also cross the coast and traverse the Peninsula to the Arabian Sea, but the chart of the 30th and still more that of the 31st showed that the movement of the depression was to the northward rather than to the westward. It occasioned a lot of rain all over the south of the Peninsula when it first appeared, and as it travelled northward the area of rainfall extended in the same direction and finally reached the head of the Bay.

Notwithstanding the influence of these two depressions, the mean pressure over India has been almost everywhere in excess of the normal. The excess

was greatest in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, least in the south of the Peninsula and the west of the Punjab.

The variations of temperature from the average have been much less regular than those of pressure. In Assam, Sind, Rajputana and the Circars the weather has been generally warmer than the average, but elsewhere it has been colder. The greatest deficit was in the south of the Peninsula, where it amounted to about 2°.

The table of rainfall shows that the month's fall was deficient over Burma and the whole of Northern and North-Western India, except the Trans-Gangetic portions of the North-Western Provinces. In all other parts of India there was an excess, the greatest excess both absolutely and relatively being over the Berars and Khandeish.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of October, 1887, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports : —

DISTRICTS.	Number of Stations.	Average rainfall for October.	Difference from the average in October, 1887.
Punjab, West	7	0'63	—0'29
" East	4	0'84	—0'54
N.-W Provinces—Trans-Gangetic	9	1'30	+0'67
" Cis-Gangetic	3	1'15	—0'67
Behar	2	2'69	—0'72
Northern Bengal	2	5'17	—1'60
Assam, Cachar	3	5'26	—2'96
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	7	5'47	—1'05
Orissa, Northern Circars	6	9'09	—2'30
Central Provinces, South	7	1'77	+2'20
Berar, Khandeish	2	1'94	+5'84
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor and Nerbudda	8	1'13	+0'14
Sind, Cutch	3	0'03	—0'03
Guzerat	3	1'01	—1'01
Konkan	4	3'12	+0'74
Deccan, Hyderabad	5	3'99	+0'32
Malabar	4	8'35	+4'78
Mysore, Bellary	6	6'15	+0'31
Carnatic	8	7'58	+5'80
Lower Burma	6	8'53	—4'30
Ceylon	2	12'94	+1'46

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India

Simla, the 5th November, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending 9th Nov. 1887.

Except over Bombay, the Berars and Central India, the weather has been finer and the rainfall slighter than it was last week. In Northern India, and particularly the Punjab and Sind, the sky almost throughout has been absolutely cloudless.

On the 3rd the distribution of pressure was about the normal of the time of year, a large area of uniformly high pressure overlying Northern India, while a large area of relative depression was shown over the Bay and the Peninsula. Within and in the neighbourhood of this depression the weather was dull and gloomy and general rain was falling. Off the west coast of the Peninsula, near Mangalore, a feeble depression apparently existed. The rainfall was no where heavy. On the 4th the barometer was rising almost everywhere, but the only changes of importance in the general distribution of pressure were, the disap.

pearance of the feeble depression over the Bay and the movement northward of the disturbance off the West Coast. These changes were unaccompanied with any alteration in the general weather which remained fine in the North and North-West and cloudy and showery over the Bay and the Peninsula. The heaviest falls of rain reported were about 2 inches at Madras and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch at Bangalore. The chart of the following day (the 5th) showed that the depression off the West Coast had travelled still further northward and had its centre off Ratnagiri. It was occasioning a slight cyclonic circulation of the winds and giving moderately heavy rain on the West Coast, but was otherwise of little importance. In other respects there was no alteration in the distribution of pressure or circulation of the winds, so that showery unsettled weather continued over the Peninsula and fine settled conditions over Northern India. By the morning of the 6th the West Coast depression had apparently reached the neighbourhood of Bombay. It was still giving moderately heavy rain to the Bombay stations, and its influence having extended inland moderate rain was also falling over Khandeish, the Berars and parts of the Central Provinces and Central India. In Northern India the fine, and in Southern India the unsettled, weather continued unchanged. On the 7th the lowest barometer reading was reported from Surat and the area of unsettled conditions had also extended northward, so as to include the whole of the Central Provinces and Central India. All over the south of the Peninsula rain was also falling steadily. The largest amounts reported were $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at Belgaum and about 1 inch at Colombo, Madras, Salem and Coimbatore. The 8th showed that the depression from the West Coast had passed north-westward to Lower Sind where the barometer had fallen 0.05". The rainfall had also spread northward and was now reported from the stations of Allahabad, Agra, and Jeypore as well as from most parts of Central and Southern India. On the 9th the disturbance off the Sind Coast had disappeared, and with its dispersion had occurred a very general improvement in the weather. In the central parts of the country Jubbulpore and Seoni were the only stations reporting rainfall, while over the Peninsula, though still fairly general, the rain was lighter than of late.

As mentioned above, the distribution of pressure has been remarkably steady, readings having been continuously high and uniform over Northern India and low over the south of the Bay and the West Coast. The winds have been almost equally constant. Slight irregularities have occasionally occurred—more particularly on the West Coast—but the general circulation has consisted of a north-westerly wind down the Gangetic plain and a north-easterly current elsewhere.

The amount of moisture in the air has slightly exceeded the average over Bengal and North-Western Provinces, and considerably exceeded the average over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

During the week the heaviest rainfall was received at Madras, where the total amounted to nearly 7 inches; but Galle received over 4 inches; and Bangalore, Poona, Malegaon, Akola and Negapatam over 3 inches.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week for the different Provinces:—

DIVISIONS.	Number of Stations.	TOTAL RAINFALL.
Burma	1	1.96
Bengal and Assam	4	3.09
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3	0.45
Punjab	0	0
Hill Stations	1	0.05
Ceylon	2	6.17
Malabar Coast	5	9.86
Bombay	9	18.28
Berars and Central Provinces	9	10.04
Guzerat and Central India	4	2.60
Sind—Rajputana	1	0.03
Madras	14	27.73

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Simla, the 11th November, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH
OF SEPTEMBER, 1887.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	DEMERARA.				TRINIDAD.				FIJI.				NATAL.				MAURITIUS.				SURINAM.				GUADELOUPE.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	
Under 2 years	11	2	13	39.88	11	13	24	40.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From 2 to 10 years	27	26	53		43	27	70		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 10 " 20 "	82	28	110		90	37	127		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 20 " 30 "	240	103	352		220	80	300		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 30 " 40 "	20	8	28		14	14	28		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 40 " 50 "	...	1	1		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above 50 "	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	389	168	557		378	171	549	

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.

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No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	84	35	119	...	53	27	80</
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MEMORANDUM.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus	658	268	926
2. Musulmans	109	71	180
3. Christians
TOTAL	767	339	1,106

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVII of 1887-88.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH OCTOBER, 1886.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 8TH OCTOBER, 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 9TH OCTOBER, 1886.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 8TH OCTOBER, 1887.		Total Increase in 1887-88.	Total Decrease in 1887-88.	
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.			
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>			
15th Oct., 1887	Outh and Rohilkhand	683	86,866	127	693	98,237	142	34,59,823	186	32,25,804	171	...	2,34,019	
15th ditto	Malwa	801	1,52,111	177	831	1,55,050	187	41,94,183	178	42,76,788	189	82,605	...	
15th ditto	South Indian	654	91,400	140	654	1,03,382	158	27,41,530	153	27,32,395	153	...	9,135	
15th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,48,298	299	1,496	5,66,856	379	1,96,03,875	477	2,00,49,237	491	4,45,362	...	
15th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,75,286	380	461	1,85,000	401	71,12,855	563	62,25,815	495	...	8,87,040	
	TOTAL	4,156	9,53,961	230	4,135	11,08,525	268	3,71,12,266	326	3,65,10,039	324	...	6,02,227	
	<i>State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>													
22nd Oct., 1887	East Indian	1,515	6,51,438	430	1,514	7,47,338	494	2,38,70,449	574	2,24,61,239	544	...	14,09,210	
22nd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,674	117	57	7,985	140	2,96,739	190	2,59,906	167	...	136,833	
22nd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	480	40	12	784	65	26,384	80	24,554	75	...	1,830	
22nd ditto	Sindia	75	6,382	85	75	9,139	122	1,87,933	91	2,20,286	108	32,353	...	
15th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(a)	1,664	2,65,625	160	1,664	2,65,000	159	95,04,987	208	78,51,716	173	...	16,53,271	
22nd ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (late Nagpur-Chhattisgarh)	149	11,624	78	149	15,908	107	6,58,399	161	6,28,608	155	...	29,791	
22nd ditto	Southern Mahratta(b)	315	24,703	78	704	62,254	81	9,10,405	105	16,59,803	87	7,49,398	...	
22nd ditto	Indian Midland	42	1,732	41	42	2,446	58	57,360	50	70,110	61	12,750	...	
22nd ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	...	...	...	85	3,531	42	...	...	99,257	44	99,257	...
	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,037	37	...	...	(c) 9,867	36	9,867	...
	TOTAL	3,829	9,68,658	253	4,445	11,17,422	251	3,55,12,656	338	3,32,85,346	284	...	22,27,310	
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>													
22nd Oct., 1887	Eastern Bengal(d)	606	1,61,143	266	645	2,51,152	380	39,08,176	241	44,48,836	253	4,50,660	...	
15th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,030	38	27	1,404	55	44,259	60	49,457	67	5,198	...	
15th ditto	Tirhoot	246	17,878	73	249	25,435	102	7,99,673	119	8,64,378	127	64,705	...	
22nd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	9,058	201	45	12,820	285	3,35,775	272	3,49,596	285	13,821	...	
15th ditto	Burma	327	53,441	163	327	48,949	150	11,33,445	126	14,60,021	164	3,26,576	...	
24th Sep., 1887	Cheina-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(e)	...	(f) 434	10	(g) 948	5	514	...
29th Oct., 1887	North-Western(h)	1,885	4,16,717	221	2,433	3,83,733	158	1,33,67,251	259	1,06,72,883	180	...	26,94,368	
15th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,150	32	36	1,663	46	48,634	49	43,573	44	...	5,061	
1st ditto	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(e)	...	(i) 19,538	28	(j) 20,437	39	6,899	...
15th ditto	Bilaspur-Etawah (Kutni-Umaia Section)	...	...	...	37	1,597	43	...	...	38,803	38	38,803	...
	TOTAL	3,172	6,60,426	208	3,790	7,26,843	191	1,07,47,185	225	1,79,54,932	184	...	17,92,253	
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)			11,157	25,83,045	231	12,379	29,54,799	239	9,23,72,107	301	8,77,50,317	265	...	46,21,790
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			...	...	...	...	...	4,55,54,425	148	44,28,61,123	129	...	...
NET RECEIPTS			...	...	...	...	...	4,68,17,682	153	4,48,89,194	136	...	19,28,488
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>													
22nd Oct., 1887	Bengal Central	125	8,111	65	125	10,100	81	3,05,377	89	3,15,836	93	10,459	...	
15th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	7,385	110	67	5,805	87	1,77,335	96	1,68,671	92	...	8,664	
8th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya (late Assam)	78	5,867	75	78	7,722	99	1,81,979	85	2,23,910	105	41,931	...	
22nd ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	13,325	44	376	28,080	75	10,21,620	123	10,65,460	104	43,840	...	
22nd ditto	Tarakessur	22	4,479	203	22	4,977	226	1,29,889	215	1,41,919	236	12,030	...	
	TOTAL	595	39,167	66	668	56,693	85	18,16,200	111	19,15,796	105	99,596	...	
	<i>Native States.</i>													
22nd Oct., 1887	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	11,901	62	193	14,817	77	5,23,729	99	5,29,012	100	5,283	...	
15th ditto	Jodhpore	64	4,566	71	124	5,500	44	1,04,183	58	1,74,010	51	71,827	...	
15th ditto	His Highness the Nizam's	208	29,886	144	208	25,203	121	7,49,183	131	7,99,379	141	50,196	...	
15th ditto	Mysore	140	21,084	151	140	9,482	68	2,51,639	66	2,80,900	73	29,261	...	
8th ditto	Morvi	24	318	13	68	2,037	30	23,120	35	91,275	49	68,146	...	
15th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	50	2,248	38	59	2,710	46	84,845	52	80,131	50	...	4,714	
15th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	...	...	...	21	600	29	...	...	17,693	31	17,693	...
	TOTAL	688	70,093	102	813	60,349	74	17,34,708	92	19,72,400	89	2,37,692	...	

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.

(b) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(c) Total Receipts from 15th September to 8th October 1887.

(d) Includes the Northern Bengal, Kainia-Dharila, Dacca and Assam-Bihar State Railways.

(e) Return not received.

(f) Total Receipts from 16th June to 25th September 1886.

(g) Total Receipts from 1st April to 24th September 1887.

(h) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.

(i) Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd October 1886.

(j) Total Receipts from 1st April to 1st October 1887.

(k) Calculated on percentage used for the corresponding period of 1886.

G. H. D. WALKER,

Under-Secretary.

Fort William,
The 19th November, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVIII of 1887-88.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS	Total length open	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH OCTOBER, 1886.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH OCTOBER, 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 16TH OCTOBER, 1886		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 15TH OCTOBER, 1887		Total Increase in 1887-88	Total Decrease in 1887-88
			Total.	Per mile open		Total.	Per mile open	Total.	Per mile open per week	Total.	Per mile open per week		
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
29th Oct., 1887	Oudh and Rohilkhand	683	95,682	140	603	96,263	139	35,55,505	184	33,31,442	170	89,336	2,24,063
29th ditto	Madras	861	1,50,926	175	831	1,49,273	180	43,45,109	178	44,31,445	180		
29th ditto	South Indian	654	1,04,800	160	654	1,04,956	160	28,46,339	153	28,39,770	153		6,569
29th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,79,753	320	1,496	6,51,596	436	2,00,83,628	472	2,07,09,382	480	6,25,754	
29th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,00,672	435	461	1,92,000	416	73,13,527	558	64,12,993	492		9,00,634
	TOTAL	4,156	10,31,842	248	4,135	11,04,000	280	3,51,44,108	323	3,77,26,932	323		4,17,176
	<i>State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
29th Oct., 1887	East Indian	1,515	6,81,116	450	1,514	8,27,217	546	2,45,51,565	570	2,32,89,456	542		12,63,109
29th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,110	125	57	8,274	145	3,03,549	188	2,66,150	160		35,669
29th ditto	Dildhar-nagar-Ghazipur	12	638	51	12	606	55	27,022	79	25,250	74		1,772
29th ditto	Sindia	75	8,247	110	75	8,421	112	1,06,180	92	2,28,707	108	32,527	
29th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,664	2,82,789	170	1,664	2,84,000	171	97,87,776	207	81,44,907	173		16,42,869
29th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (late Nagpur-Chattisgarh)	149	10,743	72	149	16,640	112	6,69,142	159	6,44,134	153		25,008
5th Nov., 1887	Southern Mahratta (b)	315	25,670	81	315	55,640	73	9,35,700	104	17,15,443	87	7,79,743	
29th Oct., 1887	Indian Midland	42	2,598	67	42	4,303	102	60,158	50	74,433	63	14,235	
5th Nov., 1887	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau					85	3,332	39		1,02,837	44	1,02,837	
22nd Oct., 1887	Cuddapah-Nellore					83	2,669	32		(c) 1,664	19	12,644	
	TOTAL	3,829	10,18,911	266	4,445	12,11,101	272	3,65,31,192	336	3,45,04,991	274		20,26,401
	<i>State Lines worked by Government</i>												
22nd Oct., 1887	Eastern Bengal (d)	606	1,68,993	279	645	2,40,302	373	41,67,160	242	46,89,119	257	5,21,963	
29th Oct., 1887	Nalhati	27	1,360	51	27	1,704	66	45,650	59	51,251	67	5,602	
5th Nov., 1887	Tirhoot	246	23,600	96	249	26,707	107	8,23,275	118	8,02,443	127	69,168	
29th Oct., 1887	Wardha Coal	45	8,145	181	45	14,003	331	3,43,920	209	3,04,046	206	20,126	
29th ditto	Burma	327	69,718	213	327	50,451	154	12,03,163	129	15,14,561	164	3,11,328	
24th Sep., 1887	(Churra Companyganj)					(e)		(f) 434	10	(g) 048	5	514	
22nd Oct., 1887	North-Western	1,895	4,33,726	210	2,433	4,26,987	176	1,38,00,677	258	1,10,99,870	161		27,00,807
29th ditto	Barilly-Pilibhit	36	1,260	35	36	1,761	49	40,804	50	45,357	45		4,537
1st ditto	Jorhat					(e)		(h) 19,538	28	(i) 20,437	39	6,890	
29th ditto	Bilaspur-Ltawa (Kutni-Umaria Section)					37	1,572	42		40,375	30	40,375	
	TOTAL	3,172	7,06,824	223	3,799	7,64,567	201	2,04,53,709	227	1,97,24,426	174		17,29,283
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,157	27,57,577	247	12,379	31,60,848	256	9,51,29,209	300	9,09,56,349	260		41,72,860
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES							4,86,87,120	150	(j) 4,65,51,459	133		
	NET RECEIPTS							4,64,42,080	146	4,44,04,890	127		20,37,190
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
22nd Oct., 1887	Bengal Central	125	8,240	66	125	10,404	84	3,13,626	90	3,26,330	93	12,704	
29th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,970	74	67	7,855	117	1,81,305	97	1,76,303	94		6,002
8th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya (late Assam)					(e)		(f) 1,81,979	85	(k) 2,33,010	105	4,931	
5th Nov., 1887	Bengal and North-Western	303	19,441	64	376	25,810	69	10,41,063	171	10,98,023	100	47,860	
29th Oct., 1887	Tarakessur	22	4,543	204	22	4,651	209	1,34,432	210	1,40,570	235	12,119	
	TOTAL	517	37,203	72	590	49,810	83	19,53,405	126	19,62,036	118	1,08,131	
	<i>Native States.</i>												
29th Oct., 1887	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	13,962	72	193	13,851	72	5,37,991	98	5,42,690	99	4,009	
29th ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,930	61	124	5,000	45	1,09,113	58	1,79,385	51	73,470	
29th ditto	His Highness the Nizam's	208	28,497	137	208	27,509	132	7,77,680	132	8,06,998	141	49,209	
5th Nov., 1887	Myore	140	9,947	71	140	5,409	39	2,61,514	66	2,86,300	72	24,710	
8th Oct., 1887	Morvi					(e)		(l) 23,129	35	(k) 91,275	49	65,146	
29th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	2,575	44	59	2,720	46	87,420	50	83,093	50		4,327
29th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagai					600	20	...		18,594	31	15,634	
	TOTAL	664	58,911	80	745	55,689	75	17,93,547	95	20,25,334	96	2,34,787	

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnara State Railway.

(b) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(c) Total receipts from 15th September to 15th October, 1887.

(d) Includes the Northern Bengal, Kaunia-Dharila, Dacca and Assam-Bihar State Railways.

(e) Return not received.

(f) Total receipts from 16th June to 25th September, 1886.

(g) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th September, 1887.

(h) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd October, 1886.

(i) Total receipts from 1st April to 1st October, 1887.

(j) Total receipts from 1st April to 9th October, 1886.

(k) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th October, 1887.

(l) Calculated on percentage for the corresponding period of 1886

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1887, PUBLISHED IN
PAGES 1515 AND 1519 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12th NOVEMBER 1887.

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.																											
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15															
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine indica</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.			
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
BOMBAY.	Haiderabad (Gidu Bunder)	11 8	12 8	14 8	20 8	8 0	13 8	13 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	17 8	18 8	13 8	12 8	140 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
	Secunderabad	11 11	10 14	...	...	6 13	11 4	10 14	19 7	19 7	20 1	20 1	27 0	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	115 0	115 0	10 13	10 0
	Chadarghat	8 8	9 0	...	...	7 8	10 10	9 13	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	10 4	10 4
H. A. DISTRICTS.	Bangalore	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	37 0	36 0	...	...	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	11 0	11 4
	Kolar	11 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	13 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
	Tumkur	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	12 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
MYSORE.	Mysore	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	12 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
	Hassan	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	12 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
	Shimoga	13 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	10 8	12 10	12 10	48 0	48 0	31 8	...	...	39 14	52 8	...	...	15 12	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
MYSORE.	Kodur	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	46 0	46 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	9 7	9 7
	Chitaldroog	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	48 0	48 0	30 0	30 0	54 0	48 0	48 0	65 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

Madras.—*For week ending the 12th November 1887.*—Rainfall good throughout, especially in southern districts and on west coast; rather too heavy and continuous in parts; more wanted in part of Salem. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, and some harvesting progressing as usual. Crops damaged by heavy rain in small portions, and here and there by insects. Pasture sufficient except in parts of Tinnevely and Madura. Prices slightly higher. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending the 16th November 1887.*—More or less rain during the week throughout the Presidency Proper. Prospects of late crops generally improved by it, but the cotton crop in Kattiawar and Khandesh and the early crops in general in Khandesh, Nasik, Ratnagiri, and Belgaum somewhat damaged, and reaping retarded in parts of Colaba and Dharwar; standing crops otherwise good in the Presidency Proper, also good in Sind. Reaping of early and sowing of late crops still continue. Outturn of early crops expected to be 12 annas in the rupee in Kaira, from 12 to 14 annas in Thana, fair in Poona, Belgaum, and Sholapur, and good in Dharwar. Not reported from other districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending the 15th November 1887.*—Weather fine, no rain fell during the week. The late rice harvest has begun and promises to yield a good outturn, except in Chota Nagpur and parts of the Burdwan and Orissa divisions and the Gya district, where the crop had insufficient rain in September and October. Rain is wanted in Chota Nagpur for the *rabi* crops; elsewhere the sowing of these crops and of poppy is progressing favourably.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending the 16th November 1887.*—Weather has been clear in the north of the Province. Rain is now said to be wanted. The later *kharif* crops are being harvested and the outturn is satisfactory, though in Partabgarh some damage is reported for want of rain. The *rabi* and poppy sowings are progressing and in some districts have been completed, and are everywhere reported to be germinating well. The prospects of the spring harvest are at present altogether satisfactory. The markets are sufficiently supplied. Prices, however, are generally somewhat high; they are stated to be rising in Allahabad, Cawnpore, Banda, Bareilly, and Saharanpur, and are falling in Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Farukhabad. The condition of agricultural stock is generally good. Fodder is plentiful.

Punjab.—*For week ending the 16th November 1887.*—No rain during the week. Harvesting of the *kharif* crop, except cotton and sugarcane, nearly completed. *Rabi* ploughings and sowings in progress. *Kharif* prospects and outturn are generally good everywhere, except in Delhi; *rabi* prospects good though rain is wanted in some districts. No serious damage to crops. Cattle are generally in good condition. There is a deficiency of grass in some parts of the Shahpur district. Prices are generally stationary, except in a few districts where there is a slight tendency to rise.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending the 16th November 1887.*—Some rain has fallen in Saugor, Seoni, Nimar and Nagpur, but the weather is now clear and cold. Slight damage has occurred to the autumn crops and winter sowings by the recent rain. Winter sowings are well advanced; prospects are generally favourable, but more rain is required. In Bilaspur the rice and other wet crops are being harvested.

Burma.—*For week ending the 16th November 1887.*—Reaping of early kinds of rice has commenced. Ploughing for dry weather crops in Upper Burma is progressing. The condition of agricultural stock is good. A little rain fell in one of the Irrawaddy Delta districts, and more in the south of Tenasserim, but none in other districts. In Lower Burma standing crops are generally in good condition, but on high lands rain is required. In Upper Burma the crop prospect along the Irrawaddy is fair; in the south-east districts it is bad as rain has been insufficient. The price of paddy in Lower Burma varies from ₹50 to ₹100 and in Upper Burma from ₹90 to ₹150 per 100 Government baskets, but very little paddy is changing hands.

Assam.—*For week ending the 16th November 1887.*—No rain except a slight fall in Cachar. Weather seasonable. Prospects of rice and pulses favourable. In Nowgong rice has suffered from drought. Sowing of mustard progressing. Potatoc crop in the Khasia Hills a failure. Tea manufacture over. No report received from Naga Hills and Garo Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending the 16th November 1887.*—Good rain is reported in Mysore, Kolar and in other parts of the Province. Crops are in good condition. Harvesting continues in parts, and the prospects of the season are on the whole favourable. Slight fall in prices in Mysore and Simoga.

The heavy rain in Coorg during the past week was unfavourable in places for the standing crops, but no serious harm has been done.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending the 16th November 1887.*—In Berar heavy rain is reported from Akola, where the *kharif* crops have slightly suffered in consequence. The *rabi* sowings have been nearly completed. In Amraoti the weather is cold. The *kharif* crops are in good condition and sowings for the *rabi* continue. Prices—*juari* 24 and wheat 15 seers per rupee.

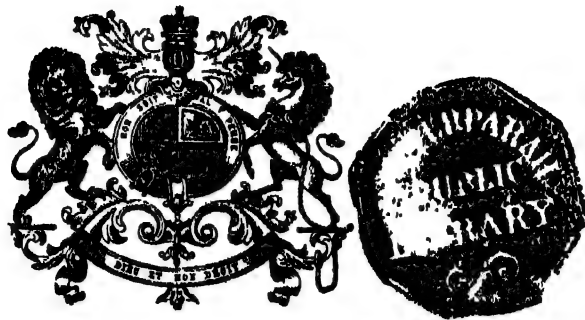
No rain has fallen in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects are fair, and prices are stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending the 16th November 1887.*—Rain has fallen generally throughout Central India with the exception of Gwalior; fall injurious to grass, opium, and *jowari* crops. *Rabi* crops slightly damaged in parts, but progressing favourably in most parts of Central India. Fine weather now set in, and if continued crop prospects good. Prices rising slightly.

Rajputana.—*For week ending the 16th November 1887.*—Slight rain has fallen in a few places in Rajputana. The *rabi* sowings are proceeding everywhere and the prospects of the crops are generally fair. Prices are rising in Jhallawar, Jeypore and Ulwar, but elsewhere are generally stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending the 10th November 1887.*—No rain. Weather clear and bright. Prospects fair.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 48. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

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PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 or Rule 25:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 48.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 24th November, 1887.

No. 2656.—With reference to Home Department Resolutions
(Paragraph 5). Nos. 26—953-63,

dated the 19th July, 1883, and Nos. 31—1336-45, dated the 23rd August, 1884, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for the filling up of vacancies in the clerical establishments of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, and at Allahabad and Lahore, at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, respectively, on Monday the 16th January, 1888, and following days. The hours of examination will be from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. daily.

The probable number of vacancies to be competed for is three in the Upper Division of clerkships and 31 in the Lower Division. Of the three vacancies to be competed for in the Upper Division, two will be reserved for candidates who may succeed in passing at the examination to be held at Calcutta and one for the candidate who passes best at Allahabad or

Lahore. Of the 31 vacancies to be competed for in the Lower Division, 21 will be reserved for candidates who may succeed in passing at the examination to be held at Calcutta, and 10 for those who pass the examination to be held at Allahabad and Lahore.

Candidates should pay the prescribed fees of **Rs 10** and **Rs 20** for the Lower and Upper Division, respectively, into the nearest Government Treasury, and forward the Treasury Receipt to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutta should pay them into the Bank of Bengal.

Applications for permission to appear at the examination should, as directed in the Home Department Resolution Nos. 26—953-63, dated 19th July, 1883, be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, between the 1st and 15th days of December next (inclusive).

The attention of intending candidates is

†(1) Evidence that the candidate is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age.

(2) A certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or (when a year or more has elapsed since his education terminated) from some respectable householder, to whom he is well known in private life and who is himself personally known to the head of some Government Office, this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

called to paragraphs † 7 and 8 of the Resolution of the 19th July, 1883, prescribing the particulars and documents which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 19th November, 1887.

No. 480.—Subject to the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the Governor-General of India has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

The 21st November, 1887.

No. 485.—Mr. T. Norman is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 9th December, 1887, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

No. 489.—The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., received charge of the Office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh from the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., on the forenoon of the 21st instant.

The 23rd November, 1887.

No. 498.—A vacancy having occurred in the Office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the appointment of the Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and no person provisionally appointed to succeed being present on the spot, the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 27, to appoint Mr. James Westland, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, until a successor to the said Sir Auckland Colvin shall arrive.

Mr. Westland, under instructions from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, took upon himself the execution of his office on the 21st instant.

The 25th November, 1887.

No. 500.—Mr. G. E. Porter is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 14th September, 1887.

POLICE.

The 23rd November, 1887.

No. 440.—Mr. T. D. Jameson, Officiating Inspector General of Police in Lower Burma, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st August, 1887.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th November, 1887.

No. 356.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned Senior Chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified against their names:—

The Reverend P. Nicolas, M.A.,—1st October, 1887.

The Reverend J. Stephenson,—27th November 1887.

No. 357.—The Reverend William Francis Thompson, M.A., has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

PATENTS.

The 23rd November, 1887.

No. 1530.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1850, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 91 of 1887.—Dan Rylands, of Hope Glass Works, Stairfoot near Barnsley, in the County of York, England, Glass bottle Manufacturer, for improvements in glass sleepers.

No. 125 of 1887.—James Watson, of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in presses for pressing cotton, jute, or other materials.

No. 164 of 1887.—Nils Moe, formerly a Permanent Way Inspector of the Northern Bengal State Railway, but now residing at the Eastern Bengal Railway Hotel, Sealdah, in the Town of Calcutta, for grooving sleepers, called "the apparatus for grooving sleepers."

No. 194 of 1887.—William Edward Rickard, Engineer, of London, England, for an improved tree-felling machine.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 24th November, 1887.

No. 141—67-4 E.—With reference to Notification No. 172, dated the 12th October, 1887, the following scale of disinfectants to be substituted for the scale at present prescribed in scale No. 3 (B) in Schedule G appended to the Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, is published under Section 81 (4) of that Act for general information:—

Disinfectants.

FOR VESSELS PROCEEDING TO PLACES

	West of the Cape or to Fiji via Australia.	East of the Cape or to Fiji via Torres Straits.
Calvert's or MacDougall's Powder or Jeye's Sanitary Powder	500 lb.	300 lb.
Impure Carbolic Acid or Jeye's Perfect Purifier	6 gallons	4 gallons.
Sulphur, Common	30 lb.	20 lb.

If desired, phenyle may be substituted for one-fourth the quantity of carbolic acid.

No. 143—71-2 E.—The following draft of proposed amendments in the rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, is published under Section 81 of that Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given under that section that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on the 26th of December, 1887.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before that date, will be received and considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft of proposed amendments.

In Colonial Emigration Form No. 40 (Form of Certificate of Steam Tug) appended to Rule 123, (a), for the words "*the first class steam tug*" substitute "*the steam tug*—which has been declared competent to tow emigrant vessels and."

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th November, 1887.

No. 2108 G.—Surgeon G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D., Residency Surgeon, Nepal, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, with effect from the date of joining, *vice* Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, who has been granted furlough, and whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 18th November, 1887.

No. 2123 G.—Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner at Quetta, is allowed an extension by one month of the privilege leave granted to him in Foreign Department Notification, No. 1769 G., dated the 26th September, 1887.

The 19th November, 1887.

No. 2129 G.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Salmon, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of Okhamandal, and Commandant of the Wagheer Corps, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 20th November, 1887, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 21st November, 1887.

No. 2133 G.—Mr. G. S. Forbes, Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of joining.

No. 2135 G.—Major D. Robertson, Political Agent of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Fort William, the 24th November, 1887.

No. 49861.—Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Gordhandas, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari in the Bombay Presidency, and now on special duty, is appointed to be *ex-officio* an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda.

Simla, the 18th November, 1887.

No. 2335 E.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council on the first day of November, 1887, constituted that part of British India which is under the administration of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, inclusive of the tracts known as Pishin, Shorarud, Kach, Kaway, Harnai, Sibi and Thal-Chotiali, to be a Chief Commissionership under the name of the Chief Commissionership of British Baluchistan, and appointed the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan for the time being to be Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, it is hereby notified that the Secretary of State for India has, by Resolution in Council, declared the provisions of Section 1 of the Statute 33 Vic., Chap. 3, to be applicable, with effect from the said first day of November, 1887, to the territories for the time being under the administration of the said Chief Commissioner.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 25th November, 1887.

No. 6265.—Mr. J. Westland officiated as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce from the 14th to the 20th November, 1887, inclusive, and during the same period—

Mr. E. T. Atkinson resumed his substantive appointment of Accountant General, Bengal, and

Mr. J. F. Finlay officiated as Deputy Auditor General.

Mr. E. T. Atkinson was reappointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce and Mr. J. F. Finlay as Accountant General, Bengal, from the forenoon of the 21st November, 1887.

No. 6290.—Mr. H. S. Groves, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, having been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, made over charge of the former appointment after noon on the 3rd November, 1887, and received charge of the latter appointment from Mr. R. A. Sterndale after noon on the 9th November, 1887.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, having been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, assumed charge of the latter appointment before noon, on the 17th November, 1887.

No. 6291.—Mr. J. Dillon, Comptroller, Post Office, having been granted privilege leave for one month and five days, and Babu Woma Charan Dass having been appointed to officiate for him, Mr. Dillon made over, and Babu Woma Charan Dass received, charge of the said appointment before noon on the 4th November, 1887.

No. 6292.—Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander, Deputy Auditor General, having returned from privilege leave resumed charge of his duties before noon, on the 17th November, 1887.

No. 6293.—The services of Mr. H. A. Sim are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the appointment of Deputy Accountant General, Madras, by Mr. W. Donald.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL. EXEMPTIONS, &c.

The 21st November, 1887.

No. 6138.—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated the 13th November, 1880, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay have paid into the Government Treasury the sum of Rs. 5,000 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 which the said Trustees were authorised to borrow, and of which a sum of Rs. 67,500 was raised previously by the issue of the debentures specified in, and exempted from stamp duty under, Notification in this Department, No. 792, dated the 14th May, 1886, and the balance (Rs. 9,32,500) has since been raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures, namely :—

Serial Number.	Date.	Value of each Debenture.	Number of Debentures.	Amount.
		₹		₹
391 to 397	1st October, 1887	1,000	7	7,000
398 to 401	Ditto	1,000	4	4,000
402	19th April, 1887	500	1	500
403 to 420	26th April, 1887	500	18	9,000
421 to 439	1st October, 1887	500	19	9,500
440 to 454	Ditto	500	15	15,000
455 to 483	28th July, 1887	1,000	20	20,000
484 to 501	1st October, 1887	500	18	9,000
502 to 552	28th July, 1887	500	51	25,500
553 to 579	3rd June, 1886	500	27	13,500
580 & 581	10th June, 1886	500	2	1,000
582 to 584	17th June, 1886	500	3	1,500
585	24th June, 1886	500	1	500
586 to 589	15th July, 1886	500	4	2,000
590 to 601	12th August, 1886	500	12	6,000
602	19th August, 1886	500	1	500
603	7th December, 1886	500	1	500
604	28th July, 1887	500	1	500
605 to 613	Ditto	5,000	9	45,000
615 to 618	Ditto	1,00,000	4	4,00,000
				9,32,500

it is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the abovementioned debentures from payment of any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, subdivision, or consolidation.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 23rd November, 1887.

No. 6192.—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated 13th November, 1880, the Municipality of Cuddapah, Madras, has paid into the Government Treasury the sum of Rs. 250 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 50,000 which the said Municipality was authorised to borrow, and which has been raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures, dated the 30th September, 1887 :—

Nos. 1 to 7,	for ₹ 500 each,
No. 8,	„ 10,000,
„ 9,	„ 5,000,
„ 10,	„ 10,000,
Nos 11 & 12,	„ 5,000 each,
„ 13 to 20,	„ 1,000 each,
„ 21 to 26,	„ 500 each,
„ 27 to 31,	„ 100 each,

it is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the abovementioned debentures from any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, subdivision, or consolidation.

CODES.

The 24th November, 1887.

No. 6206.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Page 149.

Section 16.

Insert the following as Proviso (1) under this Section :—

“(1) Such leave may not be granted in continuation of privilege leave but may be

granted in continuation of any other leave."

Page 173.

Section 78.

Add the words "and Section 16" after "Section 64" in line 1 of this section.

The 25th November, 1887.

No. 6244.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Page 175.

Section 79.

• Insert the following as rule 12 (a): The time spent by an officer after leaving his station in obtaining a certificate under rule 11 reckons as subsidiary leave, unless he is expressly permitted by the Local Government to retain charge of his duties, and to resume them before proceeding on leave (Finance Department No. 6208, dated 24th November, 1887).

E. T. ATKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th November, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 912.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Colonel A. R. Badcock, C.B., Commissary-General, Western Circle, to officiate as Commissary-General-in-Chief, *vice* Colonel H. P. Hawkes, who has proceeded on furlough. Dated 13th November, 1887.

Major R. Patch, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to officiate as Commissary-General, Western Circle, *vice* Colonel Badcock. Dated 8th November, 1887.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 913.—The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant R. M. Lewis, Somersetshire Light Infantry.

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant H. E. C. B. Nepean, Royal West Kent Regiment.

Lieutenant C. T. Swan, Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant N. J. H. Powell, East Surrey Regiment.

Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant T. A. Harrison, Dorsetshire Regiment.

Lieutenant H. H. Southey, Manchester Regiment.

Lieutenant M. J. Gordon, Liverpool Regiment.

No. 914.—In G. G. O. No. 905 of 1887 for "Lieutenant J. Quin, Madras Staff Corps" read "Lieutenant Thomas Quin, Madras Staff Corps."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 915.—Mr. Frederick William Hearne to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant J. J. Boyle, deceased.

Seebpore College Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 916.—Mr. John Henry Toogood to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant J. C. Cox, transferred to the Unattached List.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 917.—Captain E. S. Bellingham, Middlesex Regiment, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain L. J. Browne, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 18th September, 1887.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 918.—In paragraph 19 of letter No. 71-C, dated Rangoon, 5th July, 1887, from Major-General B. L. Gordon, C.B., Commanding the Burma Division, published in G. G. O. No. 864 of 1887, for the word "forward" read "reward."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 919.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant H. B. Vaughan, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 7th Bengal Infantry, (p.a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant C. Schofield, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m.c.) under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 920.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Captain H. M. Mason, Bengal S. C., 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, (m.c.) for one year. Pension service,—18th year, commenced 8th February, 1887.

Captain W. C. F. Field, Bombay S. C., Military Accounts Department, (p.a.) for one year. Pension service,—16th year, commenced 13th June, 1887.

No. 921.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts, General List, Cavalry, Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, is granted furlough out of India for three days, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 288 of 1887.

No. 922.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Ramsden, General List, Infantry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave out of India, (p.a.) for two months.

No. 923.—Sub-Conductor R. Fryer, Supervisor, 1st grade, Public Works Department,

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, was on leave in India (m.c.) from 2nd April to 1st May, 1887, under rule X of the regulations of 1875.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 924.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the name of Colonel A. H. M. Dickey, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General W. B. Butler-Shawe, Bengal Infantry, to the rank of Lieutenant-General, on the 20th September, 1887.

No. 925.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army,—20th November 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Macleod Thomas
Horsford, Bengal S. C.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Leycester
Samuells, Bengal S. C.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry William Holmes
Cox, Madras S. C.

No. 926.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Colonel Robert J. Logan Crutchley, Bengal S. C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 23rd November, 1887.

No. 927.—NATIVE ARMY—

35th Bengal Infantry.

Subadar Gurditt Singh to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 20th April, 1887.

No. 928.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Sikh Infantry.

In G. G. O. No. 810 of 1887, promoting Jemadar Basant Singh, *for* "12th September, 1887," *read* "11th September, 1887."

No. 929.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant Henry James Shields to be Captain *vice* Captain T. Bliss, who has resigned his commission.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps

No. 930.—Captain E. W. Cunliffe, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, Adjutant, resigns his appointment.

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 931.—Lieutenant W. L. Walsh resigns his commission.

Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 932.—Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, R E., Commandant, resigns his appointment.

Lakhimpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 933.—Major F. Beauclerk resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

'APPOINTMENTS.

No. 57.—In G. G. O. No. 53 of 1887, *for* "11th October, 1887," *read* "21st September, 1887"

A. C. TOKER, *Colonel,*
for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th November, 1887.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 19th and the 25th November, 1887.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service .	Surgeon-Major G. A. Dundas.	23rd October, 1887.	Mian Mir.		

A. C. TOKER, *Colonel,*
for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 19th November, 1887.

No. 366.—Mr. H. F. Storey, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is on return from furlough placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, Railway Branch.

The 22nd November, 1887.

No. 367.—The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan :—

Mr. A. C. Evans, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. G. S. Morley, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Punjab.

The 23rd November, 1887.

No. 368.—Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave for six months on medical certificate, in extension of the leave for five months and nineteen days previously granted to him and notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 313, dated 14th October, 1887.

No. 369.—The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr. H. Luckstedt, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, to Burma State Railways.

Mr. H. G. F. Smith, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Burma State Railways, to Bengal Railway Branch.

The 24th November, 1887.

No. 370.—Mr. H. Rainier, Examiner of Accounts, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, reverted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, with effect from the 3rd November, 1887.

The 25th November, 1887.

No. 371.—The services of Lieutenant J. R. L. Macdonald, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are permanently replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 372.—In supersession of Notification No. 334, dated the 26th October, 1887, Mr. R. A. English, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted furlough out of India for twelve months, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 373.—Major S. C. Turner, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank*, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, in the Public Works Department, during the absence, on furlough, of Major W. P. Tomkins, R.E., or until further orders.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 4th October, 1887.

From the 12th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 5th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th November, 1887.

No. 43.—Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Mohendro Lall Bose, of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, is dismissed the service, with effect from the date of his suspension from rank and pay.

The 19th November, 1887.

No. 44.—First Grade Senior Apothecary H C. Hodgkins, Superintendent of the Military Pupil Class, Calcutta Medical College, is granted privilege leave for ninety days from 8th April, 1887. This cancels Notification No. 14, dated 8th March, 1887.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November, 1887.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS					4 1/2 PER CENT. LOANS			TRANSFER OF 1887-88 PER CENT. PORTION.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1833-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1862-63.	Reduced & per cent. of 1879	Total.	Of 18-0.	Of 18-4	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1887-88 PER CENT. PORTION.	
Balance of 31st October, 1887 .	54,100	26,55,600	2,24,25,600	89,91,400	2,39,84,700	2,19,19,000	8,13,09,633	42,75,200	67,36,800	1,33,800	18,91,94,933
<i>Add—</i>											
Amount enforced at Madras between 1st and 15th November, 1887 .	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	4,000	1,000	5,000
Amount enforced at Bombay between 1st and 15th November, 1887 .	...	...	1,56,000	...	2,54,000	5,000	4,15,000	...	55,000	1,47,000	6,17,000
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November, 1887 .	...	...	3,32,000	1,000	3,37,500	...	6,70,500	...	5,000	1,09,500	7,85,000
<i>Deduct—</i>											
Amount written off in the London Registers .	...	2,000	1,00,000	1,07,500	2,69,000	83,000	5,61,500	6,200	6,000	3,08,000	8,81,700
Balance on 15th November, 1887 .	54,100	26,53,600	2,28,13,600	88,84,900	2,43,07,200	2,18,41,000	8,18,33,633	42,69,000	67,94,800	1,33,800	18,97,20,233

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1887, to 15th Sept., 1887, enforced from India 5,495 lakhs., re-transferred from London 4,926 lakhs.

16th Sept. 1887, to 31st "	4 "	2 "
1st Oct. " to 15th Oct. "	5 "	31 "
16th " to 31st "	1 "	13 "
1st Nov. " to 15th Nov. "	14 "	59 "
	5,519 lakhs.	4,981 lakhs.
	4,381 "	

Balance against India . 538 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th November, 1887.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Regist. Num.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.			Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
			₹	a.	p.		
<i>Found in the Tipperah District.</i>							
67	Emperor Shah Allam . . .	Silver .	1	0	0		These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 1st Feb., 1888.
<i>Found in the Hooghly District.</i>							
69	Shah Allam Rupees . . .	Do. .	1	0	0		
<i>Found in the Maldah District.</i>							
75	Alamgir Zani	Do. .	1	1	0	41	Do. do. 17th Feb., 1888.
76	Shah Allam	Do. .	1	1	0	236	
<i>Found in the Saugor District.</i>							
78	Emperor Shah Jehan . .	Do. .	1	2	0		Do. do. 15th May, 1888
<i>Found in the Mozaffarpur District.</i>							
79	Emperor Shah Jehan . .	Do. .	1	8	0	20	} Do. do. 11th Oct., 1888.
80	Emperor Aurangzib . .	Do. .	1	8	0	36	
82	Emperor Farukhsir . .	Do. .	1	8	0	11	

R. V. RIDDELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd November, 1887.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd November, 1887.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000			Government Securities	93,91,077	14	0
Reserve Fund	48,52,759	15		Other authorized Investments	58,57,597	13	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	69,99,745	12	11	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	66,50,199	15	0
Public Deposits at Branches	79,68,377	11	7	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	73,26,472	13	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,31,52,476	4	3	Bills discounted and purchased	1,67,58,645	6	11
Bank Post Bills, &c	6,44,191	3	11	Balances with other Banks	4,60,258	14	3
Sundries	17,21,274	8	1	Bullion	1,276	4	0
				Dead Stock	11,18,823	0	1
				Stamps	9,438	2	0
				Sundries	8,30,605	14	5
					4,84,16,896	2	
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,50,96,720	14	10
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,18,25,207	0	8
RUPRES	8,53,38,824	1	0	RUPRES	8,53,38,824	1	0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 24th November, 1887.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

**Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 61'04.**

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th November, 1887.

Notifications Nos. 624 and 638, dated 17th June and 3rd September, 1887, respectively, are cancelled, and the following Notifications are issued:—

No. 643.—The three months' privilege leave granted by this Office Notification No. 613, dated 25th April, 1887, to Lieutenant W. H. Pollen, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, having been commuted to furlough for 9 months by the Secretary of State, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 7th June, 1887:—

Mr. A. D'Souza, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 644.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Beavan, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 7th June, 1887, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted by Military Department Notification No. 240, dated 15th April, 1887, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Major St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. G. B. Scott, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 645.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Barron, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having reported his return from deputation to the Straits Settlements, on the afternoon of the 29th August, 1887, the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Major J. Hill, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Major St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. G. B. Scott, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 646.—Major M. W. Rogers, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, having returned to duty from furlough on the forenoon of 26th September, 1887, the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Mr. E. J. Jackson, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. A. D'Souza, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 647.—Major C. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having returned to duty from furlough on the forenoon of 24th October, 1887, the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Waterhouse, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. G. H. Cooke, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Lieutenant S. G. Burrard, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 648.—Major A. W. Baird, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 3rd November, 1887, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted by Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 522—36-26 S., dated 30th September, 1887, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Mr. G. H. Cooke, Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant S. G. Burrard, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 649.—Major the Honourable M. G. Talbot, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, having returned to duty from furlough on the forenoon of the 12th November, 1887, the following reversion is made, with effect from the same date:—

Lieutenant S. G. Burrard, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—
TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dchra Dun, the 18th November, 1887.

No. 19.—Mr. G. D. Cusson, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, Survey of India, having been recalled to duty on the forenoon of the 20th September, 1887, from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 15, dated the 25th August, 1887, the unexpired portion (nine days) of his leave is hereby cancelled.

C. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.*,

*Depty. Surveyor General,
In charge Trigonometrical Surveys.*

INDIAN MUSEUM.**NOTIFICATION.***Calcutta, the 24th November, 1887.*

No. 257.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, Mr. W. L. Sclater is appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, from the forenoon of the 21st November, 1887, when he assumed charge of his duties.

By Order,
J. WATERHOUSE,
Honorary Secretary.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Indore Residency, the 17th November, 1887.*

No. 4255.—Captain G. E. Money, Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, returned on the 7th November, 1887, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2797, dated the 9th August last.

The 19th November, 1887.

No. 4280.—In accordance with Foreign Department Notification No. 1998 G., dated the 1st November, 1887, Major J. H. Newill received from Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey the charge of the Office of Superintendent of Operations for the Control of Moghias in Central India and Rajputana, on the forenoon of the 10th November, 1887.

By Order,
F. L. PETRE,
*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Abu, the 19th November, 1887.*

No. 3619 G.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 2291 G., dated 15th August, 1887, it is hereby notified that Colonel H. P. Peacock, Political Agent, Ulwar, returned from privilege leave, and resumed charge of his Office from Surgeon P. D. Pank, on the forenoon of the 8th November, 1887.

No. 3630 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1959 G., dated 25th October, 1887, Captain G. A. Collins, assumed charge of his duties as Officiating 2nd-in-Command of the Erinpura Irregular Force, on the 3rd November, 1887.

No. 3632 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1998 G., dated 1st November, 1887, Major J. H. Newill took over charge of the Office of Superintendent of Operations for the Control of the Moghias in

Rajputana and Central India from Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey on the forenoon of the 10th idem.

By order,
E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
in Rajputana.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Abu, the 18th November, 1887.*

No. 1408.—It is hereby notified that Rai Bishen Sarup returned, on the afternoon of the 31st July, 1887, from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 404—329, dated 20th April, 1887, of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the 30th idem.

No. 1409.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1223—328 V., dated the 6th October, 1887, Munshi Rai Bishen Sarup resumed charge of his duties as Deputy Magistrate, Kekri, from Munshi Jagat Narain, on the afternoon of the 3rd idem. The latter officer officiated in the appointment from the 1st May to the 3rd October, 1887, both days inclusive.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
*First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr, Ajmere-Merwara.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION***Simla, the 18th November, 1887.*

No. 20 A.—Lieutenant C. D. Learoyd, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Agra Division, Military Works, with effect from the 29th August, 1887, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain A. C. Bruce, R.E. or until further orders.

A. E. WARD, *Major,*
for Inspector General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.**NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.***Calcutta, the 18th November, 1887.*

No. 104.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 364, dated 18th November, 1887, Mr. P. Duncan, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway.

The 23rd November, 1887.

No. 105.—Rai Bahadur Kali Podo Sen, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *sub pro tem.*, is granted, under Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, leave on medical certificate for forty-five days, with effect from 4th November, 1887.

No. 106.—Mr. R. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Bellary Kistna State Railway to the Bannu Railway Surveys. Director General of Railways' Notification No. 99, dated 22nd November, 1887, regarding the transfer of Mr. T. Mitchell, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem*, is hereby cancelled.

No. 107.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 363, dated 18th November, 1887, Mr. L. Gordon, Class IV, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

The 25th November, 1887.

No. 108.—Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is, in the interests of the public service, transferred from the North-Western Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway.

H. G. KUNHARDT, *Captain, R.E.*,
for Director-General

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 21st October, 1887, treasure consisting of nine Venetian ducats of the approximate value of Rs 54, was found by one Madathile Vallapil Kurinchi Vachi and others, in the Nellaunni channel in Pazhassi amsam, of Kottayam Taluk, Malabar District, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar, at his office, on the 16th April, 1888, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

W. LOGAN,
Collector.

MALABAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
The 11th November, 1887.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, dated at Secunderabad, this 14th day of November, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 774, Private Parsons George.	Parish and County in which Born,—St. Thomas, Wiltshire.
Age,—23 years 9 months.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.	
Colour of—	
Complexion, sallow;	
Hair, dark brown;	
Eyes, hazel.	
Date of Desertion or Absence,—11th November, 1887	Mark,—Tattoo marks of key and anchor on back of right forearm. Tattoo marks of flag, anchor, wreath and heart on back of left forearms.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Secunderabad.	Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—7th March, 1883.	Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
At what Place Enlisted,—Southampton.	REMARKS,—On pass from 9th instant.

J. G. WHITTING, *Colonel*,
Comdg. 1st Battn., Hampshire Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Lucknow, this 17th day of November, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name. —No. 2532, Private William White, alias William Wyatt.	At what Place Enlisted,—Woolwich.
Age,—27 years 9 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Clerkenwell, Middlesex.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.	Mark,—Slight scar on right eye-brow. Three small marks left side of chin.
Colour of—	
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.	Trade,—Servant.
Date of Desertion,—9th November, 1887.	Coat or Jacket,—
Place of Desertion,—Station Hospital, Lucknow.	Waistcoat,—
Date of Enlistment,—16th February, 1880.	Breeches or Trowsers,—
	REMARKS,—Under 3 years' service.

E. S. CKEEK, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 23rd November, 1887.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 16th November, 1887	32,00,124	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	16,08,266	
ADD—		48,08,390
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	42,428	
Ditto ditto Government	2,251	
DEDUCT—		44,679
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	7,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
		7,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 23rd November, 1887		41,53,069
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	26,04,441	
Ditto ditto Government	14,88,628	
There is in addition awaiting assay—		41,53,069
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	67	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		67

R. V. RIDDELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Master of the Mint

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 24th November, 1887.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is

warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
W21	D 20—94881	100	The Officer in charge of Kumaon, Bhavar.
"	" —94882	100	
"	" —94883	100	
W22	D 24—20406	50	Babu Aushootosh Gangooly, Calcutta.

C. G. VANSITTART,

Asst. Accountant Genl.,

In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,

The 23rd November, 1887.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 24th November, 1887.

Agabeg, J.	Jackson, W.	Rowe, W. J.
Baldwin, J. W.	Johnson, H. W.	Schinos, S.
Bombay Circulating Library, Calcutta Branch.	Johnson, Lady.	Sowerby, Miss.
Coen, Mrs.	Joplin, A. H.	Tait, W. R.
Ingram, T. D.	Kerr, William.	Tilton, Atkinson & Co.
	Mackenzie, N. W.	
	Reynolds & Co.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.	" Gasture."	Madura, J.
Alexander, C.	George, A. B.	" Mia cara."
Allcock, A. C.	Giles, F.	Noble, J. D'Oyly.
Asphar, John, Mrs.	Gimmd, A. De.	Norwich, B. R. E.
Babington, T. H.	Goldenstein, H.	Paraf, E.
Halcher, Mrs. P. F.	Goodman, R. N.	Parkin, Mrs. H.
Barry, F.	Greenfield, W.	Peddle, John.
Bennett, John.	Grimwood, F. St. C.	" Perdita."
Beynon, Miss.	Hamilton, G. H.	Perkins, E. A.
Biddlecombe, F. C.	Handcock, J. P.	Phillips, C. L.
Bingham, J. M.	Harrison, J. E.	Pistonji, Mr.
Birner, M.	Haughton, Sam.	Puteput, Mrs.
Blackburn, J. E.	Hay, John.	Rode, Mrs. J. H.
Blomfield, F. C.	Hay, W.	Rosario, G. B.
Boudrie, J. O.	Henty, A. H.	Roy, Mis.
Bryan, R.	Hilton, E. H.	Rustomjee, C. H. J.
Burton, H.	Hogg, A. M.	Sanderson, C. S.
Carpenter, Mrs. W. C.	Hughes, G.	Sanderson, Harvey.
"	Hunter, A. F.	Shaw, Dr. F. C.
Chiodette, A.	Hunter, John.	Simpson, M. G.
Clyna, Mrs. W. C.	Jelliooe, J. T.	Smit, Robert.
" Commodore."	Jenkins, D. L.	Southerton, J. W.
Conway, J. A.	Johnson, R.	Sparling, A. H.
Craddock, Mrs. J.	Kennedy, Miss.	Stamps, E.
Davis, Lt.-Col. A. T.	Kennedy, Mrs. A.	Stevenson, Mrs. R.
D'Cruz, J. M.	Kinsella, Capt.	Stone, T.
Delchet, A.	Lamb, Esq.	Stork, F.
Dickinson, A. E.	Lamorchand, J. R.	Strauss, W. M.
Ewing, E.	Landestunt, S. S.	Sutton, H. T.
Fenn, Edward.	Langley, Mrs. C.	T. P. B.
Fife, Allan.	Lawcock, David.	Tighe, James.
Fleming, G. H. C.	Leonard, Major G.	Vacher, H. P.
Fordham, R. O.	Lester, J. H.	Van-de-Herg, J.
Foster, C. F. C.	Little, Mr. R.	Vennel, G. A.
Foster, G. R. C.	Londor, R.	Vyall, Mrs. C. H.
Fraiser, R.	Lynn, Miss.	Wheatley, Col. M. J.
Freedman, J. J.	Marphoe, Alex.	Williams, George.
Galbraith, James.	Martin, Mrs. R.	Wilson, W.

Registered Letters.

Goalin, Mrs. L. C.	Handcock, James P.	Rosentahl, S.
Grinber, Madame Rosa.	Stamps, E.	Whiteside, W. S.
	Nelson, Harry.	Hon'ble.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 21st November, 1887.

Brind, M. J.	Chuckerbutty,	Rydquist, C. F.
Bose, Krishnath.	Boikanto Nath.	Wasteon, Miss Alice.
Brodrick, Mrs.	Dalrymple, W. M.	Wilson, J. F.
Campbell, J. R.	Ghosál, Shyama	
Campbell, Lady.	Churn.	
Chatterjee, Peary Mohan.	Harvey, R.	
	Owen, M. S.	

Registered Letters.

Channier, Capt. B.	Risibowugh, Mrs.
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E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 26th November, 1887.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	1887. 29th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	28th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique and East Coast of Africa generally, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies by B. I. Steamers from Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the Castle Mail Packets.	29th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	6th Dec.	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	6th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	26th Nov.	Per P. & O. Steamer <i>Kaisar-i-Hind</i> .
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China.	1st Dec.	Per French Steamer <i>Tibre</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong	2nd "	Per Steamer <i>Wingsang</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	30th Nov.	Per Steamer <i>Palitana</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon.	30th "	Per Steamer <i>Euphrates</i> .

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 4-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 5-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سینکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہے اور نلکتہ کے برطانیک کارتن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سوائے ان کے جو کوئی ایک مشیت بیس پوند خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ ایک پوند کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ

اور عوام الناس کو جانک گارتن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے
سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بعض نقد حسب نرخ دیل خرید
ارستے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا دانع روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ،
آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ؛ ایک روپے کے تین کا
تیس روپیہ '

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے تے ولایتی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں
بکتی ہی ماسوائے بعض مذکورہ بالا نے معصوم ذاک چار
رو آٹھ اونس کے تین کا ابھہ آنہ . اور ایک روپے کے
تین کا بارہ آنہ '

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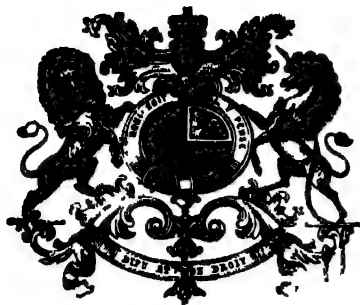
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1887.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

ESTATE, HERSCHELL DEAR, LATE OF MONGHYR, DECEASED.

Probate of the last will and codicil of the deceased was on the 14th November, 1887, granted by the High Court of Calcutta to Frederick John Marsden, Esq., the Officiating Administrator General of Bengal for the time being, the sole executor named in the will and codicil.

BEEBY & RUTTER,
Attorneys for the Executor.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 161977, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to T. R. Stokoe, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

THOS. R. STOKOE,
*2, Old Post Office Street,
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Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 191011, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Debnath Sreemaney, and last endorsed to T. R. Stokoe, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate

in favour of the proprietor after two years from date of last advertisement.

T. R. STOKOE,
*2, Old Post Office Street,
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Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 205819—204326 and 205820—204326, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000 each, standing in the name of Hurro Pershad Chatterjee, and last probably endorsed to Chief Engineer, Provincial State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

W. BARROW,
*Government Examiner,
Indian Midland Railway Accounts.*

JHANSI,

The 10th November, 1887.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 131409—044954, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1843, for ₹500, standing in the name of Goomtie Pershad, and last probably endorsed to Chief Engineer, Provincial State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

W. BARROW,
*Government Examiner,
Indian Midland Railway Accounts.*

JHANSI,

The 10th November, 1887.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1887.

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A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME DEPARTMENT.

**MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF WILD
ANIMALS AND POISONOUS SNAKES IN BRITISH
INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1886.**

No. ⁶¹ 263J—40

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department—
(Public),—under date Calcutta, the 22nd November 1887.*

READ Home Department Resolution No. 45—2014-25, dated 25th November 1886, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India during the year 1885.

Read also the following letters from Local Governments and Administrations, submitting returns for the year 1886 :—

From the Government of Madras, No. 835 A., dated 23rd August 1887, and enclosures.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 2163, dated 20th August 1887, and enclosure.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 152 J. D., dated 20th September 1887, and enclosure.

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 700—III-201, dated 28th June 1887, and enclosures.

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 1454, dated 1st August 1887, and enclosure.

From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1820—96, dated 12th April 1887, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 283—56 N., dated 15th April 1887, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1102, dated 15th June 1887 and enclosure.

From the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 614—4555, dated 18th April 1887, and enclosures.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 179 G., dated 9th May 1887, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 201—165, dated 4th March 1887, and enclosure.

From the Resident in Mysore, No. 153—236, dated 15th January 1887, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.

THE usual statement showing the loss of human and animal life caused by wild animals and venomous snakes, and the results of the measures adopted for the destruction of noxious animals and snakes during the year 1886, as compared with the previous year, is appended to this Resolution. The number of persons killed was 24,841, indicating an increase of 1,934 in the figures for the year 1885. The number of deaths from snake-bite rose from 20,142 to 22,134, while noxious animals destroyed 2,707 persons as compared with 2,765 in 1885. Tigers accounted for 928 deaths and wolves for 222, compared with 838 and 248, respectively, in the preceding year. Of the total mortality, no fewer than 18,805 cases occurred in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of this number 16,926 deaths were caused by snakes. Out of the 1,169 deaths caused by "other animals," 772 occurred in Bengal, 477 of these were caused by jackals and 198 by alligators. The mortality in the several Provinces does not vary much when compared with the figures of the preceding year, except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where there was an increase in deaths from snake-bite of 1,499, which chiefly accounts for the somewhat large increase in the total mortality of the year. Some of the returns include deaths of persons gored by bulls, bitten by mad dogs and stung by scorpions or wasps. As remarked by the Government of Bombay, the intention of the Government of India is that only deaths caused by wild animals and poisonous snakes should be shown in these returns, and deaths caused by animals and insects such as those just referred to should in future be omitted.

2. There was a slight decrease in the total number of cattle killed. The figures under this head for the year under report and the preceding year were 57,541 and 59,029, respectively. These figures cannot accurately represent the mortality among cattle, and it is hopeless to expect a perfect record of such mortality. The Governor General in Council trusts, however, that efforts will be continued to secure as complete an approach to accuracy in the record as circumstances will admit of.

3. The decline in the number of wild animals destroyed is unsatisfactory. Under the heads of tigers, leopards and bears, the figures fell, respectively, from 1,855, 5,466 and 1,874 to 1,464, 4051 and 1,668. This decrease is chiefly due to a falling off in the number of these animals destroyed in Bengal and Madras. In Bengal the reason is said to be that the amount available for rewards was small, and that shikaris were not encouraged to kill and, in some instances, were not paid. The Lieutenant-Governor has instituted an enquiry in the matter, and it is

and venomous snakes during the year 1886.

REWARD PAID FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION.										LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878, FOR THE PURPOSES OF DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS OR PROTECTION OF CROPS.				REMARKS.
Am. unit £ s. d.		Other animals.	Am. unit of reward.		Snakes.	Amount of reward.		Total number ex- cluding snakes destroyed.	Total amount of reward includ- ing snakes.	Number of licen- ses granted dur- ing the year under report.	Number of licen- ses granted in previous years and still in force.	Total number of licenses in force during the year 1886.		
Rs.	As. P.		Rs.	As. P.		Rs.	As. P.						Rs.	As. P.
64	8 0	19	5	8 0	328	...	4,208	1,12,980	6 0	...	...	...	7,836 sheep and goats killed by wild animals.
90	8 0	20	4	8 0	255	...	3,319	82,570	0 0	2,811	1,509	7,320		
12	0 0	1,151	33	8 0	283,579	6,270	12 9	2,471	12,197	4 9	...	...	* These figures are only for the year 1885. The information for earlier years is not given.
68	0 0	1,083	33	3 3	266,921	6,527	6 1	1,391	12,011	9 1	2,349	4,018		6,367
21	12 0	2,569	867	6 0	53,995	9,738	14 6	5,932	29,794	4 0	...	...	...
78	0 0	3,299	1,092	7 0	31,204	3,889	3 0	5 99	11,291	10 0	13,372	2,095		15,167
31	0 0	41	78	0 0	27,347	3,263	8 9	3,811	11,949	8 9	...	...	...
17	8 0	23	71	0 0	26,636	3,229	12 0	1,545	17,469	0 0	11,275	13,611*		27,886
...	...	23	...	...	47,576	1,732	11 3	2 04	11,312	11 3	2,016	10,269	12,285
...	...	17	5	0 0	85,715	10,506	11 3	1,799	16,491	1 3	2,346	9,258	11,604	
38	0 0	...	...	...	1,997	802	7 3	1,811	20,067	7 3	...	...	...
43	8 0	...	...	...	2,079	719	2 6	1,475	29,110	10 6	1,570	8,102	9,672
...	...	501	2,872	12 0	3,118	...	...	8,835	12 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	609	4,626	8 0	2,097	3	0 0	1,601	11,174	8 0	793	3,434	4,227	
2	8 0	320	5	0 0	582	23	0 0	1,061	9,139	8 0	...	...	...
...	...	573	3	8 0	777	26	3 0	1,418	11,111	15 0	59	746	905	
...	...	...	...	...	41	10	4 0	38	981	4 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	46	11	8 0	36	936	8 0	3	...	3
35	8 0	...	...	...	774	127	0 0	326	3,414	8 0	...	...	...
55	0 0	15	5	8 0	496	88	10 6	2,22	2,350	2 0	1,037	2,471	3,508	
3	0 0	...	...	...	106	...	...	11	17	0 0	...	...	...

[illegible]

• None in market.

+ R1 per 100 cobs

[illegible]

11-1010

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

(Statistical Branch).

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIX of 1887-88.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD OCTOBER, 1886.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND OCTOBER, 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 23RD OCTOBER, 1886.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 22ND OCTOBER, 1887.		Total Increase in 1887-88.	Total Decrease in 1887-88.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th Nov., 1887	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
5th ditto	Orissa and Rohilkhand	653	1,10,517	162	603	91,307	132	36,66,022	196	34,77,287	171	71,631	2,38,731
5th ditto	Madras	801	1,72,816	201	831	1,50,047	181	45,17,025	175	45,90,550	189		
5th ditto	South Indian	654	1,58,301	161	654	80,120	121	20,51,375	153	20,21,054	152		30,32
5th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	6,00,057	443	1,437	6,09,309	407	2,07,40,185	470	2,13,17,404	496	5,77,779	
5th ditto	Bombay, India and Central India	461	5,22,298	439	461	1,73,000	375	75,15,755	554	65,82,106	498		9,33,641
	TOTAL	3,163	12,56,654	312	4,136	11,03,882	267	3,04,00,762	312	3,58,47,407	321		5,53,201
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
5th Nov., 1887	East Indian	1,515	8,54,624	564	1,514	7,47,031	494	2,54,06,189	575	2,40,28,640	546		13,77,541
5th ditto	Patna-Gy	57	9,053	155	57	7,400	131	3,12,000	151	2,52,338	170		30,511
5th ditto	Dikhanat-Ghazipur	12	675	56	12	687	57	27,017	80	25,043	74		2,054
5th ditto	Sindia	75	9,443	126	75	6,204	83	2,05,623	95	2,34,480	108	28,857	
5th ditto	Rupputana-Madwa (a)	1,004	3,07,243	155	1,004	4,50,000	154	1,00,95,000	206	81,90,915	172		17,05,081
5th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (late Naupur-Bhattingarh)	149	12,403	84	140	17,377	117	6,91,315	155	6,60,130	151		21,401
5th ditto	Southern Mahatla (b)	304	30,688	75	705	40,430	65	6,66,655	103	17,64,573	80	7,09,215	
5th ditto	Indian Midland	42	3,522	84	42	9,555	228	6,13,880	52	8,13,324	69	20,152	
5th ditto	Bardoli-Milbhat	39	1,546	51	39	1,270	35	51,740	50	46,613	45		5,121
5th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur					2,036	35			1,06,008	44	1,0,098	
29th Oct., 1887	Shiramanu				83	2,758	31			(c) 15,115	34	15,415	
	TOTAL	3,944	12,29,547	312	4,482	11,01,650	246	3,73,11,143	326	3,56,18,056	271		21,73,091
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
29th Oct., 1887	Eastern Bengal (r)	600	1,97,876	317	645	2,04,086	316	43,65,045	248	43,93,224	262	5,28,179	
5th Nov., 1887	Nalhati	27	1,397	51	27	1,626	60	47,037	60	52,995	67	5,958	
5th ditto	Jirhoot	246	23,618	96	249	27,205	104	8,46,913	110	9,28,391	120	81,478	
5th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,849	352	45	7,918	176	3,99,760	272	3,71,904	282	12,195	
5th ditto	Burma	327	59,074	174	327	54,096	165	12,60,137	133	15,68,879	105	3,08,742	
22nd Oct., 1887	Chitra-Companyganj	7	114	17	8	36	5	(f) 680		1,056	8	376	
5th Nov., 1887	North-Western (d)	1,885	4,24,093	225	2,433	3,74,194	154	1,42,55,170	257	1,14,74,264	161		27,51,401
29th Oct., 1887	Jorhat	20	1,028	39	20	1,301	50	22,885	30	30,457	40	7,572	
5th Nov., 1887	Bilaspur-Patna (Kutni-Umaria Section)				37	1,031	28			41,406	38	41,406	
	TOTAL	3,169	7,21,809	228	3,797	6,71,013	177	2,11,28,136	277	1,93,02,030	174		17,65,501
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,276	32,08,110	285	12,415	24,77,225	232	6,83,40,041	297	6,13,48,159	258		44,91,882
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES							5,03,30,433	150	4,46,03,148	132		
	NET RECEIPTS							4,80,09,608	145	4,58,16,671	126		21,92,037
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
29th Oct., 1887	Bengal Central	125	5,243	66	125	10,871	87	3,21,860	89	3,37,201	93	15,332	
5th Nov., 1887	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,909	104	67	7,419	111	1,89,294	97	1,84,472	95		4,821
29th Oct., 1887	Dibru-Sadiya (late Assam)	78	7,481	90	78	6,833	88	1,05,203	81	2,36,726	98	41,433	
5th Nov., 1887	Bengal and North-Western	303	21,471	77	376	31,270	83	10,64,534	119	11,18,440	102	53,006	
5th ditto	Lankesur	22	4,030	181	22	3,039	177	1,38,402	215	1,47,885	229	9,423	
	TOTAL	595	50,217	84	665	60,332	90	19,09,452	104	20,24,724	103	1,15,272	
	<i>Native States.</i>												
5th Nov., 1887	Bhavnagar-Gondal	103	14,067	73	103	11,688	61	5,51,758	97	5,53,852	98	2,094	
5th ditto	Jodhpur	64	3,987	62	124	4,000	37	1,10,100	58	1,13,210	50	73,110	
5th ditto	His Highness the Nizam's	208	40,100	193	208	23,885	115	8,17,871	137	8,50,773	140	32,902	
5th ditto	Mysore	140	9,613	69	140	7,375	53	2,71,127	66	2,93,694	72	22,557	
5th ditto	Morvi	24	408	17	68	1,562	23	2,93,933	24	94,754	33	70,521	
5th ditto	11. II the Gackwar's	59	2,486	42	59	2,010	34	89,906	52	83,704	49		4,64
5th ditto	11. II the Gackwar's Malsana-Wadnagar				21	500	24			10,203	31	19,203	
	TOTAL	688	70,751	103	813	51,640	64	18,64,095	92	20,90,740	87	2,16,045	

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.

(b) Includes the Bilhary-Kistna State Railway.

(c) Includes the Northern Bengal, Kaunia-Dharila, Dacca and Assam-Pohar State Railways.

(d) Includes the Amritsar, Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala Railways.

(e) Total receipts from 15th September to 22nd October, 1887.

(f) Total receipts from 16th June to 23rd October, 1886.

(g) Calculated on the percentage for the corresponding period of 1886.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

PORT WILLIAM,
the 26th November, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending 16th Nov. 1887.

• Conditions during the past week have been remarkably settled. Not only has the weather been undisturbed by any storms, but the distribution of pressure, the winds and the state of the sky have been practically constant throughout. The chart for each day showed a large area of high and uniform pressure overlying North-Western and Northern India and almost equally high pressures over the inland parts of the Peninsula, while along the coasts of the Peninsula, over the south of the Bay and over Burma, readings were relatively low. This distribution was maintained with some slight oscillations from the commencement till the close of the week and it was accompanied by the following circulation of the air, *viz.*:—North-westerly winds down the Gangetic plain, north-easterly winds in Assam, northerly (north-western and north-eastern) winds in Bengal and north-easterly to easterly winds over the Bay, the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

On the 10th there was some rainfall in the south of the Peninsula, in Cutch, Khandeish and the south of the Central Provinces. By the 11th the rainfall had disappeared from the Central Provinces, but reappeared on the 12th, and to a slight extent on the 13th, after which date it entirely ceased and did not recommence during the week. In the Peninsula fairly general rain continued from the 10th till the 13th, but the area of rainfall gradually retreated southward, and on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, with the exception of a very slight shower at Cochin, the rainfall of this part of the Indian region was confined to Ceylon. In the Bay during the last three days of the week there were some signs of disturbed conditions in the neighbourhood of the Andamans, conditions which gave $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch of rain to Diamond Island on the 14th, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch of rain on the 15th, and showers at Diamond Island, Tounghoo and Akyab on the 16th.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week for the different Provinces :—

DIVISIONS.	Number of Stations.	TOTAL RAINFALL.
Burma	3	2 86
Bengal and Assam	2	0 26
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	0	0
Punjab	0	0
Hill Stations	0	0
Ceylon	2	5 99
Malabar Coast	5	10 41
Bombay	7	2 51
Berars and Central Provinces	3	1 34
Guzerat and Central India	3	0 94
Sind—Rajputana	0	0
Madras	8	9 97

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

Madras.—*For week ending the 19th November 1887.*—Rainfall good generally, but more is wanted in parts of Bellary, Madura and Salem. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding progressing as usual. Crops slightly damaged here and there by heavy rain, insects or disease. Pasture sufficient except in parts of Madura and Tinnevely. Prices improving. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending the 22nd November 1887.*—Slight rain in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum and Kanara; more is required in one taluka of Sholapur. Total rainfall of the season considered insufficient throughout Jhalavad in Kattiawar. Early crops damaged to the extent of from 4 to 6 annas by later rains in Nasik. Linseed damaged by blight in one taluka of Bijapur. Standing crops otherwise good throughout the Presidency Proper and in Sind. Harvesting and sowing operations in progress generally. Probable outturn of cotton 8 annas in Ahmedabad, 10 annas in Kaira and from 10 to 12 annas in Jhalavad, and of early crops in general 11 annas in Karachi, 10 annas in Ahmedabad and 12 annas in Satara. Condition of agricultural stock in tracts dependent on rainfall in Karachi unsatisfactory, owing to failure of pasturage. Fodder scarce throughout Hyderabad and in one taluka of Nasik, owing to deficiency of early rains.

Bengal.—*For week ending the 22nd November 1887.*—No rain. Weather fine and cool. Late rice harvest has begun. The crop is generally a good one, except in Chota Nagpore and parts of the Burdwan and Orissa divisions and the Gya district, where it suffered from insufficient rain. *Rabi* and poppy sowings are almost completed, and are germinating well. In Chota Nagpore, rain is wanted for the *rabi* crops. Rice is dearer in Chota Nagpore and generally in Behar than at this time last year, but cheaper in most of the districts.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending the 23rd November 1887.*—There has been no rain and the weather is seasonable. The *kharif* crops have mostly been cut; rice is being reaped and sugarcane-pressing has commenced. Supplies are ample and the *kharif* outturn generally is satisfactory, but below the average in Jhansi and Saharanpur districts, and in Meerut failure of maize and cotton is reported. Prices are generally steady, but that of wheat continues to rise in Bareilly and Moradabad. *Rabi* prospects are good everywhere. Irrigation is in progress. The poppy crop is doing well. Fodder is plentiful, and the condition of cattle is generally good.

Punjab.—*For week ending the 22nd November 1887.*—No rain during the week. Harvesting of the *kharif* crops is nearly completed. *Rabi* sowings are progressing favourably. *Kharif* prospects and outturn are average; *rabi* prospects good, though rain is wanted in some districts. No serious damage done to crops. Stock cattle are generally in a healthy condition. There is some scarcity of fodder in certain districts. Prices are generally stationary, except in a few districts where they are rising.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending the 23rd November 1887.*—Weather clear and cold. Harvesting of autumn crops everywhere in progress. Winter sowings nearly completed. Young crops healthy and prospects generally favourable, except that linseed has been damaged by insects in Bilaspur. Cattle in fair condition.

Burma.—*For week ending the 23rd November 1887.*—There has been a little rain during the week in eight districts in Lower Burma, but more is wanted for all rice which was planted late or on high land, otherwise the prospect of the crop is good. In Upper Burma there has been a little rain in the three districts of the Eastern Division, where the prospect was reported to be bad; but what fell was quite insufficient, and any rain there may be now will probably be too late for the rice crop there. It is apprehended that the rice crop of two of these three districts may be complete failures; in other districts of Upper Burma there has been no rain, but crop prospects continue generally fair. Reaping of early kinds of rice is progressing; the harvest of other kinds has not commenced. The condition of agricultural stock is good. The price of grain remains much as before.

Assam.—*For week ending the 23rd November 1887.*—Weather seasonable. No rain, except a little in Cachar. Prospects of rice favourable. Reaping begun. In Nowgong and Cachar rice has suffered from drought. Prospects of mustard crop good. Tea season closing. No report from Darrang.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending the 23rd November 1887.*—Rain is reported in Kolar and there have been good falls in other parts. Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Hassan district, where the *rabi* crop has been slightly damaged by rain. Prospects of season fair. No material change in prices.

The prospects of the standing crops in Coorg are generally good. Coffee-picking has commenced.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending the 23rd November 1887.*—First picking of cotton is nearly completed in Berar. *Jowari* in full ear; sowing of wheat and gram completed. Prospects of crops good.

There has been no rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects are good and prices are stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending the 23rd November 1887.*—No rain during the week throughout the Agency. *Rabi* sowings approaching completion. Prospects of standing crops generally favourable. Weather getting cold. Prices of food-grains high and rising in some parts.

• **Rajputana.**—*For week ending the 23rd November 1887*—Except in Harowtee and Dholepur, there has been no rain in the Agency during the week. Agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily, and the prospects of the *rabi* are generally good. In Dholepur the *kharif* has been seriously damaged by excessive rain, and in Ulwar the outturn has been much below the average. Prices are high in several States.

• **Nepal.**—*For week ending the 17th November 1887*—No rain. Mornings and evenings a little cloudy. Prospects not good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 49. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General —

Nothing for Publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 or Rule 25 —

Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations —

Nothing for Publication

SUPPLEMENT No. 49.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 2nd December, 1887.

No. 2724.—The following extract, paragraph 1, from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 127 (Public), dated 27th October, 1887, is published for general information :—

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order and to the Provinces placed against their names :—

Mr. Richard Greeven, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.
James Morgan Tomkins George, Burma.
Charles Joseph Hallifax, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.
Robert Nathan, Bengal (Lower Provinces).
Charles James Stevenson-Moore, Bengal (Lower Provinces).
Robert Alexander Boswell Chapman, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.
Herbert Walter Gee, ditto ditto.
William Tudball, ditto ditto.
Robert Sykes, ditto ditto.
Percy Underhill Allen, ditto ditto.
Albert Bridges, ditto ditto.
William Henry Hoare Vincent, Bengal (Lower Provinces).
Johnston Penney, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.
Henry Mayne Reid Hopkins, ditto ditto.
Edward Vere Levinge, Bengal (Lower Provinces).

Mr. Harris Grant Warburton, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.
Frederick James Pert, ditto ditto
Stuart Lockwood Maddox, Bengal (Lower Provinces)
Alfred Sabonadiere, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.
Cecil Champain Lewis, Burma.
Henry Cuthbert Streatfield, B.A., Bengal (Lower Provinces).
Charles Waterton Edmonstone-Montgomerie, North-Western Provinces, Punjab &c.
Frank George Sly, ditto ditto.
Charles Raitt Cleveland, ditto ditto.
James Hugh Eliot Garrett, Bengal (Lower Provinces)
Babington Bennett Newbould, ditto ditto
Herbert George Whitby Herron, ditto ditto
Frederick Chandos Henmiker, ditto ditto.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 1st December, 1887.

No. 511.—The Hon'ble Sir Alfred C. Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 2nd December, 1887, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

No. 515.—The services of Mr. T. J. Kennedy, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from 27th October last.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd December, 1887.

No. 362.—CORRIGENDUM.—Cancel the third clause of Rule I and the last sentence of Rule XXXII of Part IV of the revised Ecclesiastical Rules promulgated by Home Department Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June, 1885.

PATENTS.

The 1st December, 1887.

No. 1559.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 84 of 1887.—Arthur Rollason, of 53, Queen Victoria Street, London, in the County of Middlesex, England Engineer, for improvements in gas engines.

No. 161 of 1887.—William Jackson, of Thorn Grove, Mansfield Aberdeen, North Britain, Engineer, for improvements in or additions to tubular air heating apparatus or stoves.

No. 189 of 1887.—John A. McLennan, of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, in the United States of America, for grain elevators.

No. 191 of 1887.—John William Henry James, of 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, England, Civil Engineer and Frederick Ransome, of Norood Road in the County of Surrey England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in and connected with furnaces for burning hydraulic lime, cement, and like substances.

No. 106 of 1887.—Edward William Serrell Junior, Civil Engineer, of New York United States temporarily residing in Chabouil Department of the Dôme, France, for application of a solenoid for reinforcing electrical contacts.

No. 201 of 1887.—Edward William Serrell, Junior, Civil Engineer of New York United States temporarily residing in Chabouil Department of the Dôme, France, for improvements applicable to mechanical devices which are periodically started by means of electricity.

No. 209 of 1887.—Walter Walker of Dishwood House, New Broad Street in the City of London Engineer, for an improved method of automatic electric signalling for railways and apparatus therefor.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 2nd December, 1887.

No. 626-36—41 S.—Mr W. H. Cole, M.A., Deputy Superintendent in charge Computing Office, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for 12 months under Section 50, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 10th January, 1888, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 26th November, 1887.

No. 73 C.G.—Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough for three months, with effect from the 2nd December 1887, under Section 50, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 74 C.G.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, the following appointments are made to the Foreign Department, with effect from the 28th November—

Mr W. J. Cunningham, B.C.S., Under-Secretary, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, B.C.S., Officiating Junior Under-Secretary, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Mr. G. R. Irwin, C.S., Political Agent of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore* and Assistant Secretary, is appointed to officiate as Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Captain W. E. Evans-Gordon, Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, and Attaché, is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

No. 76 C.G.—Lieutenant J. Manners Smith, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Attaché to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

H. M. DURAND,

*Secretary to the Government of India.**Simla, the 22nd November, 1887.*

No. 2140 G.—The services of Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Resident of the 2nd class and Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of the Baroda Agency.

No. 2143 G.—Colonel Sir O. B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E., Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Kashmir, and Officiating Resident of the 1st class, and Officiating Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, is appointed to be Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, C.S., Resident of the 2nd class, and Commissioner of Ajmere, and Officiating Resident in Kashmir, is appointed to be Resident in Kashmir, *vice* Colonel Sir O. B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Trevor, Political Agent of the 1st class, and Officiating Resident of the 2nd class, and Officiating Commissioner of Ajmere, is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd class, and Commissioner of Ajmere, *vice* Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, C S.

The 23rd November, 1887.

No. 2157 G.—Lieutenant P. J. Melvill, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

The 25th November, 1887.

No. 2161 G.—With reference to the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 280 I. and 287 I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Lieutenant J. R. C. Colvin.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, the 30th November, 1887.

No. 2176 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1351 G., dated the 25th July, 1887, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. Achille Biscaldi as Acting Consul for Italy, at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 2170 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1483 G., dated the 11th August, 1887, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. C. Gairdner as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America, at Chittagong, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 1st December, 1887.

No. 2182 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1573 G., dated the 23rd August, 1887, Mr. V. Bienenfeld, Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden, resumed charge of his Office on the 4th November, 1887.

The 29th November, 1887.

No. 5012 I.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1008 I., dated the 21st March, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—

1. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882) or the Police Act (V of 1861) or in any other enactment for the time being in force, the Governor-General in Council may confer on any police officer all or any of the powers conferred or conferable by or under the Code on any Magistrate in regard to particular cases, or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or to cases generally.

2. All magisterial powers heretofore conferred on police officers within the limits of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system are hereby confirmed, and shall be deemed to have been conferred in accordance with law.

The 2nd December, 1887.

No. 5027 I.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Native State of Orcha (Tehri) under the Central India Agency, should in future be officially designated as Orchha only and its capital as Tikamgarh.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 2nd December, 1887.

No. 6396.—The reversions of Mr. R. E. Hamilton and Mr. L. E. Pritchard to classes III and VII of the Enrolled List respectively, notified in the *Gazette of India* of the 29th October, 1887, are cancelled, and in lieu thereof the following reversions are notified:—

With effect from the 27th September, 1887, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Tupp—

Mr. H. G. H. Cowie to cease to officiate as Enrolled officer, Class II, and to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled officer, Class III.

Mr. J. A. Robertson to cease to officiate as Enrolled officer, Class VI, and to revert to his substantive appointment as Probationer, Financial Department.

The following grade promotions of officers of the Account Department in October, 1887, are also notified:—

With effect from the 3rd October, 1887, in consequence of the departure on privilege leave of Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander—

Mr. J. E. Cooke, Enrolled officer, Class II, to officiate as Enrolled officer, Class I.

Mr. H. G. H. Cowie, Enrolled officer, Class III, to officiate as Enrolled officer, Class II.

Mr. R. N. Ray, Enrolled officer, Class IV, to officiate as Enrolled officer, Class III.

Mr. R. C. Chapman, Enrolled officer, Class V, to officiate as Enrolled officer, Class IV.

Mr. W. D. F. Cowley, Enrolled officer, Class VI, to officiate as Enrolled officer, Class V.

Mr. J. A. Robertson, Probationer, Class VII, to officiate as Enrolled officer, Class VI.

With effect from the 18th October, 1887, in consequence of the departure on privilege leave of Mr. H. Oung—

Mr. W. H. Egerton, Enrolled officer, Class VI, to officiate as Enrolled officer, Class V.

Mr. K. B. Wagle, Probationer, Class VII, to officiate as Enrolled officer, Class VI.

With effect from the 29th October, 1887, in consequence of the departure on privilege leave of Mr. C. E. Crawley—

Mr. A. H. Anthony, Officiating Enrolled officer, Class V, to officiate as Enrolled officer, Class IV.

Mr. M. Bhattacharya, Officiating Enrolled officer, Class VI, to officiate as Enrolled officer, Class V.

No. 6398.—Mr. H. F. Clogstoun resumed charge of the offices of Accountant General and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, from Mr. W. Donald, before noon, on the 22nd November, 1887.

Mr. W. Donald resumed charge of the office of Deputy Accountant General, Madras, from Mr. H. A. Sim, after noon, on the same date.

CODES.

The 29th November, 1887.

No. 6297.

PAY AND ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Section 56.

Page 296.

For "Sub-Assistant Conservators, Forest Department," substitute "Probationary Sub-Assistant Conservators, Forest Department, India."

E. T. ATKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd December, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 934.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Deputy Surgeon-General A. F. Bradshaw, Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J. Ferguson, whose tour of service in India has expired. Dated 11th November, 1887.

No. 935.—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

The appointment of Captain E. E. Money to be Assistant Quartermaster General, notified in G. G. O. No. 464 of 1887, is cancelled.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 936.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.—

Lieutenant Henry John Roche, Cheshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 6th Bengal Infantry,—25th April, 1886.

Lieutenant Frank Popham Young, East Yorkshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 13th Bengal Infantry,—19th September, 1886.

No. 937.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal S. C., with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.—

Lieutenant Raymond Digby Angelo, North Staffordshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 1st Goorkha Regiment,—19th April, 1886.

Lieutenant Charles Griffiths, Northumberland Fusiliers, Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry,—4th May, 1886.

Lieutenant Henry Brooke Murray, Devonshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 34th Bengal Infantry,—4th May, 1886.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutta Mounted Rifles.

No. 938.—Surgeon William Coulter, M. D., Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, to be Surgeon.

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 939.—The Reverend Augustus William Atkinson, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain, *vice* the Reverend T. J. L. Warnford, who, has resigned that appointment.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 940.—Mr. John William Walsh to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant J. W. Schofield, transferred to the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Herbert Watson Pike to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant J. W. W. Welsh, transferred to the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 941.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Sub-Conductor J. Clarke, Assistant Barrack-master, Military Works Department, (m.c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 942.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Woodcock, General List, Infantry, Military Accounts Department, (m.c.) for one year. Pension service,—28th year, commenced 15th July, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. Robertson, General List, Infantry, 9th Bengal Lancers, (p.a.) for one year. Pension service,—27th year, commenced 14th December, 1886.

Lieutenant A. A. E. Campbell, Bengal S. C., 25th Bengal Infantry, (m.c.) for one year. Pension service,—6th year, commenced 10th May, 1887. This cancels the leave granted to him in G. G. O. No. 871 of 1887.

No. 943.—Lieutenant J. W. Pringle, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, is granted leave in India (m.c.) from the 29th September, 1886, to the 31st December, 1886, inclusive, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 944.—Lieutenant J. W. Pringle, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.) from the 1st January to the 4th October, 1887, under rule IX, note 2, of the regulations of 1868. This cancels G.G.O. No. 40 of 1887.

No. 945.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain C. B. Brownlow, Bengal S.C., (u.p.a.) for one month.

Brigade-Surgeon G. S. Sutherland, M.D., (m.c.) for 182 days.

Major L. T. Bishop, Bengal S.C., (m.c.) till 21st April, 1888. This cancels the extension granted to him in G. G. O. No. 846 of 1887.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 946.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Phillips, Bombay S. C.,—27th November, 1887.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant William Richard Yeilding,—29th November, 1887.

Lieutenant Wensly James Hodson Bond,—30th November, 1887.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major C. F. Oldham, with effect from 24th October, 1887, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon J. C. Morice, promoted.

No. 947.—NATIVE ARMY—

43rd Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Rájbir Newár to be Subadar, and Havildar Narbahádúr Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Chatur Giri, invalided. With effect from the 1st July, 1887.

No. 948.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor John Damerum, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 28th April, 1887.

No. 949.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor William Moberly Cargill, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, to be Conductor.

Sergeant Alexander Anderson, Supervisor, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be Sub-Conductor.

With effect from the 18th December, 1887, *vice* Conductor Thomas Christie Bradley, retired.

No. 950.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Battalion, 5th Goorkha Regiment.

Jemadars Dalbír Alya, Parsráam Thápa, Bhímal Sáhi and Kálu Gúrúng, to be Subadars, and Havildars Lál Singh Gúrúng and Kehar Singh Barwal, to be Jemadars,—to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 1st November, 1887.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 951.—Colonel (local Major-General) Oliver Richardson Newmarch, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service,

with effect from the 1st November, 1887, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 952.—The retirement of Brigade-Surgeon E. Bonavia, M. D., notified in G. G. O. No. 858 of 1887, is cancelled.

REWARDS.

No. 953.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—

From the 14th April, 1887, in room of Colonel Sir Edward Bosc Sladen, *Kt.*, Madras S. C., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

Colonel (Brigadier-General) George Carr Hodding, C. B., Madras S. C.

Dates of Commission.

Ensign . . .	10th February, 1851.
Lieutenant . . .	23rd November, 1856.
Captain . . .	10th February, 1863.
Major . . .	10th February, 1871.
Lieutenant-Colonel . . .	10th February, 1877.
Colonel . . .	1st July, 1881.

Appointments.

Regimental employment, from 1851 to 1866.
Acting Brigade-Major, Ceded Districts,—from February, 1866, to May, 1866.
Paymaster, British Burma Division,—from May, 1872, to October, 1875.
Regimental employment, 4th Madras Infantry,—from 2nd October, 1875, to 23rd February, 1886.
Commanding the Indian Contingent, Suakin, and Acting Governor General, Egyptian Soudan,—from 3rd April, 1886, to 10th May, 1886.
Brigadier-General, Commanding the Ceded, Belgaum and Southern Districts,—from 23rd May, 1866, to date.

War Services.

Afghan War, 1879-80.—Action of Kam Dakka,—(mentioned in despatches; medal.)

No. 954.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers and men to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit:—

1st Bombay Lancers.

RESSALDAR RAOJI RAO SAWANT. For conspicuous gallantry in action, on the 4th March, 1887, in the jungle between Yezin and Majingee, north-east of Pyinmana, in singly charging a gang of dacoits, and killing three of them.

RESSAIDAR (WOORDIE-MAJOR) DAULAT SINGH AND NAIK RAMCHANDAR RAO MAHDI.—For conspicuous gallantry on the 12th December, 1886, at Alegan in the Pokoko District, when they were both prominently to the front in an attack on a large band of dacoits, which was dispersed, their leader being captured by the Woordie-Major personally. Also for conspicuous gallantry on the 30th December, 1886, at Toungo in the Pokoko District, where they were prominently engaged in storming a position held by a numerous party of dacoits.

NAIK KASIM ALI KHAN. For conspicuous gallantry on the 30th December 1886, at Toungo, in the Pokoko District, on which occasion he was associated with Ressaidar (Woordie-Major)

Daulat Singh and Naick Ramchandrar Rao Mahdi in leading the way in the storming of a position held by dacoits.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 955.—The Reverend T. J. L. Warneford, Honorary Chaplain, resigns his appointment.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 956.—Lieutenant C. H. Billings resigns his Commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 58.—Captain H. A. Street, Indian Marine, Assistant Director of the Indian Marine, to be Port Officer, Madras, *vice* Lieutenant J. H. Taylor, R.N.R., deceased.

Captain A. Gwyn, Indian Marine, to be Assistant Director of the Indian Marine, *vice* Captain Street.

No. 59.—Captain E. Bishop, Indian Marine, to be Port Officer, Aden, with effect from the 1st December, 1887, *vice* Captain Thyne, retired.

No. 60.—The following appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 21st September, 1887:—

To be 3rd Grade Officers.

Mr. Willoughby Baynes Huddleston.

„ Claud Vincent Grinston

„ Frank Dobson.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 61.—Mr. R. M. Beale, Engineer, Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (m. c.) for 6 months, under para. 560, clause VII, Marine Regulations, Vol. I.

No. 62.—Captain C. J. Cuthbert, Indian Marine, is granted an extension of furlough for 43 days (m. c.) under Clause I, para. 560, Marine Regulations, Vol. I.

A. C. TOKER, *Colonel,*

for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd December, 1887.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 26th November and the 2nd December, 1887:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment.	Lieutenant Edward John Jenkinson.	21st November, 1887.	Deolali.		

A. C. TOKER, *Colonel,*

for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 30th November, 1887.

No. 374.—Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

No. 375.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Gibbs, S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Central India, is granted special leave for a period of two years under the terms of Public Works Department No. 1940-1 G. of 3rd October, 1887.

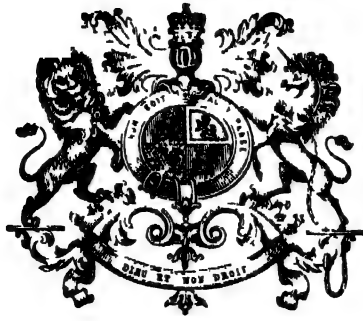
The 1st December, 1887.

No. 376.—Mr. J. C. Ledger, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 17th December, 1887.

No. 377.—That portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 138, dated 20th April, 1887, relating to the services of Mr. W. Drew, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, being placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on the South Indian Railway, is cancelled.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 4th October, 1887.

From the 12th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 5th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.
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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st December, 1887.

No. 650.—Leave on medical certificate for one year is granted to Mr. D. A. King, Surveyor, 4th grade, under Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

H. R. THUILLIER, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th November, 1887.

Offices reported opened and closed during the month of October, 1887 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Departmental.</i> 1887.			
Barun . . .	Bengal . . .	17th Oct.	Opened.
Datter Bazar . . .	Ditto . . .	21st "	Closed.
Ganeshkhind . . .	Bombay Presdy. . .	14th "	Ditto.
Grant's Buildings (Bombay) . . .	Ditto . . .	1st "	Re-opened.
Hardwar (Camp Office) . . .	N.-W. Provinces . . .	26th "	Opened.
Hardwar (Camp Office) . . .	Ditto . . .	27th "	Closed.
Landour . . .	Ditto . . .	31st "	Ditto.
Magyounk . . .	Upper Burma . . .	8th "	Ditto.
Mahabaleshwar . . .	Bombay Presdy. . .	1st "	Re-opened.
Matheran . . .	Ditto . . .	1st "	Ditto.
Mussooree (Library Bazar) . . .	N.-W. Provinces . . .	31st "	Closed.
Nasriganj . . .	Bengal . . .	9th "	Opened.
Nathagali . . .	Punjab . . .	26th "	Closed.
Pyawbine . . .	Upper Burma . . .	1st "	Re-opened.
Sanawar . . .	Punjab . . .	11th "	Opened.
Tokashat . . .	Upper Burma . . .	5th "	Closed.
Lahore Port . . .	Punjab . . .	22nd July	Opened.

Railway.

Benares-Rajghat E. I. . .	F. I. Ry. . .	1st Oct.	Closed.
Benares-Rajghat . . .	O & R. Ry. . .	1st "	Opened.
Benares-Rajghat . . .	Ditto . . .	10th "	Closed.
Gudur . . .			
Nellore . . .			
Kalahasti . . .			
Renigunta . . .			
Tirupati . . .			
Venkatachalachatham . . .	Cuddapah-Nellore Stat. Ry. . .	26th Sept.	Opened.
Venkatagiri . . .			
Vendod . . .			
Yellakur . . .			
Yerpel . . .			
Rabar-Kachh . . .			
Balch . . .			
Darwaza . . .			
Duki Road . . .			
Gulistan Junction . . .	N.-W. Ry. . .	18th Oct.	Ditto.
Kach . . .			
Khunai . . .			
Sutab . . .			
Shanigh . . .			
Yarookarez . . .			
Guntour . . .	Kurnool Canal . . .	24th Oct.	Ditto.

C. H. REYNOLDS,

*Offg. Director, Traffic Branch,**for Dir. Genl. of Telegraphs in India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL FOR BALUCHISTAN,
P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 24th November, 1887.

No. 151.—Mr. O. Hearnle, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st December, 1887, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,

*Joint Secy. to the Agent to the Govr-Genl.,**Baluchistan, P. W. Dept.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 26th November, 1887.

No. 4402.—Sahebzada Wahid-ud-din, on return from furlough granted in Foreign Department Notification No. 1660 G., dated the 19th August, 1886, resumed from Pandit Jialal the charge of the Office of Attaché to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, on the forenoon of the 24th November, 1887.

By Order,

F. L. PETRE,

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.**for Central India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 29th November, 1887.

No. 3719 G.—First Class Hospital Assistant Hafeez Oollah, attached to the Rajputana Agency Hospital, on proceeding with the camp of the Agent to the Governor-General, made over charge of the Detachment, Erinpura Irregular Force, and of the Magistracy Jail, Abu, on the forenoon of the 13th November, 1887, to 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Brij Mohanlall, attached to the Abu Charitable Dispensary.

No. 3720 G.—First Class Hospital Assistant Hafeez Oollah, attached to the Rajputana Agency Hospital, received charge of the Detachment of the Meywar Bheel Corps forming the escort of the Agent to the Governor-General, on the forenoon of the 13th November, 1887.

No. 3722 G.—First Class Hospital Assistant No. 149, Ahmud Hussain (1st), returned on the 8th November, 1887, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2708 G., dated 20th September, 1887.

By order,

F. A. FRASER, Major,

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.**in Rajputana.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd November, 1887.

No. 21 A.—Lieutenant R. F. Allen, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Fort William Division, Military Works, during the absence on furlough of Captain J. G. Day, R.E., or until further orders.

A. E. WARD, Major,

for Inspector General of Military Works.

of the leave on private affairs for one year granted him in Director-General's Notification No. 12, dated 27th January, 1887.

The 2nd December, 1887.

No. III.—Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is on return from furlough posted to the Tounghoo-Mandalay Extension of the Burma State Railway.

H. G. KUNHARDT, Captain, R.E.,
for Director-General.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, dated at Rangoon, this 21st day of November, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. S.F.—393, Private Ernest Charles Jarman.	At what Place Enlisted,— London.
Age,—25 years 6 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Potting Hill, London, Middlesex.
Size,—5 feet 4½ inches.	Marks,—Scar right elbow, face, sword, anchor, dots, left forearm and hand
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, fair; Eyes, blue.	Trade,—Pot man.
Date of Desertion,—16th November, 1887.	Coat or Jacket,—
Place of Desertion,— Rangoon, Burma.	Waistcoat,—
Date of Enlistment,—8th June, 1883.	Breeches or } Trowsers,— } medals.
	REMARKS— Under 5 years' service.

F. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, dated at Rangoon, this 21st day of November, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name —No. 61 B.—2133, Private William Fry.	Parish and County in which Born,—Not known, Bath, Somersetshire.
Age,—22 years 10 months.	Marks,—Scar over left brow, and on right side belly. Tattooed and spots on right forearm, spots between thumb and fingers
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.	Trade,—None.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.	Coat or Jacket,—
Date of Desertion,—16th November, 1887.	Waistcoat,—
Place of Desertion,— Rangoon, Burma.	Breeches or } Trowsers,— } medals.
Date of Enlistment,—25th January, 1879.	REMARKS— Under 9 years' service.
At what Place Enlisted,— London.	

F. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, dated at Umballa, this 26th day of November, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 2950, Private George Stephens.	At what Place Enlisted,— London.
Age,—23 years 9 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—St. Pancras, London.
Height,—5 feet 8½ inches.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment, Not known.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel.	Marks,—Flag right forearm. Flower in bugle left forearm.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—23rd November, 1887.	Trade,—Seaman.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Umballa.	Regimentals, or plain clothes,—
Date of Enlistment,—5th May, 1885.	REMARKS,—

C. A. L. A. FRENCH, Colonel,
Comdg. 2nd Dragoon Guards.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 30th November, 1887.

Argenti, A. L.	Clarke, John, Paul & Ingram, T. D.
Baldwin, J. W.	Co.
Bomblay Circulating	Coen, Mrs.
Library, Calcutta	Depoint, Mr.
Branch.	Dias, B.
Carpenter, A. W.	Ganges, J.
	Hogan, James.
	Jackson, W.
	Joplin, A. H.
	Walker, P. A.
	Whiteside, Hup. W.
	S.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. M. J. C. E.	Foster, C. F. C.	Mander, Thomas.
Abbott, Mr.	Foster, G. R. C.	"Mia cara."
Alexander, C.	Fraiver, R.	Millicent, C. P.
Alcock, A. C.	Galbraith, James.	Noble, J. D'Oyly.
Angeli, D.	"Gasture."	Norwich, B. R. E.
Asphar, John, Mrs.	George, A. B.	Paral, E.
Bahington, T. H.	Giles, F.	Parkin, Mrs. H.
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Fenn, Edward.	Lester, J. H.	Williams, A.
Fife, Allan.	Londor, R.	Williams, George.
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Registered Letters.

Goslin, Mrs. L. C.	Handcock, James P.	Rosenthal, S.
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Chonur, Captn.	D.	Vaidon, E. S.
Chuckerbutty,	Holland, Lt. L.	Weston, Miss Alice.
Boikanto Nath.	Jordon, P. A.	Wilson, J. F.
Forrester, Miss.	Mathon, Mrs.	Zachariah, H. C.
	Owen, M. S.	

Registered Letters.

Channier, Capt. B.	Risibowugh, Mis.
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F. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 3rd December, 1887.
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FEBRIFUGE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
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Ditto (Book, Post and Pattern Packets).	5th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	6th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	6th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo . . .	10th "	Per P. & O. Steamer <i>Khe-dive</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong	7th "	Per Steamer <i>A. Apar</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	7th "	Per Steamer <i>Rajputana</i> .
Akyab, Kvaikpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon.	7th "	Per Steamer <i>Madras</i> .

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E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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SEEBPORE.

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Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal of the College, not later than the 10th January, 1888, for permission to appear at the examination, enclosing a certificate of good conduct and a certificate of age.

For admission to this department candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

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Algebra To simple equations.
Euclid Books I and II.
English Grammar and Composition.

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For Natives there will be seven vacancies on the Reduced-fee† list.

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S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

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یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور غیوات کے اور سرائے اورنگے جو کوئی ایک مشق بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ،

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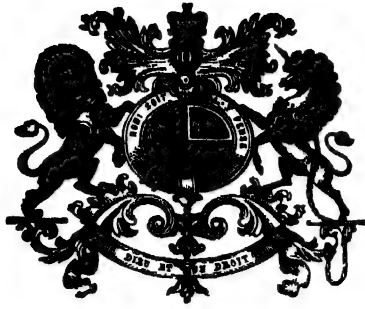
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

ESTATE, HERSCHELL DEAR, LATE OF MONGHYR, DECEASED.

Probate of the last will and codicil of the deceased was on the 14th November, 1887, granted by the High Court of Calcutta to Frederick John Marsden, Esq., the Officiating Administrator General of Bengal for the time being, the sole executor named in the will and codicil.

BEFBY & RUTTER,
Attorneys for the Executor.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 161977, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to T. R. Stokoe, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

THOS. R. STOKOE,
*2, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta.*

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 191011, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Debnath Sreemaney, and last endorsed to T. R. Stokoe, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate

in favour of the proprietor after two years from date of last advertisement.

T. R. STOKOE,
*2, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta.*

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 205819—204326 and 205820—204326, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000 each, standing in the name of Hurro Pershad Chatterjee, and last probably endorsed to Chief Engineer, Provincial State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

W. BARROW,
*Government Examiner,
Indian Midland Railway Accounts.*

JHANSI,
The 10th November, 1887.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 131409—044954, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1843, for ₹500, standing in the name of Goomtie Pershad, and last probably endorsed to Chief Engineer, Provincial State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

W. BARROW,
*Government Examiner,
Indian Midland Railway Accounts.*

JHANSI,
The 10th November, 1887.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 49.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1887

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1886-87.

No. 226¹, dated Calcutta, the 10th November 1887.

From—The Officiating Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce

I have the honour to submit the report upon the operations of the Currency Department for the year 1886-87.

Arrangements of Subjects.

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- No. I—Statistics of Circulation during 1886-87.
- " II—Statement of Notes issued, received and cancelled during 1886-87.
- " III—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure
- " IV. Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes.
- " V.—Statistics to Treasury and other Balances on December 31st, 1886.

Other Statements.

- No. VI—Issues and Receipts of Home Notes.
- " VII.—Issues and Receipts of Coin.
- " VIII—Value of Notes in circulation from 1862.
- " IX.—Details of ditto ditto 1875.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Mr. E. Gay acted as Head Commissioner, except from 21st April to 23rd July 1886, when Mr. E. T. Atkinson officiated for him. In Madras, Mr.

H. F. Clogstoun was Commissioner, but Mr. W. Donald officiated for him from 10th May to 6th July 1886. In Bombay, Mr. T. W. Rawlins was Commissioner, except from 22nd May to 23rd August 1886, when Mr. Cox acted for him, and in Rangoon the late Mr. W. Wells, except for the period 27th February to 4th March and 5th to 31st March 1887, when Mr. W. D. F. Cowley and Mr. T. H. Biggs respectively officiated.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

3. The monthly audit of the accounts has been duly reported for each office to the Comptroller General, and the following special audits have also been made :—

Accounts of	Auditing Officer.	Date of report.	Period under audit.
Allahabad	Deputy Auditor General.	9th April 1887	January to December 1886
Rangoon	Ditto	11th March 1887	Ditto.
Calicut	Mr. J. C. E. Branson, B.C.S., Assistant Accountant General	13th October 1886	1st April 1884 to 30th September 1886.

CIRCULATION.

4. The following figures show the state of the net circulation :—

	Gross Circulation.	Retired by other Officers.	Net Circulation.
1st April 1886	14,49,39,940	32,07,215	14,17,32,725
31st March 1887	14,13,99,465	26,31,100	13,87,68,365

As explained in previous reports, a note is in "Gross Circulation," when it is not yet returned to the original office of issue; but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "Net Circulation," though it is still part of the "Gross Circulation."

5. The details of the net circulation of March 1887 are as follows :—

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta	189,322	1,566,415	67,571	51,618	122,125	15,794	16,507	248	2,029,620	5,96,40,580
Allahabad	13,309	27,965	16,938	12,927	14,294	1,670	2,526	...	89,529	61,16,705
Lahore	14,393	45,029	23,789	14,700	18,123	3,403	2,321	41	121,799	79,77,835
Bombay	186,443	604,788	105,499	62,543	75,272	5,456	10,514	514	1,051,029	3,81,26,425
Kurichac	3,706	27,071	8,535	3,576	5,362	650	1,588	131	50,619	43,97,940
Madras	36,967	93,690	29,590	22,342	82,118	3,654	2,140	334	270,835	1,83,49,435
Calcut	8,685	7,375	3,810	3,123	4,410	100	43	9	27,555	9,73,525
Rangoon	11,810	13,548	6,437	4,335	5,714	659	415	133	43,051	31,85,920
TOTAL FOR 31st March 1887	464,635	2,385,881	262,169	175,084	327,418	31,386	36,054	1,410	3,684,037	13,87,68,365
TOTAL FOR 31st March 1886	535,993	2,252,667	256,497	174,745	316,599	28,960	36,649	1,987	3,604,097	14,17,32,725
TOTAL FOR 31st March 1885	557,474	2,143,262	266,420	176,183	309,870	28,480	41,760	2,042	3,525,500	14,57,69,040

6. The Report of last year showed a falling off in the circulation of the 31st March of about 40 lakhs as compared with that of the 31st March 1885. The figures of the 31st March 1887 show a further falling off amounting to nearly 30 lakhs, thus showing a total decrease during the two years of nearly 70 lakhs. A juster criterion, however, of the real state of the circulation is obtained by taking the average of the circulation of the last day of each month as representing the circulation of the year. This is done in paragraph 9 below, and gives more favourable results.

An analysis of the denominations in the statement given in paragraph 5 shows that the decrease occurs mainly in notes of the highest denominations kept by banks as a convenient form for holding their reserve balances. The decrease in notes for ₹10,000 amounts to 63 lakhs and in notes for ₹1,000 to 57 lakhs. There is a slight increase in the notes for ₹500 and a large increase in the notes for ₹100 and ₹10, whilst those for ₹50 and ₹20 are steady. The falling off in the circulation of notes for ₹5 is very marked. It is almost entirely confined to the Calcutta Circle, where it amounts to the very large number of 398,073 pieces. It is probably due to the fact that a small number of forged notes of the denomination, a very small number it is believed, were in circulation during the year. The falling off is more than compensated by the increase in the circulation of ₹10 notes.

7. The average value of each note in circulation on the last day of the year, compared with the past two years, was—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.		1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Calcutta Circle	32	28	29	Kurrachee Circle	84	105	87
Allahabad „	67	69	68	Madras „	58	62	68
Lahore „	69	65	65	Calicut „	33	37	35
Bombay „	47	44	36	Rangoon „	102	70	74

The decrease in the average value in Kurrachee is due to the smaller number of notes for ₹10,000 in circulation during the year.

8. The variations in the net circulation of each circle are shown in the following table, omitting 000 :—

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allaha- bad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurra- chee.	Madra.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
March 1886	5,89,71	65,68	78,43	4,34,03	52,75	1,70,51	9,59	15,72	14,17,32
April	5,77,12	67,81	84,00	3,99,17	60,60	1,59,90	17,33	12,01	14,77,94
May	5,96,50	65,77	79,86	4,33,49	60,78	1,74,45	10,37	25,65	14,16,87
June	5,38,78	99,61	75,26	4,28,03	51,80	1,45,35	12,08	27,15	13,78,06
July	5,36,63	81,12	91,82	4,97,81	54,01	1,31,73	15,70	27,48	14,26,44
August	5,60,32	77,38	85,79	4,60,59	50,69	1,62,48	15,03	26,16	14,44,44
September	5,71,90	79,39	80,15	4,34,75	52,99	1,61,01	17,67	20,54	14,30,40
October	5,66,85	80,44	91,14	4,50,93	50,06	1,47,99	13,86	42,04	14,53,21
November	5,99,35	73,96	93,12	4,73,98	49,80	1,42,99	13,97	50,65	14,67,82
December	6,07,10	77,86	80,79	3,88,62	47,31	1,58,61	13,26	67,60	14,41,15
January 1887	5,87,05	89,71	80,67	3,90,66	38,15	1,68,83	10,72	37,15	14,00,84
February	5,80,76	79,55	78,80	3,88,92	39,79	1,89,08	9,55	31,99	14,07,44
March	5,96,40	61,17	79,78	3,81,26	43,98	1,83,49	9,74	31,80	13,87,68
Average of last 12 figures.	5,72,39	77,81	83,10	4,29,10	40,99	1,60,49	13,28	33,93	14,20,11
„ of 1885-86	6,06,34	60,16	77,28	4,99,06	46,01	1,40,74	12,12	29,31	14,71,02
„ of 1884-85	6,57,43	75,99	87,32	4,44,12	30,90	1,33,49	12,59	20,50	14,62,40

9. The figures in the above table include the balances of the Reserve Treasury of Government, which are always held in notes of the higher denomina-

tions. These balances are excluded from the following table, which gives the monthly circulation in lakhs of the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Circles for each of the past three years —

LAST DAY OF	CALCUTTA			BOMBAY			MADRAS			OTHER CIRCLES			TOTAL		
	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87
April	506	62	5 6	324	377	384	120	131	141	100	201	242			
May	406	518	540	342	411	300	110	113	135	210	114	242			
June	420	57	37	311	418	360	118	111	128	216	211	266			
July	47	605	308	308	451	341	111	112	131	2 6	211	260			
August	518	871	560	418	450	361	112	116	131	228	247	255			
September	518	6 8	543	404	480	368	118	113	140	2 6	233	263			
October	603	610	5 8	47	500	415	122	118	138	222	252	278			
November	6 1	627	502	48	521	447	130	118	130	210	253	281			
December	607	520	517	466	510	314	127	138	154	221	251	287			
January	573	6 2	587	412	411	355	125	144	152	245	24	256			
February	514	513	584	395	377	301	12	148	156	217	218	240			
March	633	582	580	445	401	370	130	140	154	208	222	227			
AVERAGE	550	504	57	405	448	376	122	125	142	210	228	258	1,305	1,395	1,333

The figures under Madras and under other Circles show a considerably increasing average circulation. The Calcutta circulation during the past year averaged about 37 lakhs less than that of 1885-86, but was only two lakhs less than that of 1884-85, while it was 3 lakhs in excess of the circulation of 1883-84, which averaged 554 lakhs.

10. The Bombay average circulation shows a fall of 72 lakhs as compared with that of 1885-86, and of 29 lakhs as compared with that of 1884-85. It is, however, 38 lakhs in excess of the circulation in 1883-84, which averaged 338 lakhs. The fluctuations in the Bombay circulation, which is peculiarly variable, occur almost entirely in notes of ₹1,000 and of ₹10,000 held by banks for commercial convenience, and depend largely upon fluctuations in trade. The circulation is, moreover, influenced to a considerable extent by the amount of the importations of silver for coinage, silver taken in the Mints to be coined being paid for in the first instance by the Currency Department.

The total average circulation of the year for all circles, excluding the notes held by the Reserve Treasuries, is 62 lakhs less than the average of 1885-86, but 28 lakhs in excess of that of 1884-85.

11. The following figures show (in lakhs and thousands) the gross circulation in the Presidency Circles of notes not exceeding ₹100 each —

LAST DAY OF	1885-86			1886-87		
	Calcutta	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Bombay	Madras
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
April	3,16,97	1,92,46	96,88	3,13,84	1,91,28	1,07,85
May	3,02,84	1,92,54	83,54	2,99,80	1,95,50	1,02,42
June	2,89,91	1,85,15	79,21	2,80,49	1,88,37	95,57
July	2,89,39	1,87,64	75,20	2,86,01	1,87,20	94,10
August	2,94,61	1,89,72	75,78	2,93,75	1,94,61	1,07,50
September	2,95,27	1,90,84	79,42	3,12,03	2,00,27	1,01,27
October	3,04,24	1,92,46	84,97	3,08,83	1,89,90	1,04,69
November	3,02,07	1,95,07	88,39	3,10,78	2,05,67	1,07,39
December	3,10,36	1,96,65	96,20	3,14,41	2,06,20	1,17,21
January	3,24,73	1,89,75	1,00,71	3,25,18	1,97,27	1,12,13
February	3,24,44	1,87,93	1,00,25	3,30,13	1,95,60	1,17,97
March	3,24,99	1,85,98	1,08,59	3,29,50	1,98,70	1,12,12

These figures show that the notes of lower denominations not only maintain their relative position in the circulation, but have not decreased proportionately to the decrease in the number of notes of higher denominations.

ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

12. The process of verifying the outstanding balance of the circulation with the details obtained from the Issue Registers of the several currency offices is still in progress. The work is a laborious but necessary one and involves the check of many lakhs of entries. The following statement shows the results of the enquiry as on the 31st December 1886: the figures for the Calcutta and Bombay Circles are not yet available.

* All differences in the Madras Circle have since been satisfactorily accounted for, with the exception of those under ₹100 notes, which are still under investigation.

Differences on 31st December 1886 between Issue Registers and Ledger Balance.

	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	TOTAL.
Calcutta	Figures not yet available.								
Allahabad	5	42	26	24	33	...	...	...	130
Lahore	107	329	228	169	110	18	11	...	972
Bombay	Figures not yet available.								
Kurrachee . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	7	15	12	6	29	...	...	..	69
Calcutt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

13. The following instructions describe the process generally followed in this investigation :—

"The clerks employed on the work will take up the old Issue Registers and count the number of blank spaces, *i.e.*, of uncanceled notes and record the number in a rough book No. 1 (working sheet), which must be carefully preserved, and the name of the clerk responsible for each part of the book recorded. The work is of a monotonous and tedious character, and peculiarly liable to be vitiated by careless performance, especially when entrusted to a temporary establishment; and it is essential that if errors are afterwards discovered by the process detailed in paragraph 5, the responsibility should be brought home to the clerks concerned, and that they shall know that this will be the case. To make this check effective, care must be taken that no record of the summations is made in the Registers themselves but only in the working sheets.

"After all the numbers have been extracted, totals should be made and the grand total compared with the Ledger balance, when, if the figures do not agree, it will be necessary to re-check the summations in the rough book; if this does not account for the discrepancy, it will then be necessary to have the Issue Registers re-checked.

"This latter process, however, will be different to that followed in the first stage, as the enumeration should be of the number of notes cancelled, *i.e.*, of spaces filled up. In no case is this re-check to be performed by any clerk on the Registers with which he performed the first process, nor is he to be allowed access to book No. 1 until the re-check is completed. This number must be recorded in a rough book (No. 2), and the summation of the figures in books Nos. 1 and 2 will show at once any error which may have been committed.

"In the event of these processes not clearing up the differences with the Ledger balances, such differences must be shown and recorded as "Unsettled difference prior to 1885" until they are reduced by notes being presented or by any other method which may be decided on hereafter."

RESERVE.

14. The value held against the net circulation upon 31st March 1887 was as follows:—

SILVER COIN—			R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
At Calcutta	.	.	1,26,92,910	15	2			
Allahabad	.	.	1,01,13,535	0	0			
Lahore	.	.	94,81,310	0	0			
Bombay	.	.	1,50,04,202	14	2			
Kurrachee	.	.	50,37,860	0	0			
Madras	.	.	1,41,67,060	0	0			
Calicut	.	.	4,53,225	0	0			
Rangoon	.	.	47,72,350	0	0			
						7,17,22,453	13	4
SMALL SILVER COIN—								
At Bombay	.	.	1,82,000	0	0			
Kurrachee	.	.	20,400	0	0			
Madras	.	.	1,60,000	0	0			
						3,62,400	0	0
SILVER BULLION—								
At Calcutta	.	.	22,93,278	15	7			
Bombay	.	.	43,97,732	3	1			
						66,91,011	2	8
Invested in Government Securities	.	.				5,99,92,500	0	0
						13,87,68,365	0	0
TOTAL AGREEING WITH THE NET CIRCULATION								

As noted in last year's report there was a transfer of 51 lakhs of bullion from Bombay to Calcutta to equalise the drain caused by ordinary absorption, especially in Eastern Bengal. The receipts of bullion, as usual, are very much larger in Bombay.

15. The half-yearly verifications of the currency balances were held as follows:—

	1st half, Sept. 30, 1886	2nd half, March 31, 1887.
CALCUTTA		
Allahabad	" 30, "	" 31, "
Lahore	" 30, "	" 31, "
BOMBAY		
Kurrachee	" 30, "	" 31, "
MADRAS	" 30, "	" 31, "
Calicut	" 30, "	" 31, "
RANGOON	" 30, "	" 31, "

The balances of the last working day of each half-year were verified in accordance with the orders issued on the subject.

Investments.

16. No alteration has been made since the last report in the amount of the invested reserve, which is held in book debt certificates as below:—

	R
No. 59 of 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43	5,00,00,000
72 " " "	1,00,00,000
115 " " "	20,21,700
166 of 4½ per cent. loan (Transfer), 1879	5,00,000
	6,25,21,700

Taking the whole investment, the average rate is equal to 95·95 for 4 per cents.

Its book value, *i. e.*, the actual price at which it was purchased, has been reduced from ₹5,99,95,000, at which it was taken last year, to ₹5,99,92,500, thus—

	NOMINAL VALUE.		BOOK VALUE.	
	4%	4½%	4%	4½%
	₹	₹	₹	₹
1st April 1886.—Balance	6,20,21,700	5,00,000	5,94,90,029-0-4	5,04,970 15 8
<i>Deduct—</i> A year's interest at ½% on 4½% securities to reduce cost of its purchase, <i>vide</i> letter No. 1885 of 17th December 1883.	...	...	...	2,500 0 0
31st March 1887.—Balance	6,20,21,700	5,00,000	5,94,90,029-0-4	5,02,470 15 8
	NET BOOK VALUE		5,99,92,500 0 0	

Profits of Circulation.

17. The interest realised on the above-stated nominal value for the year was—

	₹	₹
On 4% paper of the loan of 1842-43 for	6,20,21,700	= 24,80,868
„ 4½% „ 1879 „	5,00,000	= 22,500
		25,03,368
<i>Deduct—</i> The ½% interest taken as above		2,500
Balance		25,00,868

TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC.

Issue and Receipt of Notes.

18. The following are the gross statistics of the year, the details by circle being shown in Statement VI:—

	₹	₹
Gross circulation, 1st April 1886		14,49,39,940
<i>ISSUES—</i>		
a. Over the counter	66,38,97,390	
b. At Agencies	53,72,575	
c. In remittance transactions	7,19,86,200	
		74,12,56,165
TOTAL		88,61,96,105
<i>RECEIPTS—</i>		
d. Over the counter	55,80,45,960	
e. At Agencies	17,14,325	
f. From Currency Circles	7,48,88,590	
g. In remittance transactions	11,01,47,765	
		74,47,96,640
Balance, being gross circulation, March 31st, 1887 (<i>vide</i> paragraph 4)		14,13,99,465

EXPLANATIONS.

a and *d*.—These are the ordinary issues and receipts in exchange for other notes or for coin.

b and *c*.—These are exchange transaction with treasuries, as the Agencies do not deal directly with the public, but only enable the treasuries to do so to a greater extent than would otherwise be the case.

f.—This figure represents notes cashed at other currency circles from March 16th, 1886, to March 15th, 1887, and returned during the year under report to the circles to which they belong.

c and *g*.—These remittances are for the most part payments and receipts of one currency office, in consideration of receipts or payments at another.

	COMPARISON.					Issues. R	Receipts. R
1886-87	74,12,56,165	74,47,96,640
1885-86	76,10,25,730	76,55,44,465
1884-85	73,99,22,010	72,12,80,855
1883-84	67,02,69,925	68,93,02,090

19. The aggregate issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both offices of Issue and Agencies during the year were as follows:—

NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES.										TOTAL.	
				50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.	
Issues . .	810,661	3,700,497	501,742	407,779	809,410	134,797	36,787	27,551	6,737,250	74,12,56,165	
Receipts . .	890,864	3,570,487	490,145	407,037	888,707	134,442	237,435	28,177	6,657,354	71,17,06,640	
More issues		133,010	5,597	742	10,669	2,355			15,373	37,23,540	
More receipts	71,203						648	620	7,477	72,04,015	
NET DECREASE OF CIRCULATION										35,40,475	

20. The average number of notes that passed over the counters at each Head Office on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations, may be shown thus :—

	NOTES CASHED.			NOTES ISSUED.			NOTES CANCELLED.		
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
At Calcutta	12,812	11,807	11,003	13,547	12,545	12,434	10,001	9,466	9,435
„ Bombay	5,395	5,900	6,261	6,028	6,313	6,829	3,967	3,654	3,595
„ Madras	2,326	2,403	2,307	2,417	2,421	2,378	1,996	1,716	2,030
„ Rangoon	105	151	203	133	203	366	24	63	142

Encashment of Foreign Notes.

21. The following is the foreign note account of the circles in aggregate:-

	R	R
Balance held on April 1st		32,07,215
Received over the counter	7,25,62,465	
From other circles	92,36,460	
At Agencies		8,17,98,925
	TOTAL	8,50,06,140
Remitted to circles concerned		8,23,75,040
Balance on March 31st		26,31,100
	TOTAL	8,50,06,140

22. The following statement shows the statistics of the encashment of foreign circle notes, giving for the year an aggregate total as just mentioned of **Rs 7,25,62,465**:—

Statement of Foreign Circle Notes cashed during the year 1886-87.

Cashed by	Calcutta	Allahabad	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee	Madras	Calicut	Coconada	Rangoon.	TOTAL
Calcutta	.	1,02,16,105(r)	89,63,395(r)	1,74,84,565	160	775	4,30,495	19,21,275	34,775	20	18,51,080	4,08,03,545
Allahabad	23,18,155	.	4,37,175	3,64,615	20	25	29,595	3,99,500	5,180	10	1,110	35,55,385
Lahore	14,62,040	4,19,325	.	5,52,820	25	10	3,01,075	3,67,685	7,490	.	3,015	31,13,485
Bombay	39,05,235	12,80,245	29,27,775	.	.	.	50,54,895(r)	39,28,135	4,45,475	440	1,02,810	1,76,45,030
Kurrachee	490	.	1,450	24,225	.	.	...	230	20	.	100	26,515
Madras	3,42,315	28,035	36,170	18,93,255	45	50	43,350	.	28,56,850(r)	.	46,530	52,46,620
Calicut	6,470	10,970	1,505	1,92,025	.	.	3,890	19,40,565	.	.	380	21,55,805
Rangoon	14,490	500	30	500	.	...	.	560	.	.	.	16,080
	80,49,215	1,19,55,180	1,22,67,500	2,05,12,005	250	860	58,63,300	85,57,950	33,49,790	470	20,05,945	7,25,62,465

The letter (r) marks the cases in which the foreign notes are legally encashable, i.e., shows the amounts of Sub-Circle Notes encashed by their respective Head Circle aggregating **Rs 2,69,91,245**.

23. The comparison for three years is as follows.—

Notes Cashed at—	1884-85. R	1885-86. R	1886-87. R
Calcutta	4,64,47,100	2,89,93,660	4,08,03,545
Allahabad	18,99,490	47,16,025	35,55,385
Lahore	26,03,310	42,59,465	31,13,485
Bombay	1,33,80,985	99,67,650	1,76,45,030
Kurrachee	31,215	31,230	26,515
Madras	75,71,185	37,93,545	54,46,620
Calicut	18,51,445	12,50,645	21,55,805
Rangoon	1,41,070	10,075	16,080
	7,39,25,800	5,30,22,295	7,25,62,465

24. Of this, the amount of notes issued by each Sub-Circle and cashed under the requirements of the law at its Head Circle Office, was in—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87
Calcutta	2,28,15,540	92,05,150	1,90,79,500
Bombay	12,40,810	8,76,515	50,54,895
Madras	27,41,990	18,86,400	28,56,850
	2,67,98,340	1,19,68,065	2,69,91,245

Issue and Receipt of Coin.

25. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by circles refer to Statement VII) :—

	Coin.			Small Coin.		
	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance, April 1st, 1886 .	7,24,51,630	10	9	5,79,700	0	0
RECEIPTS—						
Over the counter .	15,83,52,280	0	0			
From small coin account	12,19,700	0	0			
At Agencies . .	56,68,750	0	0			
In remittance transactions .	7,25,36,065	0	0			
From treasury on account of Mint certificates . .	90,82,452	5	10			
Interest to reduce cost of securities . . .	2,500	0	0			
From coin account . .	.....			10,02,400	0	0
 TOTAL RECEIPTS .	 24,77,61,747	 5	 10	 10,02,400	 0	 0
TOTAL BALANCE AND						
RECEIPTS . .	32,02,13,378	0	7	15,82,100	0	0
ISSUES—						
Over the counter . . .	16,71,07,550	0	0			
At Agencies . . .	27,86,450	0	0			
In remittance transactions .	7,75,86,554	0	0			
For bullion and for melting fees	7,970	3	3			
To small coin account .	10,02,400	0	0			
To coin account . . .				12,19,700	0	0
 TOTAL ISSUES .	 24,84,90,924	 3	 3	 12,19,700	 0	 0
BALANCE, MARCH 31ST						
(SEE PARAGRAPH 14) .	7,17,22,453	13	4	3,62,400	0	0
	Receipts.			Issues.		
	<i>R</i>			<i>R</i>		
Comparison, 1886-87 .	24,77,61,747			24,84,90,924		
1885-86 .	28,22,94,553			27,85,84,999		
1884-85 .	22,30,88,176			21,47,00,956		

State of the Coinage.

26. The following table (in thousands of rupees) shows the operations during the year in the withdrawal of shroff-marked and defaced coins from circulation and their remittance to the Mints for re-coinage.—

	Balance, April 1st	Receipts from the public	Remitted to Mints	Balance
	₹	₹	₹	₹
India Treasuries . . .	25	3,23	2,88	60
Central Provinces . . .	10	20	11	19
Burma . . . . .	...	96	95	1
Assam	1	1	...	2
Bengal	18	16	22	12
North-Western Provinces	7 52	12,18	1,00	18,70
Punjab	7,17	14,55	1,00	20,72
Madras	28	1,65	1,35	58
Bombay	7	1,41	1,25	23
Hyderabad		1		1
TOTAL	15,58	34,36	8,70	41,18

27. The following shows the operation of the cutting clauses of the Coinage Act during 1886 —

Statement showing the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act in Treasuries throughout India during the Calendar year 1886.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Number of Treasuries in which coins were cut	Believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent in weight				Believed to be counterfeit				Believed to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear.				Considered unfit for further circulation by reason of obliteration, of device or for other cause			
		₹	½ ₹	¼ ₹	1/8 ₹	₹	½ ₹	¼ ₹	1/8 ₹	₹	½ ₹	¼ ₹	1/8 ₹	₹	½ ₹	¼ ₹	1/8 ₹
Government of India	8	4,631	5,971			717	8	22	3	4,952	974						
Central Provinces . . .	12	4,610	1,396	572	168	41	4	2	24	63	6	4				...	
Burma		32	2			1,130	15	3		100						..	
Assam	6	27		1		148	1	1		8							
Bengal		1,777	3 4			1,253	105	50	16	1,572	371	36					
N-W P and Oudh . . .	43	28,559	273			414	6	7	5	5,246	22	2	1				
Punjab	21	6,591	6			304	13	...		5,169		...					
Madras		31,332	22,176			554	38	44	27	54							
Bombay	25	65,169	45	180	672	501	19	16	11	85,026			1				
Hyderabad		281				14											
TOTAL		1,43,259	31,193	1,031	640	5,205	209	178	116	1,02,069	1,375	42	2				

28. I give below statements similar to those given last year of the whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints during the years 1835 to 1886, and the proportions of each of those issued found on examination in every District Treasury of a bag of 2,000 rupees of the coin ordinarily current in the districts.

The difficulty in drawing any general conclusion from these statements has been pointed out in previous reports. New coin being largely used for melting into ornaments, the coinage of a prosperous year, or perhaps of the year preceding, is likely to disappear comparatively quickly. The large remit-

tances of coin to the Punjab from Bombay in 1879 to provide for war expenditure, account for the high proportion of coin of that year circulating in the province. Very large specie remittances are made to Burma at the commencement of the rice season, but whether it is new or old coin depends on whether it is found convenient to obtain the actual coin from Calcutta or Bombay, where it would probably be freshly minted, or from Madras where it would be accumulated from general circulation.

29. Two interesting facts, however, seem to be deducible from the statements. They seem in the first place to show how much the percentage of coin in circulation of the coinage of years prior to 1862 is below the percentage which the coinage of those years bears to the total coinage to the end of the year 1886, and in the second, that the enormous quantities of silver annually coined in Bombay and Calcutta are very gradually distributed over the country.

As regards the first point, I show for the three years, 1875, 1880 and 1885, the number of coins of the coinages prior to 1862 which would be found in a 2,000-rupee bag in which the percentage of each year's coinage was fairly represented compared with the actual numbers found in an average bag selected in the manner described in paragraph 27—

YEAR.	Total coinage to end of year.	Coinage prior to 1862.	Proportion in 2,000 of column 3 to column 2.	Proportion in actual circulation.
1875	2,02,36,36,560	1,24,22,10,433	1,227	979
1880	2,45,68,91,653	1,24,22,10,433	1,011	664
1885	2,70,46,41,488	1,24,22,10,433	919	561

These figures would seem to show that a very large amount of the coinage of the years prior to 1862 has disappeared from the current circulation.

As regards the second point, I show for each Presidency and Province the number of coins of the coinage of the years 1880 to 1887 found in a 2,000-rupee bag representing the ordinary current circulation of the Province—

India . . .	922	North-Western Provinces	
Central Provinces .	694	and Oudh . . .	280
Burma . . .	938	Punjab . . .	466
Assam . . .	394	Madras . . .	320
Bengal . . .	447	Bombay . . .	887

The circumstances of the Punjab and of Burma are exceptional for the reasons given in paragraph 27. Those of India, by which term is here meant the Treasuries of Ajmere, Bank of Bengal, Coorg, Quetta, Sambhar and Port Blair are equally exceptional. Leaving these Provinces out of consideration it is sufficient to point out that the percentage of the coin of the later years held in Madras and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is largely below the percentage of the same coin held in Bengal and Bombay, while the percentage held in Bengal is largely below that in Bombay, into which Presidency the great bulk of the silver is imported.

30. *Statement of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1886.*

	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras	Coined in Bombay.	Total coined.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
William IV	10 90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840—1st issue .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
„ 1840—2nd issue .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
„ 1862	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
„ 1874	1,50,13,834	.	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
„ 1875	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
„ 1876	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
„ 1877	3,92,51,692		9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
„ 1878	3 26,57,837	..	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
„ 1879	1,59,28,325	..	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
„ 1880	1,83,99,894		5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
„ 1881	24,35,719	..	31,61,858	55,97,577
„ 1882	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
„ 1883	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
„ 1884	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
„ 1885	3,41,52,203	.	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
„ 1886	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
TOTAL	1,18,12,09,834	10,76,07,305	1,46,78,48,881	2,75,66,66,020

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation each year, of a bag containing Rs2,000

	William IV	Victoria, 1840, 1st Issuc.	Victoria, 1840, 2nd Issuc.	Victoria, 1862.	Victoria, 1874.	Victoria, 1875.	Victoria, 1876.
1875	117	227	635	962	35	21	
1876	103	251	620	944	30	41	5
1877	103	219	594	892	40	65	59
1878	106	186	501	700	35	54	50
1879	78	172	489	733	32	51	61
1880	64	151	449	720	31	52	58
1881	65	149	430	685	29	44	53
1882	62	143	414	675	28	44	52
1883	61	136	388	662	26	40	46
1884	55	141	375	610	23	36	47
1885	53	136	372	588	23	34	44
1886	44	114	317	557	20	33	40
1887	43	107	308	534	16	29	39

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation by the examination, each year, of a bag containing

	William IV.	Victoria, 1840, 1st Issuc.	Victoria, 1840, 2nd Issuc.	Victoria, 1862.	Victoria, 1874.	Victoria, 1875.	Victoria, 1876.
IN							
1875	105	106	604	1,004	74	17	
1880	70	101	489	831	23	51	55
1885	60	108	312	513	11	25	34
1886	36	66	204	405	15	25	33
1887	40	94	251	410	13	20	30
CENTRAL							
1875	59	145	540	1,172	70	14	
1880	23	92	412	802	31	69	100
1885	16	62	363	791	6	45	72
1886	24	91	332	660	21	41	57
1887	15	50	272	605	19	36	54
BUR							
1875	47	122	501	1,231	72	27	
1880	30	88	317	655	62	103	39
1885	29	91	255	453	33	46	32
1886	25	68	230	365	20	34	26
1887	24	74	220	410	20	30	26
AS							
1875	164	254	616	924	12		
1880	105	233	431	743	31	32	25
1885	80	104	374	570	24	25	30
1886	71	137	305	576	25	31	27
1887	76	125	350	568	22	26	32
BEN							
1875	133	223	655	954	23	12	
1880	57	146	435	637	41	54	56
1885	65	152	375	551	28	37	41
1886	67	133	358	540	25	31	34
1887	65	152	338	552	22	30	37
NORTH-WESTERN							
1875	184	332	761	716	6	1	
1880	101	222	555	628	23	37	42
1885	94	204	455	606	20	28	41
1886	80	195	421	552	18	29	42
1887	82	188	434	576	18	28	42
PUN							
1875	201	410	872	516	1		
1880	86	219	554	435	12	12	31
1885	74	178	472	468	14	18	34
1886	73	152	406	404	11	17	28
1887	68	162	404	424	14	20	30
MA							
1875	52	161	627	1,140	4	16	
1880	53	144	537	927	18	46	71
1885	37	118	471	810	20	40	53
1886	45	131	410	782	19	41	55
1887	37	123	411	783	17	39	54
BOM							
1875	37	100	382	1,246	114	121	
1880	21	60	306	763	33	62	81
1885	17	50	259	600	23	39	54
1886	11	91	199	579	19	36	45
1887	13	60	203	515	16	31	43
HYDERABAD							
1886	4	42	182	614	21	43	51
1887	7	32	151	496	15	32	39

in British India in the years 1875 to 1887, as ascertained by the examination in every Government Treasury.

Victoria, 1877.	Victoria, 1878.	Victoria, 1879.	Victoria, 1880.	Victoria, 1881.	Victoria, 1882.	Victoria, 1883.	Victoria, 1884.	Victoria, 1885.	Victoria, 1886.	Victoria, 1887.	Por- tuguese.	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
227	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
220	140	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
208	137	91	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
199	131	103	111	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
180	129	112	115	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
182	122	102	106	18	83	5	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
164	113	114	107	17	44	26	27	...	...	...	...	2,000
155	107	102	95	12	133	39	78	29	...	...	...	2,000
135	90	83	90	10	120	33	80	188	46	...	...	2,000
124	85	75	79	8	108	31	81	171	120	39	...	2,000

in each Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1886 and 1887 as ascertained Rs.2,000 in every Government Treasury.

Victoria, 1877.	Victoria, 1878.	Victoria, 1879.	Victoria, 1880.	Victoria, 1881.	Victoria, 1882.	Victoria, 1883.	Victoria, 1884.	Victoria, 1885.	Victoria, 1886.	Victoria, 1887.	Ulwar.	Surat, Arcot and Por- tuguese.	TOTAL.
DIA.													
125	88	90	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
122	88	92	100	13	147	47	170	24	...	...	...	...	2,000
113	60	71	84	13	132	23	141	403	10	...	...	1	2,000
89	61	62	75	10	153	27	141	364	136	16	...	2	2,000
PROVINCES.													
225	128	34	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
144	99	70	114	8	127	30	64	53	...	...	...	...	2,000
141	84	66	110	8	114	26	61	100	46	...	...	...	2,000
110	77	62	95	7	98	25	59	138	107	105	...	...	2,000
MA.													
353	211	32	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
177	124	74	126	40	370	40	110	12	...	...	...	...	2,000
133	83	51	75	21	264	38	107	403	57	...	...	...	2,000
124	74	54	78	16	228	58	134	278	124	22	...	...	2,000
SAM.													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
270	112	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
218	112	62	48	14	134	92	40	10	...	...	...	...	2,000
202	118	60	49	13	130	79	48	56	6	...	...	...	2,000
188	116	64	44	12	114	60	84	64	16	...	...	...	2,000
GAL.													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
302	192	34	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
204	121	70	63	12	119	53	59	36	...	...	...	...	2,000
181	113	64	55	9	107	40	55	148	34	...	...	...	2,000
183	110	64	52	8	106	44	55	140	38	4	...	...	2,000
PROVINCES AND OUDH.													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
172	128	78	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000
155	114	102	57	4	55	21	26	18	...	...	...	...	2,000
148	105	96	53	6	55	26	36	58	47	...	...	...	2,000
150	110	92	54	4	52	20	36	74	36	4	...	...	2,000
JAB.													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
180	146	294	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000
166	142	284	100	2	20	6	14	8	...	...	...	...	2,000
142	108	206	82	2	44	10	62	251	2	...	...	...	2,000
138	104	170	80	2	48	10	62	220	44	...	...	...	2,000
DRAS.													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
87	66	36	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
104	75	51	80	7	64	19	50	1	...	...	...	...	2,000
105	74	42	88	5	71	24	76	31	1	...	...	...	2,000
95	72	46	81	5	68	21	68	56	20	1	...	3	2,000
BAY.													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
152	166	194	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
107	88	116	161	11	160	45	170	94	...	...	...	...	2,000
93	75	94	156	8	143	32	122	105	95	...	...	...	2,000
83	62	81	126	7	117	22	109	211	185	110	...	6	2,000
(BERAR).													
98	78	76	147	12	138	28	92	229	145	...	...	...	2,000
83	59	58	106	7	98	24	66	160	433	133	...	1	2,000

Exchange of Small Coin.

31. The receipts and issues of small change at the Currency Offices during the year were the following :—

	Receipts.			Issues.			Net Issues.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Half Rupees	3,57,069	0	0	8,71,806	8	0	5,14,737	8	0
Quarter Rupees	2,10,421	8	0	13,35,461	12	0	11,25,040	4	0
One-eighth Rupees	1,38,166	6	0	8,82,844	0	0	7,44,677	10	0
Copper	62,472	13	7	3,72,666	9	4	3,10,193	11	9
TOTAL	7,68,129	11	7	34,62,778	13	4	26,94,649	1	9
TOTAL, 1885-86	8,58,934	4	0	32,42,184	10	0	23,83,250	6	0

Bullion.

32. The following figures show the operations of the Bullion clauses of the Currency Act,—that is, the amount of bullion received by the Mint Masters on account of the Currency Offices at Calcutta and Bombay,—for the issue of certificates payable at the Currency Offices in notes of the circle or coin :—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Balance of Bullion on April 1st, 1886	8,01,586	13	11	79,04,807	7	4
Receipt of Bullion at 979 per mille—						
April 1886	11,82,182	10	0	93,66,102	8	0
May "	2,43,537	12	0	33,25,085	8	3
June "	3,99,418	10	0	2,91,821	9	5
July "	1,80,652	5	0	18,88,713	10	4
August "	5,65,285	14	0	15,01,149	13	8
September "	3,96,190	7	0	14,20,809	10	6
October "	2,85,107	12	0	24,33,792	12	0
November "	9,08,171	10	0	62,48,903	7	8
December "	5,65,671	9	0	6,35,824	0	0
January 1887	2,04,895	5	0	9,83,846	8	0
February "	4,61,994	7	0	29,95,933	14	7
March "	5,81,525	2	0	49,69,164	5	2
TOTAL OF 12 MONTHS	59,84,633	7	0	3,60,61,147	11	7
Bullion received from Bombay	51,31,295	13	8	...		
" " " Reserve Treasury	4,54,054	0	0	...		
Additional 1 per mille credited on account of melting fees paid out of Currency Reserve	6,207	2	5	36,232	15	10
Refinage	173	14	5	...		
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,15,76,364	5	6	3,60,97,380	11	5
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BALANCE	1,23,77,951	3	5	4,40,02,188	2	9
Mint Certificates realized from Treasury	99,82,046	4	11	3,45,75,786	0	11
Seignorage duty	1,02,625	14	11	...		
Bullion remitted to Calcutta . . . . .	...			50,28,669	14	9
Balance of bullion on 31st March 1887 (see para. 14)	22,93,278	15	7	43,97,732	3	1

33. The receipts for the last five years have been—

	Calcutta. ₹	Bombay. ₹	TOTAL. ₹
1882-83	79,40,334	4,25,24,213	5,04,64,547
1883-84	89,36,643	2,40,52,521	3,29,89,164
1884-85	1,77,38,617	4,53,44,578	6,30,83,195
1885-86	1,94,06,198	6,75,75,104	8,69,81,302
1886-87	1,15,76,364	3,60,97,380	4,76,73,744

34. The operation of the bullion clauses of the Currency Act is shown in further detail in the following figures:—

Thousands of Rupees.

	Receipts at the Mint of bullion on account of the Currency Department			Balance at end of month of bullion paid for by Currency Department and held as part of its reserve.			Balance of bullion held on Treasury Account, that is, the amount by which the deliveries of new coin failed to meet the Mint certificate payable by Treasury to Currency.		
	Calcutta	Bombay	TOTAL	Calcutta	Bombay	TOTAL	Calcutta	Bombay	TOTAL
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
April 1886	63,39	87,12	1,50,51	71,61	59,70	1,31,31	1,45	-2,96	-1,51
May "	2,60	32,58	35,18	65,60	42,91	1,08,51	5,27	-5,16	11
June "	3,97	2,95	6,92	5,82	4,28	10,10	31,25	14,20	45,51
July "	1,85	20,53	22,43	7,03	21,75	29,38	88	15,55	16,73
August "	7,26	14,05	21,31	8,74	36,79	45,53	4,46	10,25	20,71
September "	4,58	14,52	19,10	12,67	51,01	63,68	4,55	5,10	9,71
October "	2,90	27,97	30,87	15,52	49,86	65,38	4,18	-3,02	56
November "	11,40	60,86	72,26	21,33	77,26	98,59	-83	-10,53	-11,36
December "	3,52	6,54	10,36	17,86	34,77	52,63	43	2,62	3,05
January 1887	2,03	11,40	13,52	12,49	21,72	34,21	7,72	-6,79	93
February "	4,72	33,70	38,42	17,11	21,99	39,10	11,10	-6,38	4,72
March "	6,54	46,01	52,55	22,98	43,93	66,91	6,13	-12,12	-5,99
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR 12 MONTHS	1,15,06	3,56,37	4,73,43	..	...	...	...	.	..

AGENCIES.

35. The following are the transactions at the Agencies:—

	Number of Agencies.	Issues of Notes.	Receipts of Notes
Agencies of the Calcutta Circle	13	3,35,500	3,60,500
" Allahabad "	3	30,000	11,000
" Lahore "		35,41,000	
" Bombay "		4,38,450	4,66,100
" Madras "	2	10,27,625	8,72,725
	26	53,72,575	17,10,325

36. The Agencies enumerated in the above figures are the following —

Calcutta Circle	Allahabad Circle.	Lahore Circle.	Bombay Circle.	Madras Circle
1. Backergunge.	1. Meerut.	1. Rawal Pindi.	1. Nagpore.	1. Cocanada.
2. Cachar.	2. Benares.	2. Amballa.	2. Akola.	2. Vizagapatam.
3. Chittagong.	3. Lucknow.	3. Peshawar.		
4. Darjeeling.		4. Simla.		
5. Gowhati.		5. Multan.		
6. Hazareebaugh.		6. Delhi.		
7. Lohardugga				
8. Moorshedabad.				
9. Nowgong.				
10. Patna				
11. Rajshahye.				
12. Shillong.				
13. Sylhet.				

CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

37. The following is the statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity:—

NATURE OF LOSS.		NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES							TOTAL.	
		5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number. Value.
HALF NOTES	Lost by Post	36	98	35	84	116	14	18	...	401 42,660
	Lost accidentally	17	124	25	30	111	12	9	...	328 29,425
	Mutilated	2	42	4	2	31	2	...	...	83 4,710
		55	264	64	116	258	28	27	...	812 76,795
WHOLE NOTES	Lost by Post	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lost accidentally	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutilated	1	11	...	...	18	3	...	...	33 3,415
		1	11	...	...	18	3	...	...	33 3,415
MISMATCHED NOTES		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1 100
1886-87		56	275	64	116	277	31	27	..	846 80,310
1885-86		40	239	64	122	261	10	8	...	753 40,115
1884-85		80	221	81	98	209	16	22	...	727 60,030

FRAUD AND FORGERY.

38. The following forgeries of notes of the Calcutta, Bombay and Calicut Circles came to light in the year under review:—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

5-rupee notes	10 pieces.
20 " "	2 "
1,000 " "	1 piece.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

20-rupee notes	12 pieces.
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CALICUT CIRCLE.

10-rupee notes	1 piece.
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------

39. The Calcutta forgeries were all executed by hand on ordinary paper. As regards the Bombay forgeries, the Commissioner of Currency remarks that the paper used is very flimsy; that the figures are all hand-made and unequal, and the green medallions crude in colour and execution. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, was, however, of opinion that the notes were cleverly executed and good enough to deceive ordinary European and Native merchants. This might perhaps be the case in the hurry of business, but the slightest examination of the notes would at once lead to their detection.

The forged note of the Calicut Circle belonged to the forgery brought to light in 1879.

The 20-rupee note forgeries of the Calcutta Circle belonged to the forgeries of 1882. The notes were presented in Bombay. The 5-rupee note forgeries of the Calcutta Circle seem to have commenced in 1883-84, when five forged pieces were discovered. Six additional forged 5-rupee notes were discovered in 1884-85 and six in 1885-86.

The usual Police enquiries have been made in these cases, but I have at present no results to mention in this report.

REMITTANCES OF SILVER.

40. The following is the detail of silver remittances:—

	R
Calcutta to Rangoon	30,00,000
Allahabad to Calcutta	21,00,000
Lahore to Calcutta	1,00,000
Bombay to Calcutta	50,00,000
Bombay to Allahabad	20,00,000
Bombay to Lahore	20,00,000
Bombay to Kurrachee	70,72,000
Bombay to Rangoon	60,00,000
Madras to Rangoon	60,00,000
Calicut to Madras	8,00,000

The large remittances from Bombay were, as usual, to disperse a part of the large sums tendered in bullion for coinage. A large share of these remittances was directed to Rangoon, but the necessities of Burma required a further remittance of 60 lakhs of silver from Madras, whence it could ill be spared.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

41. The transactions in notes at the several treasuries in India during 1883-84, 1884-85 and 1885-86, have been as follows:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	R	R	R
Receipts from the public in payment of Government dues	8,70,85,960	9,08,26,615	9,03,04,820
Receipts from the public in exchange for silver	2,96,53,600	3,19,78,500	3,05,22,080
Receipts from the public for other notes	18,76,485	26,38,745	25,05,895
TOTAL RECEIPTS	11,86,16,045	12,54,43,920	12,33,32,795
Issues to the public in payment of Government dues	3,41,81,990	3,61,91,125	3,81,90,680
Issues to the public in exchange for silver	3,45,13,420	3,08,36,800	3,08,04,965
Issues to the public for other notes	18,76,435	26,38,745	25,05,895
TOTAL ISSUES	7,05,71,845	6,96,66,670	7,15,01,540

42. The total treasury transactions in notes during the last three years have been as follows (in lakhs of rupees):—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	R	R	R
Government of India	319	285	319
Central Provinces	44	40	34
Burma	14	16	29
Assam	58	64	59
Bengal	526	555	540
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	173	187	172
Punjab	262	303	247
Madras	247	252	258
Bombay	237	235	279
Hyderabad	12	14	11
	1,892	1,951	1,948

43. Statement IV classifies the treasuries of the Government of India as follows :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Where notes were cashed throughout the year to the extent of the public demand	140	155	163
Where notes were ordinarily cashable, but not always	50	33	28
Where notes were not usually cashable	35	33	39
TOTAL	225	221	230

44. Statement V shows the proportions of treasury and bank balances, which in each province was held in the form of Currency Notes. The state of the Reserve Treasuries greatly affects the comparisons in this statement.

Including Reserve Treasuries, the percentage of balances held in notes was—

	1886.	1885.
Calcutta Circle	22	19
Bombay „	35	20
Madras „	17	11

But if Reserve Treasuries were omitted, the figures would be—

	1886. BALANCE IN		1885. BALANCE IN		PERCENTAGE OF NOTES.	
	Notes.	Cash.	Notes.	Cash.	1886.	1885.
Calcutta Circle	42,01	79,65	12,12	61,56	34	16
Bombay „	11,87	65,82	8,01	89,68	16	8
Madras „	13,04	86,77	11,05	87,28	13	11

STATEMENTS.

No.

Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in

DATE.	CALCUTTA.		ALLAHABAD.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase+ or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase+ or decrease—.
March 1886	₹ 5,89,70,805		₹ 65,67,090	
April "	5,77,11,225	—12,59,670	67,81,260	+2,13,270
May "	5,66,50,115	—10,61,110	65,76,885	—2,04,375
June "	5,38,78,005	—27,72,050	99,60,735*	+33,83,850
July "	5,36,67,005†	—2,10,400	81,11,800	—18,48,935
August "	5,60,32,500	+23,64,435	77,38,140	—3,73,660
September "	5,71,80,700	+11,47,200	79,39,170	+2,01,030
October "	5,00,85,355	—5,04,405	80,43,840	+1,04,670
November "	5,69,35,210	+2,49,855	73,05,695	—6,48,145
December "	6,07,00,545*	+37,74,335	77,80,070	+3,00,375
January 1887	5,87,95,170	—19,14,375	80,71,510	+11,85,440
February "	5,89,70,115	+1,80,945	79,55,075	—10,16,435
March "	5,90,40,580	+6,64,105	61,10,705|	—18,38,370
TOTAL	64,68,71,305		9,33,76,885	
Average for each				
1862-63	2,42,30,000			
1863-64	2,40,50,000			
1864-65	2,80,55,141		11,39,468	
1865-66	2,60,43,282		25,01,730	
1866-67	2,83,01,438		25,93,184	
1867-68	2,91,11,182		32,48,513	
1868-69	3,96,45,013		33,74,180	
1869-70	4,14,57,428		30,07,481	
1870-71	3,50,03,392		41,34,122	
1871-72	4,30,13,009		36,00,324	
1872-73	4,78,04,052		52,18,200	
1873-74	4,70,20,742		73,86,809	
1874-75	4,84,38,019		62,57,004	
1875-76	4,03,60,846		60,97,957	
1876-77	4,09,71,204		72,07,479	
1877-78	6,13,25,010		54,65,039	
1878-79	6,43,65,500		63,73,527	
1879-80	6,20,55,985		47,91,777	
1880-81	6,54,05,717		53,48,142	
1881-82	6,43,82,370		72,19,658	
1882-83	7,15,04,105		84,15,813	
1883-84	6,12,03,002		69,21,020	
1884-85	6,57,43,221		75,99,040	
1885-86	6,00,33,013		60,15,080	
1886-87	5,72,39,275		77,81,407	
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1886-87 as compared with 1885-86	—33,94,638		+17,65,721	
Percentage on average circulation, 1885-86	—5.598		+29.352	
MADRAS. CALCUTTA.				
March 1886	1,70,51,080		9,50,760	
April	1,59,80,050	—10,61,130	17,33,290*	+7,73,540
May	1,74,44,845	+14,54,895	10,37,405	—6,95,885
June	1,45,35,430	—29,09,415	12,08,050	+1,70,645
July	1,31,73,000†	—13,62,370	15,78,885	+3,70,835
August	1,62,47,050	+30,74,590	15,02,520	—76,365
September	1,61,00,970	—1,46,080	17,67,405	+2,64,975
October	1,47,98,880	—13,02,090	13,85,090	—3,81,805
November	1,42,98,575	—5,00,305	13,97,040	+11,350
December	1,58,61,125	+15,62,550	13,20,415	—70,605
January 1887	1,68,82,830	+10,21,705	10,72,520	—2,53,015
February	1,89,08,150*	+20,25,320	9,54,820†	—1,17,700
March	1,83,40,135	—5,58,715	9,73,525	+18,705
TOTAL	10,25,00,900		1,50,37,675	
Average for each				
1862-63	41,35,714			
1863-64	60,50,000			
1864-65	61,81,761		61,755	
1865-66	63,07,003		4,21,100	
1866-67	67,07,750		5,54,549	
1867-68	62,10,398		5,56,109	
1868-69	71,21,806		8,16,466	
1869-70	73,46,017		7,70,240	
1870-71	87,50,321		8,03,419	
1871-72	1,10,63,042		11,06,533	
1872-73	1,07,03,116		18,10,467	
1873-74	1,22,14,342		22,08,618	
1874-75	99,02,176		21,48,859	
1875-76	1,28,83,331		25,38,768	
1876-77	1,36,59,099		20,86,102	
1877-78	1,67,54,482		21,80,267	
1878-79	1,52,45,985		17,66,917	
1879-80	1,20,02,638		18,00,536	
1880-81	1,35,26,540		14,78,377	
1881-82	1,34,77,339		15,35,584	
1882-83	1,34,72,861		13,69,536	
1883-84	1,39,21,985		10,43,825	
1884-85	1,33,48,674		12,59,258	
1885-86	1,40,74,261		12,12,091	
1886-87	1,60,49,242		13,28,140	
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1886-87 as compared with 1885-86	+19,74,981		+1,16,049	
Percentage on average circulation, 1885-86	+14.032		+9.574	

I.

circulation throughout India during 1886-87 and previous years.

LAIHORE.		BOMBAY.		KURNAHKE.	
Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.
R 78,43,340	R 4,34,92,770	.....	R 52,75,150	.....
83,09,085	+ 5,56,645	3,99,17,225	— 35,75,545	60,59,815	+ 7,84,665
79,80,110	— 4,13,875	4,33,48,090	+ 34,31,405	60,78,215*	+ 18,400
75,25,665*	— 4,60,445	4,28,03,095	— 5,15,595	51,79,730	— 8,98,485
81,81,625	+ 6,55,960	4,97,81,455*	+ 69,78,360	54,00,925	+ 2,21,195
85,79,560	+ 3,97,935	4,66,50,350	— 31,22,105	50,00,535	— 3,31,390
86,15,265	+ 35,705	4,34,75,495	— 31,83,855	52,98,560	+ 2,29,025
91,14,150	+ 4,98,885	4,59,93,285	+ 25,17,790	50,05,770	— 2,92,790
93,12,595*	+ 1,98,445	4,73,08,105	+ 14,04,910	49,80,015	— 25,755
80,70,310	— 12,33,285	3,88,02,285	— 85,35,910	47,30,725	— 2,49,290
80,67,065	— 12,245	3,00,05,035	+ 8,03,350	38,14,625†	— 9,16,100
78,79,845	— 1,87,220	3,88,91,890	— 7,73,785	39,78,700	+ 1,64,075
70,77,835	+ 97,990	3,81,26,425†	— 7,65,425	43,97,040	+ 4,19,240
9,97,19,010	51,40,22,985	.....	5,99,94,555	.....
from 1862-63.	1,58,28,571	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,07,25,000	.....	.....	.....
7,81,033	3,26,00,058	.....	.....	.....
29,51,182	3,50,64,905	.....	9,08,721	.....
25,00,558	4,80,41,035	.....	10,13,765	.....
24,05,052	4,95,18,059	.....	15,00,835	.....
25,81,516	4,59,48,670	.....	19,67,010	.....
22,52,897	4,92,93,254	.....	24,73,000	.....
26,74,301	4,43,51,094	.....	22,59,591	.....
52,34,025	4,77,30,435	.....	22,33,014	.....
47,59,828	5,63,13,434	.....	20,30,310	.....
47,77,101	3,50,37,322	.....	21,97,823	.....
53,43,400	3,27,94,374	.....	17,28,919	.....
60,21,276	3,33,00,831	.....	17,87,612	.....
62,40,332	3,54,10,703	.....	18,40,533	.....
51,70,648	3,00,08,730	.....	21,98,696	.....
48,00,118	3,67,78,984	.....	25,13,693	.....
65,40,450	3,65,20,379	.....	26,72,268	.....
92,54,536	3,81,54,408	.....	34,01,504	.....
81,32,304	3,00,68,543	.....	33,30,384	.....
78,45,178	4,59,01,757	.....	32,37,773	.....
70,09,764	3,90,17,504	.....	29,98,733	.....
78,99,231	4,41,12,529	.....	30,89,570	.....
77,28,230	4,90,05,062	.....	46,00,707	.....
83,09,917	4,29,10,249	.....	49,99,546	.....
+ 5,81,687	— 69,95,711	.....	+ 3,98,839	.....
+ 7,527	— 14,017	.....	+ 8,669	.....
RANGOON.		TOTAL.			
15,71,740	14,17,32,725	.....	
12,01,250†	13,77,91,000†	.....	
25,65,595	14,16,87,810	.....	
27,14,775	13,78,05,545	.....	
27,48,495	14,26,43,910	.....	
26,13,025	14,44,44,880	.....	
26,53,580	14,30,40,295	.....	
42,93,645	14,53,20,615	.....	
50,64,800	14,67,82,185*	.....	
67,60,280*	14,41,15,775	.....	
37,14,985	14,00,84,310	.....	
31,99,110	14,07,43,605	.....	
31,85,920	13,87,68,365	.....	
4,07,18,090	170,41,31,405	.....	
from 1862-63.	4,41,94,385	.....	
.....	5,23,25,000	.....	
.....	6,88,20,116	.....	
.....	7,72,57,983	.....	
.....	8,98,93,179	.....	
.....	9,28,50,848	.....	
.....	10,14,55,327	.....	
.....	10,66,90,777	.....	
.....	9,81,32,240	.....	
.....	11,41,57,442	.....	
.....	12,86,40,367	.....	
.....	11,14,51,907	.....	
.....	10,67,04,071	.....	
.....	11,35,26,621	.....	
.....	11,64,16,538	.....	
.....	13,25,02,472	.....	
.....	13,19,05,084	.....	
.....	12,79,83,033	.....	
.....	13,65,29,354	.....	
.....	13,50,46,242	.....	
.....	15,18,07,113	.....	
10,03,295	13,38,09,257	.....	
20,55,743	14,54,07,275	.....	
29,31,184	14,71,02,032	.....	
33,93,174	14,20,10,950	.....	
+ 4,61,990	— 50,91,082	.....	
+ 15,761	— 3,461	.....	

No.

Statement of Notes issued,

	NATURE OF WORK	5 RUPEES.		10 RUPEES		20 RUPEES.		50
		No.	Value.	No	Value.	No	Value.	No.
Calcutta	Notes issued	312,847	15,64,235	2,319,289	2,31,92,890	164,865	32,97,300	154,902
Allahabad	"	10,963	54,815	37,291	3,72,910	25,225	5,04,500	19,863
Lahore	"	17,865	89,325	60,856	6,08,560	38,321	7,56,420	27,437
Bombay	"	364,058	18,20,290	1,042,129	1,04,21,290	170,498	34,05,960	111,126
Kurrachee	"	3,259	16,295	27,422	2,74,220	9,553	1,91,060	5,350
Madras	"	72,146	3,60,730	178,497	17,84,970	71,630	14,32,780	71,179
C.icut	"	11,707	58,535	10,394	1,03,940	6,535	1,30,790	7,361
Rangoon	"	26,810	1,34,080	33,619	3,36,190	15,306	3,06,120	10,561
TOTAL		819,661	40,98,305	3,709,497	3,70,94,970	501,742	1,00,34,840	407,779
Percentage on Total Issues {		12 17	55	55 06	5 00	7 45	1 35	6 05
Calcutta	Notes received	410,933	20,54,665	2,256,946	2,25,69,460	163,478	32,69,560	154,036
Allahabad	"	11,343	56,715	37,502	3,75,020	25,232	5,04,640	21,756
Lahore	"	14,170	70,850	62,358	6,23,580	37,503	7,51,260	27,841
Bombay	"	347,504	17,37,520	997,884	99,78,840	169,297	33,85,940	109,324
Kurrachee	"	3,444	17,220	26,522	2,65,220	9,770	1,95,400	5,308
Madras	"	71,237	3,50,185	158,126	15,81,260	73,483	14,69,600	73,454
C.icut	"	11,727	58,635	9,470	94,700	5,972	1,19,440	6,768
Rangoon	"	20,506	1,02,530	27,679	2,76,790	11,350	2,27,000	8,550
TOTAL		890,861	44,54,320	3,576,487	3,57,64,870	496,145	99,22,900	407,037
Percentage on Total Receipts {		13 38	60	53 72	4 80	7 45	1 33	12
Calcutta	Notes cancelled	337,713	16,88,565	1,662,183	1,66,21,930	107,873	21,57,460	105,973
Allahabad	"	10,602	53,010	33,608	3,36,080	23,107	4,62,140	21,143
Lahore	"	14,150	70,780	62,257	6,22,570	37,313	7,46,260	27,040
Bombay	"	209,556	10,47,030	571,304	57,13,940	110,469	22,09,780	71,913
Kurrachee	"	3,203	16,015	22,946	2,29,480	8,867	1,77,340	4,808
Madras	"	64,547	3,24,235	146,634	14,66,340	66,456	13,29,120	62,415
C.icut	"	11,350	56,780	9,079	90,790	5,711	1,14,220	6,108
Rangoon	"	13,207	66,035	16,808	166,090	6,961	1,39,220	4,968
TOTAL		664,670	33,23,350	2,524,910	2,52,49,100	366,777	73,35,540	304,478
Percentage on Total Cancellations {		13 69	78	51 99	5 90	7 55	1 71	6 27
Percentage on Total Cancellation on Receipts		74 50		70 59		73 93		74 80

Abstract of all Circles

YEAR.	NOTES ISSUED	
	No	Value
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500
1863-64	330,201	4,72,01,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920
1866-67	1,968,688	26,80,12,150
1867-68	2,790,745	33,06,49,710
1868-69	3,117,050	44,00,73,020
1869-70	3,306,828	49,34,48,480
1870-71	3,855,477	56,63,62,620
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200
1872-73	4,480,446	57,39,09,525
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,24,575
1874-75	5,145,682	68,25,78,760
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815
1876-77	5,777,514	78,77,51,185
1877-78	6,251,704	99,62,50,980
1878-79	5,853,587	86,09,06,930
1879-80	6,252,415	81,51,93,855
1880-81	6,711,153	85,23,94,490
1881-82	6,066,975	71,68,22,915
1882-83	6,417,808	73,71,65,755
1883-84	6,828,374	67,02,69,920
1884-85	6,014,915	73,99,22,015
1885-86	6,610,519	76,10,25,730
1886-87	6,737,250	74,12,56,165

II.

received and cancelled during 1886-87.

Rupees.	100 Rupees		500 Rupees		1,000 Rupees		10,000 Rupees		TOTAL.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
77,45,100	372,310	3,72,31,000	76,312	3,81,56,000	118,262	11,82,62,000	7,285	7,28,50,000	3,526,072	30,22,98,525
9,93,150	25,842	25,84,200	3,409	17,04,500	9,984	99,84,000	585	58,50,000	133,162	2,20,48,075
13,71,850	36,766	36,76,600	9,707	48,53,500	9,069	90,69,000	1,041	1,04,10,000	201,062	3,08,45,255
55,56,300	184,977	1,84,97,700	11,903	59,51,500	64,234	6,42,34,000	12,473	12,47,30,000	1,961,108	23,46,17,040
2,67,500	8,524	8,52,400	2,101	10,50,500	8,198	81,98,000	448	44,80,000	64,855	1,53,29,975
35,58,950	84,1615	2,41,61,500	28,854	1,44,27,000	24,807	2,48,03,000	3,375	3,37,50,000	692,108	10,42,78,930
3,68,050	13,850	13,85,000	705	3,52,500	518	5,18,000	247	24,70,000	51,317	53,86,725
5,28,050	15,552	15,55,200	1,806	9,03,000	1,719	17,19,000	2,097	2,09,70,000	107,476	2,64,51,040
2,03,88,950	899,436	8,99,43,600	134,797	6,73,98,500	236,787	23,67,87,000	27,551	27,55,10,000	6,737,250	74,12,56,165
...
77,01,800	369,841	3,69,84,100	74,372	3,71,86,000	118,643	11,86,43,000	7,335	7,33,50,000	3,555,584	30,17,58,585
10,87,800	28,113	28,11,300	3,473	17,36,500	10,062	1,00,62,000	597	59,70,000	138,078	2,26,03,975
13,92,050	37,170	37,17,000	9,853	49,26,500	9,103	91,03,000	1,027	1,02,70,000	199,085	3,08,54,240
54,00,200	178,615	1,78,61,500	11,676	58,38,000	65,854	6,58,54,000	13,031	13,03,10,000	1,893,185	24,04,32,000
2,65,400	8,607	8,60,700	1,937	9,68,500	7,565	75,65,000	582	58,20,000	63,735	1,59,57,440
36,72,700	238,659	2,38,65,900	28,063	1,44,81,500	24,157	2,41,57,000	3,344	3,34,40,000	671,423	10,30,24,205
3,38,400	14,183	14,18,300	721	3,60,500	529	5,29,000	241	24,10,000	49,611	53,28,975
4,27,500	13,579	13,57,900	1,447	7,23,500	1,522	15,22,000	2,020	2,02,00,000	86,653	2,48,37,220
2,03,51,850	888,767	8,88,76,700	132,442	6,62,21,000	237,435	23,74,35,000	28,177	28,17,70,000	6,657,354	74,47,96,640
...
52,98,650	283,626	2,83,62,600	69,000	3,45,00,000	102,541	10,25,41,000	1,232	1,23,20,000	2,670,141	20,34,90,105
10,57,150	27,296	27,29,600	3,134	15,67,000	7,895	78,95,000	430	43,00,000	127,215	1,83,99,980
13,52,000	36,505	36,50,500	9,513	47,91,500	7,289	72,89,000	274	27,40,000	194,417	2,12,62,610
35,95,650	110,039	1,10,03,900	9,588	47,94,000	36,639	3,66,39,000	3,409	3,40,90,000	1,123,057	9,90,94,200
2,40,400	7,796	7,79,600	1,293	6,46,500	3,313	33,13,000	362	36,20,000	52,590	90,22,315
31,20,750	212,251	2,12,25,100	22,134	1,10,67,000	14,569	1,45,69,000	1,435	1,43,50,000	590,741	6,74,51,545
3,09,900	13,317	13,31,700	613	3,06,500	428	4,28,000	184	18,40,000	46,005	44,79,540
2,49,400	7,607	7,60,700	839	4,19,500	717	7,17,000	234	23,40,000	51,361	48,59,915
1,52,23,900	698,457	6,98,45,700	116,184	5,80,92,000	173,391	17,33,91,000	7,560	7,56,00,000	4,856,427	42,80,60,300
...
...
...

om 1861-62 to 1886-87.

NOTES RECEIVED		NOTES CANCELLED.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.
2,000	10,00,000	...	...
82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
248,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
253,708	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66,660
854,111	9,98,39,180	386,174	3,09,71,620
1,917,381	25,36,97,220	831,631	7,50,95,040
2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,85,20,500
2,936,353	44,69,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,04,00,160
4,194,129	59,06,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,505,830	26,20,42,890
4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,093	28,68,65,125
5,209,541	62,17,81,655	3,500,388	29,62,56,840
5,702,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
6,120,202	96,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,76,735
6,036,955	90,75,19,920	4,115,911	42,84,16,310
6,067,688	80,92,32,265	3,889,150	35,31,49,630
6,625,315	84,04,84,390	4,172,534	38,61,13,350
5,904,017	71,09,97,175	3,855,555	37,95,01,280
6,164,317	73,16,24,485	4,344,957	43,00,02,315
6,769,657	68,97,02,090	4,710,289	42,04,58,825
6,692,313	72,12,80,855	5,137,324	43,21,77,545
6,531,341	76,55,44,465	4,756,480	42,79,23,405
6,657,354	74,47,96,640	4,856,427	42,80,60,590

No.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
RECEIPTS			
1886-87. Interest realized on Government Securities	10,77,344 0 0	1,22,789 0 0	1,51,073 0 0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.			
Miscellaneous	55 13 0	51 5 3	3 5 3
Premium realized on bills . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes . . . . .	.....	.....	30 0 0
	10,77,399 13 0	1,22,840 5 3	1,51,106 9 3
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries	17,054 5 1	.....	4,734 5 5
Establishment	70,122 11 6	10,302 10 3	9,016 11 10
Temporary Establishment	4,785 9 4	539 0 0	.....
Charges for Remittances	154 15 0	3,040 14 3	.....
Stationery	1,002 6 0	7 11 9	.....
Printing Charges	2,014 0 6	378 9 9	182 15 0
Service Telegrams	308 13 0	33 11 0	193 1 0
Purchase of Service Stamps	606 1 0	299 3 0	360 15 0
House-Lighting, Police and Water Rate	5,062 8 0	.....	160 6 0
Cost of Note Forms	70,234 9 4	.....	.....
One-third freight on Europe Stores	6 4 7	.....	.....
Pensions and Gratuities	8,400 14 2	1,548 0 0	1,134 6 6
Cost of Repairs &c. to Currency Buildings	3,226 0 0	.....	480 1 0
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	52 8 0	650 4 0	.....
Contingencies	3,213 3 1	813 4 2	785 9 7
Travelling Allowances	23 1 0	.....	.....
Dead Stock, Cost of Office Furniture	356 1 6	424 5 3	521 10 0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1886-87	1,86,523 15 1	18,043 9 5	17,570 1 4
PROFIT	8,90,775 13 11	1,04,796 11 10	1,33,536 7 11

AEST

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
RECEIPTS.			
1861-62 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
1862-63	1,52,316 10 2	.....	.....
1863-64	3,27,731 5 4	.....	.....
1864-65	9,69,318 4 4	.....	.....
1865-66	6,05,285 1 8	46,281 6 0	31,484 2 0
1866-67	6,91,286 13 6	49,784 0 0	31,517 0 0
1867-68	5,32,863 9 9	45,617 9 4	28,944 4 9
1868-69	5,81,265 0 9	49,442 8 3	37,827 13 5
1869-70	6,50,288 12 3	48,310 9 8	35,133 4 11
1870-71	5,36,277 7 6	62,787 2 7	40,616 1 1
1871-72	5,38,378 2 9	45,512 7 6	65,087 5 3
1872-73	8,91,423 8 3	96,879 10 9	88,368 10 6
1873-74	10,04,194 6 0	1,56,749 4 0	1,01,370 14 0
1874-75	11,87,241 11 6	89,036 0 0	1,10,593 7 3
1875-76	10,92,800 4 6	1,13,676 0 0	1,28,291 10 9
1876-77	10,74,581 8 0	1,09,322 0 0	1,34,781 10 0
1877-78	11,80,679 7 8	1,12,726 0 0	1,11,997 10 9
1878-79	12,35,775 6 10	85,487 2 0	94,621 11 0
1879-80	13,93,856 3 11	99,873 6 0	1,31,198 12 3
1880-81	12,55,051 0 0	89,304 0 0	1,69,020 0 0
1881-82	12,65,842 12 2	85,948 4 0	1,55,632 3 6
1882-83	12,99,622 0 0	1,11,111 10 0	1,24,487 8 6
1883-84	12,21,167 2 7	1,11,492 4 0	1,56,366 0 0
1884-85	11,41,324 9 3	1,11,237 9 3	1,53,062 0 0
1885-86	11,13,373 12 0	1,01,087 11 0	1,45,189 8 6
1886-87	10,77,399 13 0	1,22,840 5 3	1,51,106 9 3
TOTAL	2,30,19,484 13 8	20,44,506 13 7	22,26,695 3 8
DISBURSEMENTS.			
1861-62	2,639 2 7	.....	.....
1862-63	3,06,205 8 3	.....	.....
1863-64	1,40,049 4 11	.....	.....
1864-65	34,146 8 6	20,329 12 2	17,539 13 0
1865-66	4,00,080 5 2	17,824 12 9	21,500 13 3
1866-67	5,27,735 4 11	13,488 3 2	16,999 6 3
1867-68	90,086 0 0	17,230 12 10	20,862 13 7
1868-69	5,71,781 12 9	14,792 14 4	15,285 6 4
1869-70	99,909 12 7	14,991 8 11	16,687 14 6
1870-71	1,30,679 3 7	15,505 1 4	13,726 6 9
1871-72	1,02,321 6 2	14,457 12 6	19,870 1 1
1872-73	1,27,751 14 3	20,576 5 10	11,243 6 6
1873-74	1,65,462 14 5	51,683 12 7	14,189 4 7
1874-75	1,36,395 6 10	21,980 7 4	22,072 3 8
1875-76	1,26,771 7 8	44,446 5 4	13,937 10 8
1876-77	1,47,884 0 11	19,322 1 0	10,443 14 9
1877-78	1,82,693 11 4	13,346 14 3	18,445 5 1
1878-79	2,38,041 12 0	16,616 9 5	14,376 5 0
1879-80	1,41,472 1 5	14,744 12 3	15,044 15 6
1880-81	1,21,867 0 0	14,910 0 0	14,851 0 0
1881-82	1,48,717 0 3	21,755 1 10	17,482 14 9
1882-83	2,61,461 7 4	19,251 9 5	14,632 14 8
1883-84	2,23,388 9 8	18,552 10 7	14,967 0 10
1884-85	1,28,143 10 8	22,857 10 11	15,118 12 5
1885-86	2,77,906 11 3	19,452 6 4	21,852 11 1
1886-87	1,86,623 13 1	18,043 9 5	17,570 1 4
TOTAL	50,20,305 0 6	4,66,101 2 6	3,78,701 3 7
PROFIT	1,79,99,179 13 2	14,78,405 11 1	18,47,994 8 1

of Issue of Paper Currency for the Year 1886-87

Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calcut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
<i>R a. p.</i> 7,65,364 0 0	<i>R a. p.</i> 76,576 0 0	<i>R a. p.</i> 2,64,441 0 0	<i>R a. p.</i> 19,167 0 0	<i>R a. p.</i> 24,114 0 0	<i>R a. p.</i> 25,00,868 0 0
55 14 0	85 0 0	270 2 3	.....	.....	521 1 9
468 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	468 12 0
... ..	155 0 0	385 0 0	10 0 0	.....	580 0 0
7,65,888 8 0	76,816 0 0	2,65,096 2 3	19,177 0 0	24,114 0 0	25,02,437 13 9
15,000 0 0	1,301 4 3	.....	1,200 0 0	13,381 0 0	52,670 14 9
52,523 5 2	4,732 1 5	17,855 11 0	3,275 9 10	.....	1,67,828 13 0
.....	.....	85 1 8	.....	.....	5,409 11 0
2,122 8 0	1,365 2 0	1,804 12 6	910 13 0	.....	9,405 0 9
747 4 1	.....	285 4 0	42 0 0	.....	2,084 9 10
1,579 5 10	27 13 0	50 0 6	.....	.....	4,684 12 7
273 4 0	53 13 0	87 0 0	46 11 0	84 0 0	1,080 5 0
520 0 0	80 0 0	242 4 0	100 0 0	24 0 0	2,232 7 0
424 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,647 9 9
.....	.....	10,304 0 0	1,081 10 0	.....	90,620 3 4
7 13 3	.....	8 2 4	.....	.....	22 4 2
2,140 0 0	.....	1,943 0 2	494 0 0	.....	15,660 4 10
745 0 3	.....	798 11 8	.....	.....	5,249 12 11
.....	.....	31 2 0	153 6 0	.....	887 4 0
2,202 4 2	176 7 6	670 13 9	99 14 9	81 0 0	8,042 9 0
484 15 0	14 0 0	63 15 10	10 2 0	10 0 0	606 1 10
83 0 0	.....	165 11 6	.....	33 0 0	1,583 12 3
78,853 7 6	7,750 9 2	43,847 10 11	7,414 2 7	13,613 0 0	3,73,716 8 0
6,87,034 8 6	69,065 6 10	2,21,248 7 4	11,762 13 5	10,501 0 0	21,28,721 5 9

RACTS.

Bombay	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calcut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i> 1,52,316 10 2 3,27,731 5 4 16,54,979 0 8 16,78,391 10 6 16,62,849 10 11 13,45,818 4 8 14,86,972 11 8 16,67,871 9 0 14,93,867 10 9 14,25,905 7 11 23,92,227 6 4 23,71,584 0 6 23,69,944 8 1 23,67,517 14 5 23,68,795 4 8 25,49,047 12 3 23,95,495 12 2 27,96,825 10 1 25,14,818 0 0 25,02,999 15 0 25,02,565 4 4 25,08,857 1 6 25,10,909 12 9 25,03,801 5 2 25,02,437 13 9
5,11,746 13 6	4,637 7 9	1,73,913 14 10	3,268 2 0	.....	16,78,391 10 6
8,19,518 4 3	23,870 0 0	1,18,395 11 4	4,400 0 0	.....	16,62,849 10 11
7,43,596 2 1	20,677 12 5	1,21,084 15 9	4,137 1 3	.....	13,45,818 4 8
5,92,489 15 5	28,822 15 1	1,04,357 0 5	11,963 12 11	.....	14,86,972 11 8
6,73,293 8 10	38,566 11 1	1,14,559 2 3	12,011 10 11	.....	16,67,871 9 0
7,69,001 5 11	34,317 10 3	1,32,986 14 7	13,113 3 5	.....	14,93,867 10 9
6,73,769 3 4	27,765 4 9	1,40,676 4 1	14,877 11 0	.....	14,25,905 7 11
5,93,668 4 7	37,693 12 6	1,98,729 6 9	33,612 4 0	.....	23,92,227 6 4
10,45 520 1 7	46,985 0 3	2,59,187 1 3	46,866 10 3	.....	23,71,584 0 6
7,56,230 12 9	35,660 12 0	2,19,693 3 0	49,770 0 0	.....	23,69,944 8 1
6,77,999 6 4	36,340 0 0	2,53,336 8 8	55,570 0 0	.....	23,67,517 14 5
6,87,593 6 6	40,050 1 6	2,69,536 3 6	39,443 0 0	.....	23,68,795 4 8
7,01,084 13 8	35,533 13 0	3,10,976 0 0	37,865 0 0	.....	25,49,047 12 3
6,59,869 12 10	47,607 0 0	2,51,697 8 0	27,938 0 0	.....	23,95,495 12 2
6,52,369 9 4	54,105 0 0	3,09,420 0 8	35,592 0 0	.....	27,96,825 10 1
7,72,780 3 3	62,088 0 0	2,20,031 0 0	22,785 0 0	.....	25,14,818 0 0
6,69,539 0 0	60,126 0 0	2,46,642 15 5	24,016 0 0	.....	25,02,999 15 0
6,64,791 11 11	54,736 0 0	2,14,922 14 10	14,854 0 0	.....	25,02,565 4 4
6,62,831 3 0	50,446 12 0	2,39,524 7 10	18,828 0 0	17,260 0 0	25,08,857 1 6
6,93,775 7 1	55,927 9 6	2,43,696 15 0	16,324 0 0	23,476 0 0	25,10,909 12 9
7,65,661 1 9	83,818 13 4	2,35,030 5 9	15,802 0 0	21,245 0 0	25,03,801 5 2
7,88,374 2 7	76,816 0 0	2,65,096 2 3	19,177 0 0	24,114 0 0	25,02,437 13 9
7,65,888 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,63,88,301 13 6	9,56,592 7 5	48,11,411 15 0	5,22,214 7 9	86,095 0 0	4,99,55,302 10 7
2,494 10 0	.....	751 9 3	.....	.....	5,885 5 10
1,73,906 6 6	.....	50,610 10 1	.....	.....	5,30,812 8 10
1,66,720 11 11	.....	58,638 9 6	.....	.....	3,65,408 10 4
2,61,555 7 8	.....	59,511 2 3	3,112 11 4	.....	3,96,594 6 11
3,06,084 4 8	9,506 11 8	78,872 13 10	11,132 8 5	.....	8,45,092 5 9
3,58,829 8 3	8,632 0 0	61,950 15 6	4,667 12 8	.....	9,92,303 2 9
1,29,160 8 5	10,509 12 11	36,798 8 6	4,657 14 4	.....	3,09,306 6 7
1,12,952 8 4	10,517 15 3	30,912 2 6	4,695 15 6	.....	7,60,938 11 0
1,12,816 11 10	7,711 15 0	33,335 4 5	4,407 0 1	.....	2,89,860 3 4
1,21,404 7 7	5,922 4 1	44,446 15 1	4,546 11 2	.....	3,36,231 1 7
1,02,736 7 5	6,038 0 2	34,533 0 1	5,417 14 0	.....	2,85,394 9 5
99,551 13 8	7,225 11 5	39,798 3 9	7,367 15 0	.....	3,13,515 6 5
1,64,282 3 4	9,157 11 10	45,101 5 3	6,098 14 0	.....	4,55,970 2 0
1,50,860 9 2	6,007 0 2	43,460 9 0	9,037 5 6	.....	3,89,843 9 8
1,02,627 5 0	6,670 11 3	35,306 1 0	5,568 2 3	.....	3,35,327 11 2
86,264 8 2	7,635 7 6	35,215 10 6	6,891 3 11	.....	3,13,656 14 9
2,23,222 6 1	7,100 7 0	33,239 12 8	6,944 7 0	.....	4,44,992 15 5
1,92,575 6 9	8,534 3 8	41,871 7 1	6,804 5 5	.....	5,18,910 3 4
1,00,247 4 8	7,456 6 8	39,814 6 8	5,621 13 11	.....	3,27,801 13 1
82,161 0 0	5,716 0 0	33,697 0 0	4,934 0 0	.....	2,78,136 0 0
78,796 0 4	7,703 4 4	42,480 1 4	7,828 4 1	.....	3,24,762 10 11
83,441 8 11	7,553 3 2	32,512 5 11	6,451 9 11	.....	4,25,304 11 4
98,933 12 7	6,335 4 9	49,448 0 10	5,643 2 2	10,638 4 4	4,27,906 13 9
94,890 6 5	7,106 11 7	39,430 11 9	5,390 5 6	14,234 8 4	3,17,172 7 3
83,212 8 2	8,983 15 1	42,142 2 4	6,357 13 4	14,906 15 1	4,75,905 2 8
78,853 7 6	7,750 9 2	43,847 10 11	7,414 2 7	13,613 0 0	3,73,716 8 0
35,69,072 1 4	1,69,955 8 8	10,78,147 4 0	1,41,082 0 1	53,392 11 9	1,08,76,757 0 5
1,28,19,229 12 2	7,86,636 14 9	37,33,264 11 0	3,81,132 7 8	32,702 4 3	3,90,78,545 10 2

No. IV.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes.

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
	India.				
Ajmere.	Bhopal.	Khatmandu.			
Beluchistan.	Nowgong, Bundelkhand.				
Coorg.					
Indore.					
Sambhar.					
			5	2	1
	Central Provinces.				
Balaghat.	Chhindwara.	Saugor.			
Betul.	Jubbulpur.				
Bhandara.	Raipur				
Bilaspur.	Seoni.				
Chanda.	Wardha.				
Damoh.					
Hoshangabad.					
Mandla.					
Narsinghpur.					
Nimar.					
Sambalpur.					
	Burma.		11	5	1
Bassein.	Sandoway.	Alon.			
Henzadah.	Tavoy.	Bhamo.			
Kyoukphyoo.	Tharrawaddy.	Kindat.			
Manbin.		Kyouksai.			
		Carried over	7	4	4
		Carried over	16	7	2

No. IV—contd.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes—contd.

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
Mergui. Pegu. Prome.	Burma—contd.	Brought forward	16	7	2
		Brought forward	7	4	4
		Minbu.			
		Myingyan.			
		Pyinmana.			
		Shwebo.			
			10	4	8
	Assam.				
		Cachar.			
		Darrang.			
		Garo Hills.			
		Goalparah.			
		Kamrup.			
		Khasi Hills.			
		Lakhimpur.			
		Manipur.			
		Naga Hills.			
		Nowgong.			
		Sibsagar.			
		Sylhet.	...	...	12
	Bengal.				
		Darjeeling.			
Backergunge.	Maldah.	Moorshedabad.			
Balasore.	Manbhoom.	Chittagong.			
Bankoora.	Midnapore.				
Beerbhoom.	Monghyr.				
Bhagulpore.	Mozufferpore.				
		Carried over	10	2	1
		Carried over	26	11	2

No. IV—contd.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes—contd.

A		B	C			
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.		Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A	B	C.
		Bengal—contd.	Brought forward	26	11	22
			Brought forward	10	2	1
Bogra.	Mymensing.					
Burdwan.	Noakhally.					
Champaran.	Nuddea.					
Cuttack.	Patna.					
Dacca.	Pubna.					
Dinagepore.	Puri.					
Doomka.	Purneah.					
Durbhunga.	Rajshahye.					
Furreedpore.	Rungpur.					
Gya.	Sarun.					
Hazaribagh.	Shahabad.					
Hooghly.	Singhbhoon.					
Howrah.	Tipperah.					
Jalpaiguri.	24-Pergunnahs					
Jessore.						
Khoolna.						
Lohardugga.				41	2	1
		N.-W. P. & Oudh.				
Aligarh.	Allahabad.		Agra.			
Azamgarh.	Benares.		Almora.			
Bareilly.	Etawah.		Dehra-Dun.			
Bulandshahr.	Faizabad.		Nainital.			
Banda.	Jalaun.		Pilibhit.			
Badaun.	Mathura.					
			Carried over	6	6	5
			Carried over	67	13	23

No. IV—*contd.*Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes—*contd.*

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
	N.-W. P. & Oudh — <i>contd.</i>	Brought forward	67	13	23
Bijnpr.	Moradabad	Brought forward	6	6	5
Basti.	Sitapur.				
Ballia.	Unao.				
Bahraich.					
Bara Banki.					
Cawnpore					
Etah.					
Farukhabad					
Fatehpur.					
Ghazipur					
Gorakhpur.					
Gonda.					
Hamirpur.					
Hardoi.					
Jaunpur.					
Jhansi					
Kheri.					
Lalitpur.					
Lucknow.					
Mainpuri.					
Meerut.					
Mirzapur.					
Muzaffarnagar					
Pilibhar.					
Rurki.					
Rae Bareli.		Carried over	32	9	5
		Carried over	67	13	23

No. —contd.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes—contd.

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A	B	C
		Brought forward	67	13	23
	N.-W. P. & Oudh —concl'd.	Brought forward	32	9	5
Saharanpur.					
Shahjahanpur.					
Sultanpur					
	Punjab.		35	9	5
Amritsar.					
Bannu.					
Dera Ghazi Khan.					
Dera Ismail Khan					
Ferozepur.					
Gujranwala.					
Gujrat.					
Gurdaspur.					
Gurgaon.					
Hissar.					
Hoshiarpur					
Hazara.					
Jhang					
Jhelum.					
Jullundur.					
Kangra.					
Kohat.					
Karnal.					
Ludhiana.					
Multan.					
		Carried over	20	..	...
		Carried over	102	22	28

No. IV—contd.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes—contd.

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given			
	Punjab—contd.	Brought forward	102	22	28
Montgomery.		Brought forward	20	...	...
Muzaffargarh.					
Peshawar.					
Rawal Pindi.					
Rohtak.					
Sialkot.					
Shahpur					
Simla.					
Umballa.			29	...	...
	Madras.				
Vizagapatam.	Ganjam.	Kistna.			
Nellore.	Godavari.	Bangalore.			
Kurnool.	Bellary	Nilgiris.			
Anuntapur.	Coimbatore.				
Cuddāpah	Malabar				
Chingleput	South Canara				
North Arcot					
South Arcot.					
Salem.					
Trichinopoly					
Tanjore.					
Madura					
Tinnevely					
Travancore.			14	6	3
	Bombay.				
Aden.		Bijapur.			
Ahmednagar.		Cutch (Bhuj).			
		Carried over	2	...	2
		Carried over	145	28	31

No. IV—*concl.*Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes—*concl.*

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
		Brought forward	145	28	31
	Bombay —<i>contd.</i>	Brought forward	2	...	2
Baroda.					
Belgaum.					
Colaba					
Dharwar					
Hyderabad (Sind).					
Kaira					
Kanara (Karwar)					
Khandesh					
Nasik					
Rajkote					
Ratnagiri					
Satara					
Sikarpur (Sukkur).					
Sholapur.					
Surat					
Thana.			18	...	2
	Hyderabad.				
		Akola.			
		Amraoti.			
		Basim.			
		Buldana			
		Ellichpur.			
		Wun.	...	...	6
		TOTAL	163	18	39
		TOTAL OF A, B, C	230		

No. V.
Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1886.

	DENOMINATION OF NOTES											Total.		Total.	PERCENTAGE OF NOTES	
	Rs.	Roa.	Rep.	Roa.	Roa.	Roa.	Roa.	Roa.	Roa.	Foreign Circle Notes.	Notes.	Cash.	Dec. 1886.		Dec. 1887.	
Treasuries and Branch Banks.																
Calcutta Circle	59,210	4,14,830	1,06,480	2,93,550	11,36,600	4,88,500	6,61,000	8,30,000	11,82,250	51,75,420	1,84,27,798	2,36,03,218	22	19		
Allahabad	18,355	49,280	66,820	1,02,100	1,61,800	72,000	3,51,000	20,12,855	11,91,500	20,12,855	1,60,09,611	1,80,22,466	11	10		
Lahore	25,800	96,260	1,11,740	1,41,500	2,01,290	4,22,000	4,11,000	5,00,000	2,97,495	22,87,991	85,07,276	1,07,08,571	21	20		
Bombay	28,600	1,78,470	88,160	1,73,750	3,61,300	1,12,000	2,20,000	24,50,000	33,815	36,46,095	65,82,826	1,02,28,021	35	20		
Nagpore	3,925	36,400	9,660	39,500	1,44,100	61,500	33,000	...	35,615	3,63,700	37,01,237	40,64,037	9	12		
Kurrachee	4,905	37,440	30,900	71,000	1,71,900	1,02,500	4,22,000	...	12,580	8,53,225	10,57,826	19,11,051	45	48		
Madras	36,340	1,00,660	86,340	1,63,150	5,07,000	1,69,000	2,69,000	2,80,000	1,61,940	17,73,430	88,32,311	1,06,06,741	17	11		
Calicut	3,520	4,520	9,260	14,900	74,500	14,500	9,000	..	75,765	2,05,965	17,82,432	19,88,397	10	15		
Central India	6,215	29,510	12,880	24,900	57,000	26,500	21,000	.	29,135	2,07,140	12,12,131	14,19,271	14	12		
Burma	9,825	14,450	21,340	37,450	1,17,900	94,500	2,21,000	40,50,000	26,850	45,93,315	25,89,354	71,82,669	64	59		
	1,06,695	9,42,320	5,43,580	10,61,800	30,33,800	15,63,000	26,21,000	81,10,000	30,46,945	2,11,19,140	6,87,02,802	8,98,21,942	23	21		
Presidency Banks Head Offices																
Bank of Bengal	14,390	2,17,090	37,880	68,950	2,46,100	1,67,500	6,83,000	25,00,000	49,48,325	88,80,235	78,51,826	1,67,35,061	53	27		
Do. of Bombay	24,690	1,86,610	77,660	1,43,400	3,00,200	2,60,000	12,69,000	13,10,000	1,15,735	56,87,295	3,91,846	40,79,141	90	99		
Do. of Madras	3,225	44,830	16,440	22,550	1,81,800	1,24,500	1,14,000	2,60,000	4,945	7,72,290	5,48,633	13,20,923	58	63		
	42,305	4,48,530	1,31,980	2,34,900	7,28,100	5,52,000	20,66,000	40,70,000	50,69,005	1,33,42,820	87,92,305	2,21,35,125	60	75		

No. VI.

Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.

	CIRCLES.								TOTAL.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
Circulation on 1st April 1886	5,95,85,690	69,95,855	85,75,605	4,44,86,710	53,34,105	1,73,29,730	10,45,465	15,86,780	14,49,39,940
ISSUES.									
Over the Counter	29,13,38,025	1,93,22,075	1,72,63,255	21,31,54,390	1,42,74,975	9,24,01,305	53,86,725	1,07,56,640	66,38,97,390
At Agencies	3,35,500	30,000	35,41,000	4,38,450	...	10,27,625	...	...	53,72,575
In Remittance Transactions	1,06,25,000	26,96,000	1,00,41,000	2,10,24,200	10,55,000	1,08,50,000	...	1,56,95,000	7,19,86,200
TOTAL ISSUES	30,22,98,525	2,20,48,075	3,08,45,255	23,46,17,040	1,53,29,975	10,42,78,930	53,86,725	2,64,51,640	74,12,56,165
TOTAL OF BALANCE AND ISSUES	36,18,84,215	2,90,43,930	3,94,20,860	27,91,03,750	2,06,64,080	12,16,08,660	64,32,190	2,80,38,420	88,61,96,105
RECEIPTS.									
Over the Counter	26,79,94,125	1,01,45,395	1,58,43,160	15,13,16,270	84,93,885	8,21,49,450	16,23,160	2,04,80,515	55,80,45,960
At Agencies	3,60,500	15,000	...	4,66,100	...	8,72,725	...	...	17,14,325
From other Currency Circles	81,78,960	1,20,59,695	1,24,11,080	2,09,61,750	69,63,555	86,02,030	37,05,815	20,05,705	7,48,88,590
In Remittance Transactions	2,52,25,000	3,83,885	26,00,000	6,76,87,880	5,00,000	1,14,00,000	...	23,51,000	11,01,47,765
TOTAL RECEIPTS	30,17,58,585	2,26,03,975	3,08,54,240	24,04,32,000	1,59,57,440	10,30,24,205	53,28,975	2,48,37,220	74,47,96,640
BALANCE IN CIRCULATION ON 31ST MARCH 1887	6,01,25,630	64,39,955	85,66,620	3,86,71,750	47,06,640	1,85,84,455	11,03,215	32,01,200	14,13,99,465

No. VIII.

Value of Currency Notes in Circulation on the last day of each month. (In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	1862-63	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87
April . . .	4.10	5.13	5.68	7.48	7.02	7.84	8.02	9.80	9.65	10.13	13.34	11.01	9.27	10.75	10.73	11.13	13.10	11.27	12.89	12.86	14.20	13.35	12.34	13.02	13.78
May . . .	4.13	5.01	6.04	7.46	7.87	8.19	10.04	10.38	8.68	10.40	13.49	11.21	9.06	11.06	10.70	11.55	13.09	11.17	13.10	13.01	14.67	13.09	13.24	13.54	14.17
June . . .	4.21	5.09	5.99	8.34	8.60	8.53	10.04	10.80	8.70	10.83	13.51	11.83	10.16	11.29	11.59	12.67	13.87	11.82	13.64	13.72	14.91	13.01	13.83	14.86	13.78
July . . .	4.26	5.11	6.31	8.58	8.67	8.72	10.06	10.53	9.12	10.72	13.47	11.95	10.73	11.18	11.54	12.85	14.07	12.24	13.91	14.04	15.29	13.54	14.56	14.50	14.26
August . . .	4.28	5.16	6.37	8.69	8.48	9.39	10.13	10.21	9.45	11.29	13.22	12.05	10.87	11.19	11.91	12.15	14.27	12.74	13.75	14.22	15.79	13.79	14.97	14.36	14.44
September . . .	4.29	5.26	6.48	8.87	9.28	9.53	10.41	10.18	10.07	11.32	13.35	12.09	10.60	11.77	11.75	12.39	14.06	13.33	13.47	13.55	15.28	14.40	15.01	15.55	14.30
October . . .	4.58	5.63	7.09	7.84	10.16	9.96	10.61	10.76	10.19	11.31	13.00	12.06	10.88	12.04	11.45	13.19	13.70	13.58	13.55	13.39	15.52	14.49	13.61	15.71	14.53
November . . .	4.49	5.16	7.13	7.83	10.10	10.21	10.41	11.33	10.27	11.09	13.30	11.73	11.02	11.69	11.93	14.74	13.46	13.75	14.50	13.07	16.25	14.47	15.76	15.64	14.68
December . . .	4.52	5.11	7.48	7.40	9.96	10.32	10.30	11.31	10.35	10.87	12.88	10.91	11.08	11.22	11.97	15.05	12.69	13.80	14.38	13.15	16.16	13.39	15.08	15.20	14.41
January . . .	4.56	5.15	7.39	6.91	8.68	10.11	10.20	11.42	10.76	13.08	12.46	9.98	11.10	11.77	12.44	15.64	12.15	14.23	14.12	13.39	15.37	12.11	14.97	15.41	14.10
February . . .	4.71	5.08	7.40	6.87	8.87	9.56	10.68	10.82	10.07	12.69	11.52	9.69	11.13	11.28	12.57	14.07	12.20	13.28	13.25	13.74	14.42	12.26	14.53	14.56	14.07
March . . .	4.93	5.35	7.43	6.90	8.09	9.07	9.96	10.47	10.44	13.17	11.14	9.25	11.24	11.00	11.62	13.57	11.42	12.36	13.40	13.91	14.51	12.76	14.88	14.17	13.88
Average . . .	4.42	5.19	6.73	7.76	8.82	9.28	10.15	10.67	9.81	11.42	12.86	11.15	10.67	11.35	11.64	13.25	13.19	12.80	13.66	13.50	15.18	13.38	14.54	14.71	14.20
Net Imports of Silver	12.35	12.80	10.08	18.67	6.96	5.59	8.60	7.32	94	6.52	71	2.49	4.64	1.55	7.20	14.68	3.97	7.87	3.89	5.38	7.51	6.25	7.44	11.48	7.04
Net Amount borrowed in India . . .		—34	—2	—99	60	79	—35	2.18	1.22	—1.16	—1.51	—4	3.43	2.92	—85	3.03	3.88	4.03	3.09	2.79	2.04	2.50		1.20	
Curcency Investment on 31st March . . .	67	2.49	3.57	3.98	3.25	3.25	3.91	3.60	3.23	5.91	5.69	5.69	5.69	69	6.00	5.69	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.99	5.99
Profits of Paper Curcency Department . . .	—4		13	8	7	10	7	14	12	11	21	19	20	20	21	20	19	25	53	22	21	21	22	20	21

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1887, PUBLISHED IN
PAGES 1542, 1543 AND 1545 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26th NOVEMBER 1887.

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS																											
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15															
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CLABU (Pennisetum typhloideum)		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine indica)		KANGNI OR ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLU, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arvense)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ARHAR OR THUR CADIA (Cajanus indicus)		FIREWOOD.		SALT.			
		Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
N.W. PROVINCES	Dahra Dun	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Muzaffargarh	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
N.W. PROVINCES	Shahpur	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Shahpur	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Shahpur	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Shahpur	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Shahpur	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Shahpur	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Shahpur	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Shahpur	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Shahpur	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Shahpur	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Shahpur	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Shahpur	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14
	Shahpur	13 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	10 0	15 0	10 8	15 8	12 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	129 0	11 0	12 14	11 0	12 14

Districts.	16 12	17 0	18 0	19 13	20 9	21 4	22 4	23 13	24 7	25 0	26 8	27 8	28 1	29 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	41 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	47 0	48 0	49 0	50 0	51 0	52 0	53 0	54 0	55 0	56 0	57 0	58 0	59 0	60 0	61 0	62 0	63 0	64 0	65 0	66 0	67 0	68 0	69 0	70 0	71 0	72 0	73 0	74 0	75 0	76 0	77 0	78 0	79 0	80 0	81 0	82 0	83 0	84 0	85 0	86 0	87 0	88 0	89 0	90 0	91 0	92 0	93 0	94 0	95 0	96 0	97 0	98 0	99 0	100 0	101 0	102 0	103 0	104 0	105 0	106 0	107 0	108 0	109 0	110 0	111 0	112 0	113 0	114 0	115 0	116 0	117 0	118 0	119 0	120 0	121 0	122 0	123 0	124 0	125 0	126 0	127 0	128 0	129 0	130 0	131 0	132 0	133 0	134 0	135 0	136 0	137 0	138 0	139 0	140 0	141 0	142 0	143 0	144 0	145 0	146 0	147 0	148 0	149 0	150 0	151 0	152 0	153 0	154 0	155 0	156 0	157 0	158 0	159 0	160 0	161 0	162 0	163 0	164 0	165 0	166 0	167 0	168 0	169 0	170 0	171 0	172 0	173 0	174 0	175 0	176 0	177 0	178 0	179 0	180 0	181 0	182 0	183 0	184 0	185 0	186 0	187 0	188 0	189 0	190 0	191 0	192 0	193 0	194 0	195 0	196 0	197 0	198 0	199 0	200 0	201 0	202 0	203 0	204 0	205 0	206 0	207 0	208 0	209 0	210 0	211 0	212 0	213 0	214 0	215 0	216 0	217 0	218 0	219 0	220 0	221 0	222 0	223 0	224 0	225 0	226 0	227 0	228 0	229 0	230 0	231 0	232 0	233 0	234 0	235 0	236 0	237 0	238 0	239 0	240 0	241 0	242 0	243 0	244 0	245 0	246 0	247 0	248 0	249 0	250 0	251 0	252 0	253 0	254 0	255 0	256 0	257 0	258 0	259 0	260 0	261 0	262 0	263 0	264 0	265 0	266 0	267 0	268 0	269 0	270 0	271 0	272 0	273 0	274 0	275 0	276 0	277 0	278 0	279 0	280 0	281 0	282 0	283 0	284 0	285 0	286 0	287 0	288 0	289 0	290 0	291 0	292 0	293 0	294 0	295 0	296 0	297 0	298 0	299 0	300 0	301 0	302 0	303 0	304 0	305 0	306 0	307 0	308 0	309 0	310 0	311 0	312 0	313 0	314 0	315 0	316 0	317 0	318 0	319 0	320 0	321 0	322 0	323 0	324 0	325 0	326 0	327 0	328 0	329 0	330 0	331 0	332 0	333 0	334 0	335 0	336 0	337 0	338 0	339 0	340 0	341 0	342 0	343 0	344 0	345 0	346 0	347 0	348 0	349 0	350 0	351 0	352 0	353 0	354 0	355 0	356 0	357 0	358 0	359 0	360 0	361 0	362 0	363 0	364 0	365 0	366 0	367 0	368 0	369 0	370 0	371 0	372 0	373 0	374 0	375 0	376 0	377 0	378 0	379 0	380 0	381 0	382 0	383 0	384 0	385 0	386 0	387 0	388 0	389 0	390 0	391 0	392 0	393 0
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No sales in market.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending 23rd Nov. 1887.

As during the preceding week, the weather of nearly the whole of India has been remarkably quiet and settled. Between the 18th and 19th conditions over the west of the Bay were slightly disturbed by a small storm, but the disturbance proved to be both feeble and shortlived, and its influence on the weather was very limited.

On the 17th pressure was comparatively uniform throughout India, though somewhat higher in the North than along the shores of the Peninsula. The wind was light and variable except over the Bay, where a fairly well-marked cyclonic circulation existed. On the 18th the chart showed that a small feeble storm had advanced from the centre of the Bay to the Coromandel Coast. It occasioned a fall of the barometer over Madras and a slight increase in the force of the wind, but its effect on the weather was exceedingly slight, and, except in Ceylon, no rain was reported from any part of the Indian region. The chart of the 19th showed that the disturbance had retreated southward and the barometer was rising at all stations. In the extreme North-West pressure marked above 30·25". The weather generally remained clear or nearly so, but in the Peninsula it was less fine than on the preceding day, and rain was falling from False Point southward to Madura. On the next day the disturbance had disappeared, and the distribution of pressure become normal, a large area of high and uniform readings overlying the whole of Northern India with relatively low readings along both coasts of the Peninsula. The weather in the east of the Peninsula remained somewhat unsettled and rain was reported from several stations. On the 21st there was no change in the main features of the pressure distribution, and the wind circulation was about the normal. Rain continued to fall at several places in the Peninsula. On the two following days there occurred nothing worthy of note. Relatively high pressures accompanied with very fine weather prevailed over the whole of Northern and Central India, while in the Peninsula the barometer was somewhat lower and the weather unsettled with occasional slight showers.

On the mean of the whole week pressure was above the average of the month throughout the whole of the Indian region, the excess being greatest in the North-West and least in the Carnatic. Temperature on the contrary has been lower than the average except in Burma, Bengal, Ceylon, Malabar, Bombay, Sind and the Carnatic. The variations are however slight.

With the exception of insignificant showers at Thyetmio and False Point, rain has been entirely confined to the Peninsula, and even there the amounts reported are everywhere slight. The highest total for the week is 1·64 inch at Madras followed by 1·50 inch at Masulipatam and 1 inch at Goa.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week for the different Provinces:—

DIVISIONS.	Number of Stations.	TOTAL RAINFALL.
Burma	1	0·08
Bengal and Assam	1	0·05
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	...	..
Punjab . . . . .	...	..
Hill Stations . . . . .	...	..
Ceylon	2	0·88
Malabar Coast	4	1 28
Bombay	4	1·21
Berars and Central Provinces . . . . .	...	...
Guzerat and Central India . . . . .	...	...
Sind—Rajputana . . . . .	...	...
Madras	13	7·51

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

Madras.—*For week ending the 26th November 1887.*—Rainfall good generally, but pore is wanted in parts of Bellary, Madura, Tinnevely and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing as usual. Crops slightly damaged here and there by excessive rain, insects or disease. Pasture sufficient except in parts of Madura and Tinnevely. Prices improving. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending the 30th November 1887.*—Slight rain in parts of Ratnagiri, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara. Standing crops generally good except linseed in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur where it is blighted. Harvesting of early crops completed in Ahmedabad and Thana and sowing of late crops in Ahmedabad; both operations continue in other districts. Opium sowing in progress in Baroda. Probable outturn of early crops 8 annas on an average in Bijapur; from 10 to 12 annas in Nasik and 12 annas in Shikarpur, Hyderabad and Rajkot. Prospects of cotton crop in Rajkot and Baroda favourable. Condition of agricultural stock in Hyderabad poor owing to scarcity of fodder.

Bengal.—*For week ending the 29th November 1887.*—No rain. Cold weather has set in. Late rice harvest is progressing. The general outturn of this crop is expected to be good, but the crop is below the average in Chota Nagpore, in parts of the Burdwan and Orissa divisions, and in the Gya and Sonthal Pergunnahs districts. *Rabi* and poppy crops are doing well. Rain is wanted for *rabi* in Chota Nagpore and in Nuddea. Sugarcane is promising.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending the 30th November 1887.*—Weather cool and seasonable. Harvesting of *kharif* completed in the eastern districts. Late rice and sugarcane are being reaped. The *rabi* and poppy crops are progressing satisfactorily in all districts. The markets are sufficiently supplied, and prices are generally steady, but they are stated to be rising slightly in Benares, Allahabad, Agra and Saharanpur. In Partabgarh pasturage is said to be scanty, otherwise fodder is plentiful in all districts. Condition of agricultural stock generally good.

Punjab.—*For week ending the 30th November 1887.*—No rain during the week. *Kharif* crops are nearly harvested; *rabi* sowings are nearly completed. *Kharif* prospects and outturn are below average; *rabi* prospects are good, though rain is wanted in some districts. No serious damage to crops. Cattle are reported to be generally healthy. There is some scarcity of fodder in certain districts. Prices are rising, except in five districts where they are stationary. Poppy cultivation has commenced.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending the 30th November 1887.*—Weather clear and cool. Rain required in Bilaspur. Rice and other autumn crops being harvested. Wheat and other winter crops coming up well. Linseed in Raipur is being attacked by insects. Cattle in fair condition.

Burma.—*For week ending the 1st December 1887.*—The rice harvest has begun all over the country. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in the two delta districts of Bassein and Thonegwa. There has been no rain anywhere in the province during the week. The crop all over Lower Burma will be lighter than was at first expected owing to want of rain when the grain was approaching maturity. It is expected that in Pegu, Akyab and Shwegyin there will be a 16-anna crop; that in Henzada there will be a 15-anna crop; and that in Hanthawaddy, Prome and Amherst there will be a 14-anna crop. The outturn all over Lower Burma will be probably between 14 and 15 annas. In Upper Burma the prospect has somewhat improved in consequence of the recent rain in the districts of the Eastern Division, notably in Pyinmana. The crop will be a poor one in the Mandalay, Shwebo, Minbu, and Pagan districts owing to want of rain, but there is a fair prospect in the Kyaukse, Ava and Yen districts. The local prices of paddy remain generally much the same as previously reported, but a slight rise is reported in one district in Lower Burma and in one in Upper Burma, and a considerable fall in two districts of Lower Burma and in three districts of Upper Burma. There is a marked fall in price throughout the Eastern Division of Upper Burma, and this fall is doubtless due to the improved prospect of the crop consequent on the late rain.

Assam.—*For week ending the 30th November 1887.*—Weather cold and dry. Slight rain in the Garo Hills and a slight fall in Darrang. Reaping of winter rice and sowing of mustard continues. Outturn of rice good and prospects of standing crops favourable. Tea manufacture practically over. No report from Nowgong.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending the 30th November 1887.*—In Berar the rain for the season has been over the average throughout the province. *Rabi* sowings completed; first picking of cotton nearly completed; probable outturn of *jowari* and cotton 12 annas. Fodder sufficient.

In Hyderabad there was little or no rain. Agricultural prospects are good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending the 30th November 1887.*—There has been slight rain in parts of Mysore. Wet and dry crops are in good condition, and the prospects of the season continue favourable. Agricultural operations are in progress, and *ragi* has been harvested in parts. Public health generally good. Prices risen slightly in Kolar and fallen in Mysore and Bangalore.

In Coorg there has been slight rain. Standing crops are in good condition. General health good.

Central India.—*For week ending the 30th November 1887.*—No rain. *Rabi* sowings finished. Prospects of standing crops generally good. Weather cold. Prices of food grains high and rising all over Central India. Supply of fodder sufficient. Health good. Opium crop expected to be late, and consequently liable to damage from hot weather. Opium prices here rising.

Rajputana.—*For week ending the 30th November 1887.*—Except in Harowtee and Dholepore, there has been no rain in the Agency. The standing crops are generally promising and the *kharif* harvest is yielding a fair outturn. Prices continue high in a few of the States.

Nepal.—*For week ending the 24th November 1887.*—No rain. Weather has begun to be colder now. Prospects fair.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 50. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1887.

 Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

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PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 or Rule 25:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 50.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th December, 1887.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India will arrive at Calcutta (Sealdah Railway Station), at 5-15 P.M., on Saturday, the 17th December, 1887. His Excellency will be received by the Chairman of the Justices, and Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, and the Magistrate of Alipur; and at Government House by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Staff, Members of His Excellency's Council, General Officer Commanding the Presidency District and Staff, the principal Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard-of-Honour of the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteers and a Guard-of-Honour of Native Infantry, with Band and

Colour, will be drawn up on the platform of the Sealdah Railway Station.

The route taken will be by the Circular Road, Dhurumtollah, and Esplanade East, into Government House by the North-East Entrance.

The Body Guard and the Calcutta Mounted Volunteer Corps will form His Excellency's Escort.

A Viceregal Salute will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William as His Excellency alights from the train.

A Guard-of-Honour of British Infantry and of the Presidency Volunteers will be drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase of Government House.

Full dress will be worn by Officers entitled to uniform. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

By Command,
WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 8th December, 1887.

No. 34.—His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to re-appoint the Hon'ble Robert Steel to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 10th instant.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 5th December, 1887.

No. 2772.—Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the retainers of Rani Mahtab Kuar, widow of Raja Tillak Singh, of Katiari, in the Hardoi District, Oudh, from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of that Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue regarding the number of retainers to be included within this order of exemption.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 7th December, 1887.

No. 525.—The services of Lieutenant G. C. Beadon, 29th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

MEDICAL.

The 6th December, 1887.

No. 658.—Assistant Surgeon Tabu Singh officiated as Medical Officer in charge of the North-Western Railway, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd December, 1886, up to, and including, the 16th June, 1887.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th December, 1887.

No. 381.—The Reverend C. G. Moore, B.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 31st October, 1887.

PATENTS.

The 7th December, 1887.

No. 1618.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the

provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 125 of 1887.—Adolphus Spitteler, Merchant, at present in the employ of the Scindia Paper Mills Company, Limited, at Gwalior, for certain methods, processes and appliances for manufacturing and producing from "Reh" or from "Rassi" an alkaline product named "Spitteler's Indian Soda Ash," which can be used as an efficient substitute for the soda ash of commerce.

No. 145 of 1887.—John Jeffery of No. 98 Toorak Road, South Yarra, in the Colony of Victoria, Engineer, for raising and lowering the temperature of the air in confined spaces and for ventilating dwelling houses and other enclosed spaces.

No. 213 of 1887.—Arthur Rollason of 53 Queen Victoria Street, London, in the county of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in gas or vapour engines.

No. 222 of 1887.—Thomas Terrell, of No. 1 New Court Temple in the County of Middlesex, England, Barrister-at-Law, for improvements in stoppering-bottles for aerated and other liquids.

A. P. MACDONNELI,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 7th December, 1887.

No. 2406-E.—Assistant Surgeon Abdur Razack, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jeddah, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the date of his departure from Jeddah.

The 9th December, 1887.

No. 2221-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Promotion.

Consequent on the deputation of Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., Political Assistant of the 1st class, with the Afghan Boundary Commission—
Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 22nd September, 1887.

Reversions.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain A. F. DeLaessoc, C.M.G., C.I.E., to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, with effect from the 1st November, 1887—

Lieutenant C. Archer, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. W. Muir, Political

Agent of the 1st class, with effect from the 2nd November, 1887—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson, from Officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd class.

• Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, from Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, to Political Agent of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain G. Gaisford, from Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant J. Manners Smith, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to Political Assistant of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Consequent on the appointment of Major D. W. K. Barr as Political Agent in Baghelkhand and Superintendent of the Rewah State, with effect from the 8th November, 1887—

• Captain M. J. Meade, from temporary Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant P. J. Melvill, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, from Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant J. R. C. Colvin, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to Political Assistant of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Promotions.

Consequent on the seconding of Major D. W. K. Barr, Political Agent of the 2nd class, as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, under the operation of Rule 4, Section 4, of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code, with effect from the 8th November, 1887—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Mockler, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major N. C. Martelli, Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class, but to continue to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain H. L. Ramsay, Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class, but to continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain A. M. Muir, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, but to continue to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad.

Colonel H. P. Peacock, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, on return from privilege leave, to be a Political Agent of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 8th November, 1887.

Reversions.

Consequent on the appointment of Colonel H. P. Peacock to be a Political Agent of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 8th November, 1887—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Mockler, from Political Agent of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major J. H. Newill, from Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, to Political Agent of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, from Political Agent of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*, to Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, from Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to Political Assistant of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Promotions.

Consequent on the employment in foreign service of Captain H. L. Ramsay, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, with effect from the 15th November, 1887—

Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay, from Political Assistant of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant C. Archer, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts, Political Agent of the 3rd class, on return from furlough, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 18th November, 1887.

Reversions.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 18th November, 1887—

Major D. Robertson, from Political Agent of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, to Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major E. A. Fraser, from Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, to Political Agent of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Major J. H. Newill, from Political Agent of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*, to Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, from Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class to Political Assistant of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Promotion.

Consequent on the transfer of the services of Lieutenant J. R. C. Colvin, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 21st November, 1887—

Captain E. R. Penrose, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to Political Assistant of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*.

No. 2222-G.—Captain M. J. Meade, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 2224-G.—With reference to the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 286-I. and 287-I, dated the 23rd January, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain M. J. Meade to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton.

J. A. CRAWFORD,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 9th December, 1887.

No. 6547.—Mr. C. J. Weir, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, having returned from privilege leave resumed charge of that appointment from Mr. L. P. Shirres on the forenoon of the 7th December, 1887.

The services of Mr. L. P. Shirres are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the same date.

No. 6549.—Mr. A. H. Clarke is appointed temporarily as Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of that appointment.

CODES.

The 9th December, 1887.

No. 6489.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Page 79.

Section 143.

Substitute the following for the last sentence in the third paragraph of the 1st foot note to this section:—

"The Fund established under Act I of 1872 of the Governor of Bombay in Council ceased to

exist after the 31st March, 1886; but that established under Act IV of 1866 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council for the Calcutta Town Police is still in existence."

Page 79.

Section 143.

Rule 2

After 'Force' in the second line of this rule, insert "and who joined the Force before the 1st April, 1886, the date of the abolition of the Superannuation Fund."

Page 82.

Section 148(a).

Substitute the following for rule "148 a":—

"The pensions of officers of the Town Police of Calcutta and of officers of the Town Police of Bombay who were in the force before the 1st April, 1886, are regulated by scale A"

Page 83.

Section 151.

Substitute the following for the first two lines of this section:—

Except in the case of officers of the Town Police of Calcutta and of officers of the Town Police of Bombay who were in the force before the 1st April, 1886, pension, &c.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 7th December, 1887.

No. 6464.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty payable under the said Act on all instruments in the nature of a Memorandum or Agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Army Clothing Department by contractors for the due performance of their contracts.

This Notification extends to the whole of British India.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL. EXEMPTIONS, &c.

The 8th December, 1887.

No. 6501.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty payable by private persons under Section 29 (f) of the Act on instruments of exchange executed by them when lands are given by them for public purposes in exchange for other lands granted to them by Government.

PAPER CURRENCY.*The 8th December, 1887.*

No. 6530.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th November, 1887, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in Circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	6,52,18,965	2,68,70,334	37,64,866	3,06,35,200
Allahabad	97,10,150	1,15,56,520	...	1,15,56,520
Lahore	1,00,30,810	1,17,10,425	...	1,17,10,425
Bombay	6,58,52,950	3,50,30,565	89,01,555	4,39,32,120
Kurrachee	59,91,805	63,09,555	35,700	64,05,255
Madras	1,74,84,060	45,05,150	80,000	45,85,150
Calicut	9,41,105	3,92,395	...	3,92,395
Rangoon	1,08,54,105	1,68,94,535	...	1,68,94,535
TOTAL	18,61,02,850	11,33,29,479	1,27,82,121	12,61,11,600
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹6,25,21,700 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,99,91,250
GRAND TOTAL				18,61,02,850

E. T. ATKINSON,*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.***MILITARY DEPARTMENT.***Fort William, the 9th December, 1887.***APPOINTMENTS.**

No. 957.—JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel H. B. Hanna, Bengal S. C., officiating Deputy Judge Advocate, to be Deputy Judge Advocate. Dated 1st April, 1887.

No. 958.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Brigade-Surgeon A. H. Hilson, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General W. R. Rice, M.D., confirmed,—with effect from the 9th December, 1887.

No. 959.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Battalion, 3rd Goorkha Regiment.

The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining:—

Mohan Singh to be Jemadar, on probation.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 960.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 868 of 1887, Lieutenant P. J. Miles, Royal Marine Light Infantry, is posted to the Bengal, instead of to the Madras, Staff Corps.

No. 961.—The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps are posted

as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant H. M. Patterson, Suffolk Regiment.

Lieutenant A. C. Watson, Wiltshire Regiment.

Lieutenant E. A. W. Stotherd, 2nd West India Regiment.

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant J. W. Ross, South Lancashire Regiment.

Lieutenant W. A. Adams, Liverpool Regiment.

Lieutenant G. M. MacHutchin, South Staffordshire Regiment.

Lieutenant R. B. Unwin, Suffolk Regiment.

Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant J. L. Sinclair, Royal Irish Regiment.

Lieutenant A. H. Bolton, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Lieutenant J. R. B. G. Carter, South Staffordshire Regiment.

Lieutenant W. C. Blair, Suffolk Regiment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, "B" Battery.

No. 962.—The Reverend George Wright Manson, B.D., to be Honorary Chaplain, *vice* the Reverend G. G. Gillan, who has resigned that appointment.

Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 963.—Captain A. E. Couper, East Surrey Regiment, to be officiating Adjutant, with effect from 14th November, 1887, during the absence on leave of Captain F. C. N. Goldney.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 964.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Major R. J. Waller, Bengal S. C., 45th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for 182 days. Pension service,—24th year, commenced 22nd March, 1887.

Lieutenant G. Murray, Bengal S. C., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for one year. Pension service,—8th year, commenced 14th January, 1887.

No. 965.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain F. Hawkins, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Captain F. P. L. White, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Captain V. M. Stockley, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Lieutenant B. R. Ward, R.E., (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant A. G. Davidson, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.
 Lieutenant W. C. Knight, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for 90 days.
 Brigade-Surgeon E. Bonavia, M.D., (m. c.) for six months.
 Brigade-Surgeon J. Duncan, M.D., (m. c.) for two months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 966.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 4th November, 1887, page 5873.

*War Office, Pall Mall,
 4th November, 1887.*

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—

George Scott Hills, Bengal Staff Corps.
 Dated 4th August, 1887.

Henry Gordon Waterfield, Bengal Staff Corps.
 Dated 4th August, 1887.

Coryndon Thomas Putt Luxmoore, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th August, 1887.

Henry William Blair, Madras Staff Corps.
 Dated 4th August, 1887.

Bowness Fischer, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th August, 1887.

Kenlis Fergus Stevenson, Madras Staff Corps.
 Dated 4th August, 1887.

Talbot Bradford Middleton Glascock, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th August, 1887.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 967.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore William Hogg, Bengal Staff Corps,—4th December, 1887.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William Hope Meiklejohn, C.M.G., General List, Infantry,—4th December, 1887.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade-Surgeon William Roche Rice, M.D., with effect from the 9th December, 1887, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General R. F. Hutchinson, M.D., whose tour of service has expired.

No. 968.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Sergeant Henry Hawkins to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 17th July, 1887, to fill an existing vacancy.

NATIVE ARMY.

38th Bengal Infantry.

No. 969.—Jemadar Budha (2nd) to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Jaskaran Singh, deceased,—with effect from the 8th July, 1887.

Havildar Shiú-ráj to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sukhnandan, transferred to the Burma Police,—with effect from the 24th July, 1887.

Havildar Shiú-Lal to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Budha (2nd) promoted,—with effect from the 8th July, 1887.

1st Battalion, 2nd Goorkha Regiment.

No. 970.—Havildar Síta-Rám Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Mehar Singh Rána, invalided,—with effect from the 1st October, 1887.

1st Battalion, 3rd Goorkha Regiment.

No. 971.—Jemadar Hanumán Singh Thápa to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Dharm Singh Bisht, invalided,—with effect from the 20th September, 1887.

Jemadar Chamú Singh Búrathoki to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Múdhra Magar, invalided,—with effect from the 10th November, 1887.

Havildar Rám-Saran Bhandári to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Hanumán Singh Thápa, promoted,—with effect from the 20th September, 1887.

No. 972.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major William Adolphus Browne to be Lieutenant-Colonel to complete the establishment.

Captain James Lackersteen to be Major, *vice* Major Browne promoted.

REWARDS.

No. 973.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—

From the 7th September, 1886, in room of Colonel (Brigadier-General) Charles Thomas Heathcote, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL (BRIGADIER-GENERAL) SIR ORIEL VIVEASH TANNER, K.C.B., BOMBAY S. C.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	19th August, 1850.
Lieutenant	23rd November, 1856.
Brevet-Captain	19th August, 1862.
Captain	12th September, 1866.
Major	19th August, 1870.
Lieutenant-Colonel	19th August, 1876.
Brevet Colonel	22nd November, 1879.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 3rd and 18th Regiments, Bombay Native Infantry,—from 1851 to 1863.

Captain of Police, Shikarpur,—from May, 1863, to May, 1865.

Regimental duty, 29th Bombay Infantry,—from 1867 to 1870.

Regimental duty, 24th Bombay Infantry,—from January, 1871, to December, 1872.

Regimental duty, 27th and 29th Bombay Native Infantry,—from 1874 to 1878.

Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Northern Division,—from April, 1878 to March, 1879.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Northern Division,—from March, 1879, to August, 1879.

Commandant, 29th Bombay Infantry,—from August, 1879, to June, 1883.

Brigadier-General Commanding Moveable Column, Southern Afghanistan Field Force,—from January, 1881 to May 1881.

Brigadier-General Commanding Infantry Brigade, Indian Division, Egypt Expeditionary Force,—from August to October, 1882.

Brigadier-General Commanding Quetta District,—from 6th June, 1883, to date.

War Services.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58—Various affairs in the Southern Mahratta Country,—(medal).

Afghan War, 1878-80—Actions of Khush-i-Nakhud and Kaj-Baz, skirmish at Sir-i-Asp, march with Kabul force from Kelat-i-Ghilzai to the relief of Kandahar, and battle of 1st September,—(despatches, *London Gazette* 7th November, 1879, and 3rd December, 1880; Brevet of Colonel, C.B., medal and clasp and bronze star).

Egyptian Expedition, 1882.—Commanded Infantry Brigade, Indian Contingent, in the affair at Chalouf and at the battle of Tel-el-kebir,—(despatches, *London Gazette* 8th September,

8th October, and 2nd November, 1882; 2nd class Medjidie, K.C.B., medal and clasp and bronze star).

Zhob Valley Expedition, 1884.—In command of the Force.

No. 974.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officer to the Order of British India from the 12th October, 1887:—

MADRAS.

To the 2nd Class with the title of Bahadur.
Subadar Syed Moiden, 16th Madras Infantry, vice Subadar Chinnien, *Bahadur*, deceased.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, "B" Battery

No. 975.—The Reverend G. G. Gillan, M.A., Honorary Chaplain, resigns his appointment.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th December, 1887.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 20th October and the 30th November 1887.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
John Stewart Shaw(a)	Lieutenant.	2nd Battn., Royal West Surrey Regiment.	14th December, 1886.	...	R s. p. 283 5 4		
Henry Howard Fullerton(b).	Lieutenant.	2nd Battn., Royal West Surrey Regiment.	4th December, 1886.	...	650 9 11		
Thomas Roddis (c)	Sergeant-Major.	2nd Battn., Royal Lancashire Regiment.	2nd August, 1887.	Intestate	516 15 0		

(a) Next-of-kin—

Father—General D. Shaw, retired, M.S.C.
Care of Messrs. Watson & Co.,
27, Leadenhall Street, London.

(b) Next-of-kin—

Mother—Mrs. Fullerton,
Widow of the late Reverend A. Fullerton,
Glenalmond, Perthshire.

(c) Widow—Mrs. Elizabeth Roddis,

Children—Elizabeth Mary.

Catherine Louisa.

Thomas Ensor.

Address—Kurrachee.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Fort William, the 7th December, 1887.

No. 378.—Mr. W. S. Haig, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western State Railway, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. J. Shaw, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to that of the Examiner of State Railway Accounts, Burma

The 8th December, 1887.

No. 379.—Mr. B. H. Young, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Madras, is temporarily transferred to the Accounts Branch, in the tempo-

rary rank of Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

The 9th December, 1887.

No. 381.—Mr. P. J. Dudgeon, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is promoted *temporarily* to Class II while holding charge of the Locomotive Department of the Burma State Railway during the absence of Mr. G. E. Thomas on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 382.—Mr. W. B. Taylor, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 4th October, 1887.

From the 12th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 5th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.
	Rs. a. p.
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For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0 4 0
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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th December, 1887.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Pauri Sub-Treasury in District Garhwal, Kumaun Division, in the North-Western Provinces, has been authorized to issue and cash bills from the current month.

E. GAY,

Offg. Comptroller General.

No. 1747.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first
N.B.—Amounts are converted into sterling at Rs 10 to the pound

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1887-88.	April 1886 to July 1886.	April 1887 to July 1887.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
I	Land Revenue*	23,314,100	7,296,000	7,158,300	...	137,700
II	Opium	8,893,300	2,894,000	2,710,000	...	184,000
III	Salt	6,604,600	2,181,200	2,348,100	166,900	...
IV	Stamps	3,716,200	1,324,900	1,337,500	12,600	...
V	Excise	4,225,400	1,459,800	1,483,000	23,200	...
VI	Provincial Rates	8,957,500	1,032,400	1,029,100	...	3,300
VII	Customs	1,232,700	393,700	407,800	14,100	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,406,000	346,800	441,600	94,800	...
IX	Forest	1,130,700	249,500	230,600	...	18,900
X	Registration	302,700	110,200	113,000	2,800	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	722,000	137,800	134,100	...	3,700
XII	Interest	672,800	198,500	201,400	2,900	...
XIII	Post Office	1,216,300	387,000	398,700	11,700	...
XIV	Telegraph	629,000	190,900	246,500	55,600	...
XV	Mint	170,400	44,000	37,000	...	7,000
XVI	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	297,900	163,100	{ 106,800	2,600	...
	{ Jails	293,500				
XVII	Police	323,900	105,500	99,200	...	6,300
XVIII	Marine	173,300	41,700	52,000	10,300	...
XIX	Education	198,700	59,900	62,200	2,300	...
XX	Medical	53,500	17,000	13,900	...	3,100
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Depart- ments	79,700	19,300	13,000	...	6,300
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	260,200	62,500	59,000	...	3,500
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	97,200	20,100	20,800	700	...
XXIV	Exchange	365,400	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	318,600	101,200	79,200	...	22,000
		59,855,600	18,837,900	18,841,700	3,800	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	11,318,500	3,669,100	3,524,600	...	144,500
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,515,000	1,961,500	1,993,100	31,600	...
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	58,700	...	29,200	29,200	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	959,200	305,800	276,400	...	29,400
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navi- gation	152,300	45,800	44,800	...	1,000
XXXI	Military Works	36,400	7,800	7,800	...	...
XXXII	Civil Works	472,000	141,600	137,000	...	4,600
XXXIII	Army: Effective	800,900	265,500	{ 275,800	23,300	...
	" Non-effective	49,100				
		77,217,700	25,235,000	25,143,400	...	91,600
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	176,800	66,300	66,200	...	100
	Exchange added to Revenue	65,700	24,300	22,800	3,500	...
	GRAND TOTAL	77,460,200	25,325,600	25,237,400	...	88,200

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

four months of the year 1887-88, as compared with the corresponding period of 1886-87.
sterling omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1887-88.	April 1886 to July 1886.	April 1887 to July 1887.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	202,200	67,800	70,600	8,800	...
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,367,600	313,300	333,600	20,300	...
3	Land Revenue	3,667,800	1,129,400	1,143,800	14,400	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,504,000	1,734,400	1,447,600	...	286,800
5	Salt (do. do.)	469,000	176,300	181,100	4,800	...
6	Stamps	85,000	30,500	30,500	...	...
7	Excise	118,600	28,200	31,800	3,600	...
8	Provincial Rates	47,200	15,000	21,400	5,800	...
9	Customs	135,100	44,000	44,400	400	...
10	Assessed Taxes	33,600	14,500	10,500	...	4,000
11	Forest	735,000	105,100	190,500	4,400	...
12	Registration	186,600	63,200	65,300	2,100	...
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,003,700	1,100,100	1,089,800	...	10,300
14	Do on other Obligations	386,400	35,000	33,700	...	1,300
15	Post Office	1,212,500	377,600	393,000	15,400	...
16	Telegraph	623,400	168,900	187,400	18,500	...
17	Mint	79,000	24,100	29,100	5,000	...
18	General Administration	1,372,000	428,100	436,300	8,200	...
19	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,696,800	1,115,500	867,400	...	15,200
	{ Jails	815,600				
20	Police	3,715,300	987,500	1,128,900	141,400	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	416,500	132,100	126,200	...	5,900
22	Education	1,318,100	380,800	368,500	...	12,300
23	Ecclesiastical	171,500	51,200	52,500	1,300	...
24	Medical	793,000	240,200	234,400	...	5,800
25	Political	593,200	217,600	169,300	...	48,300
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	422,700	169,600	158,600	...	11,000
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	638,200	217,800	211,100	...	6,700
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	5,400	400	1,500	1,100	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	713,000	227,000	234,000	5,000	...
30	Stationery and Printing	442,700	134,100	141,000	6,900	...
31	Exchange . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
32	Miscellaneous	327,200	101,300	91,200	...	10,100
33	Famine Relief	2,000	100	300	200	...
34	Construction of Protective Railways . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
35	Do. do. Irrigation Works	92,500	30,400	25,500	...	4,000
36	Reduction of Debt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
		30,392,400	9,951,700	9,797,300	...	154,400
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	75,000	110,800	53,500	...	57,300
38	State Railways: (Working Expenses)	5,831,300	1,820,000	1,825,300	5,300	...
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	400	...	...	...	...
39	Guaranteed Companies: (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	573,000	57,200	113,400	56,200	...
	Interest	29,400	1,900	1,900	...	...
40	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	60,000	15,000	12,400	...	2,600
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	73,600	38,600	22,000	...	16,000
42	Irrigation Major Works: Working Expenses	645,900	195,500	207,500	9,000	...
43	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	770,200	190,100	241,800	45,700	...
44	Military Works	1,298,100	255,800	400,000	153,200	...
45	Civil Works	4,134,400	941,700	1,024,500	82,800	...
46	Army: Effective	13,143,700	4,129,900	4,493,000	363,100	...
	Non-effective	866,300	342,600	340,300	3,700	...
		57,893,700	16,059,800	18,548,500	488,700	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,808,900	5,672,200	6,074,200	1,002,000	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	5,500,500	2,087,300	2,804,000	716,700	...
		78,203,100	25,819,300	28,026,700	2,207,400	...
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
47	State Railways	2,939,200	1,164,300	737,100	...	1,901,400
48	Irrigation Works	700,000	143,800	171,700	27,900	...
49	Special Defence Works	383,700	30,500	83,300	46,800	...
	In England—					
47	State Railways	1,355,000	603,500	318,200	...	285,300
48	Irrigation Works . . . . .	...	600	2,400	1,800	...
49	Special Defence Works	66,300	600	7,800	7,200	...
50	Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities . . . . .	...	2,900	...	...	2,900
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	24,600	222,500	138,000	...	84,500
		5,464,800	2,174,700	15,700	...	2,190,400
	GRAND TOTAL	83,671,900	27,994,000	28,011,000	17,000	...

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts

E. W. KELNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. GAY,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th November, 1887

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT LOAN.					4½ PER CENT. LOANS					TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879 OF 1000 LAKHS PER CENT PORTION	PER CENT LOAN OF 1850 57	GRAND TOTAL.	
	OF 1853-54 TRAN- FERRED	OF 1855-56	OF 1843-43	OF 1854-55	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent 104N of 1879	TOTAL.	OF 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT POR- TION	TOTAL.				
Balance of 15th November, 1887	54,100	13,33,333	26,53,600	2,28,13,600	88,84,900	2,43,07,200	2,18,41,000	8,18,33,633	42,69,000	67,94,800	10,76,66,500	1,33,800	32,200	18,97,20,233
<i>Add—</i>														
Amount enforced at Madras between 16th and 30th November, 1887	...	...	...	...	50,000	...	...	50,000	...	5,000	3,20,000	...	...	3,75,000
Amount enforced at Bombay between 16th and 30th November, 1887	...	...	...	3,44,200	...	1,07,000	1,000	4,52,200	500	56,000	3,16,500	...	...	8,25,200
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th November, 1887	...	...	...	24,000	25,000	11,300	1,000	61,300	...	...	3,05,000	...	...	3,66,300
<i>Deduct—</i>														
Amount written off in the London Registers	54,100	13,33,333	26,53,600	2,31,81,800	89,09,900	2,44,75,500	2,18,43,000	8,23,97,133	42,69,500	68,55,800	10,86,69,500	1,33,800	32,200	19,12,86,733
Balance on 30th November, 1887	...	...	3,000	2,73,000	59,000	4,09,700	4,000	7,48,700	28,500	..	1,68,500	...	...	9,45,700
	54,100	13,33,333	26,50,600	2,29,08,800	88,50,900	2,40,65,800	2,18,39,000	8,16,48,433	42,41,000	68,55,800	10,84,72,500	1,33,800	32,200	19,03,41,033

Notes.—From 9th June, 1887, to 31st Sept., 1887, enforced from India 2,499 lakhs, re-transferred from London 4,908 lakhs.

1st Oct. 1887, to 15th Oct. "

16th " " to 31st " "

1st Nov. " " to 15th Nov. "

16th " " to 30th " "

31 " " " " "

1 " " " " "

2 " " " " "

3 " " " " "

4 " " " " "

5 " " " " "

6 " " " " "

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14 " " " " "

15 " " " " "

16 " " " " "

17 " " " " "

18 " " " " "

19 " " " " "

20 " " " " "

5,531 lakhs.
4,990 "

Balance against India . 544 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 3rd December, 1887.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th December, 1887.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,04,25,446	5 0
Reserve Fund	48,52,759	15 0	Other authorized Investments	55,97,045	3 4
Public Deposits at Head Office	85,69,420	15 4	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	68,43,981	11 5
Public Deposits at Branches	70,14,877	14 8	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	73,21,962	8 9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,15,71,826	9 7	Bills discounted and purchased	1,79,68,711	2 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,53,407	15 9	Balances with other Banks	8,41,399	10 7
Sundries	17,64,998	14 11	Bullion	582	9 6
			Dead Stock	11,19,115	4 10
			Stamps	10,725	3 0
			Sundries	8,07,234	1 9
				5,09,36,253	12 11
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,23,94,839	6 8
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,08,86,289	1 8
				3,32,81,128	8 4
RUPERS	8,42,17,382	5 3	RUPERS	8,42,17,382	5 3

BANK OF BENGALE,
Calcutta, 8th December, 1887.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 56'06.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 7th December, 1887.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 30th November, 1887	24 55,246	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	11,00,756	35,56,002
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	1,08,000	
Ditto ditto Government	1,577	1,09,577
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve		36,65,579
Treasury during the week	1,46,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	1,46,000
Balance on the evening of the 7th December, 1887		35,19,579
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	21,07,302	
Ditto ditto Government	14,12,277	35,19,579
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	2,873	
Ditto ditto Government	...	2,873

R. V. RIDDELL, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 8th December, 1887.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and

payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regd. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
25	T 5—25482	100	D. Chandrappa Naidu, Cuddapah.

R. A. STERNDALÉ,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 28th November, 1887.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd December, 1887.

No. 14.—Mr. J. M. Coode, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year, under Section 52 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th November, 1887.

The 6th December, 1887.

No. 15.—Mr. R. T. Gibbs, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year, under Section 52 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st December, 1887.

The 7th December, 1887.

No. 16.—Mr. M. R. W. P. Adams, Assistant Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th November, 1887.

W. R. BROOKE,
*Offg. Depy. Director-General,
for Dir. Genl. of Telegraphs in India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 2nd December, 1887.

No. 4465.—Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell made over medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Goona Agency, to Senior Hospital Assistant Sheikh Saudat Hussein, on the forenoon of the 8th November, 1887, on proceeding on the furlough granted to him in Bombay Government Military Department Notification No. 572 of the 12th October, 1887.

No. 4466.—Lieutenant W. A. Watson returned on the 14th November, 1887, from the three months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2685, dated the 29th July, 1887

By Order,
F. L. PETRE,
*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 5th December, 1887.

No. 3769 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2161 G., dated the 25th November, 1887, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton took over charge of the Office of Magistrate of Abu from Lieutenant J. R. C. Colvin on the afternoon of the 18th idem.

No. 3771 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1959 G., dated the 25th October, 1887, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. T. McRae took over charge of the offices of Officiating 2nd-in-Command of the Meywar Bhil Corps and Officiating 2nd Assistant to the Resident in Meywar, from Lieutenant C. H. Dawson, on the afternoon of the 6th November, 1887.

By order,
E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
in Rajputana.*

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 2nd December, 1887.

No. 6800 B.—Mr. W. Synnott, Assistant Commissioner, Internal Branch, Upper Division, Agra, proceeding on the furlough granted to him in Order No. 256, dated 4th November, 1887, made over charge of his Office to Mr. G. Buckley, Superintendent, Agra Circle, in the same Division, on the 1st December, 1887, forenoon.

A. D. CAREY,
Commr., N. I. Salt Revenue.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 6th December, 1887.

No. 112.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers passed, on the 8th August, 1887, the professional examination as prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11:—

Mr. C. F. Sykes, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Mr. J. M. A. Despeissis, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Mr. J. Adam, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Mr. W. Nathan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Lala Rala Ram, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.

H. G. KUNHARDT, *Captain, R.E.,*
for Director-General.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The following advertisement is published with reference to Rule XIX, Part I, of the Revised Ecclesiastical Rules promulgated by Home Department Notification No 103, dated the 20th June, 1885:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given under Rule XIX of the Ecclesiastical Rules, dated the 15th July, 1885, that the inscription tablet belonging to the tomb of Colonel Richardson at Rameswaram, in the Proodatur Taluq, Cuddapah District, Madras Presidency, is broken, and requires to be replaced. The estimated cost of replacing is Rs100. The friends of the deceased may restore it. If they fail to do so within three months, the monument will be dealt with under Section XIX of the rules relating to cemeteries

W. J. H. LEFANN,
*Collector and Magistrate of the District
Cuddapah, Madras.*
The 7th November, 1887.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office
on 7th December, 1887.*

Baldwin, J. W.	Depoint, Mr.	Ingram, T. D.
Barkley, C. & Co.	Ganges, J.	Jackson, W.
Clarke, John, Paul & Co.	Hall, F.	Whiteside, Hon. W. S.
Coen, Mrs.	Hogan, James.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. M. J. C. E.	Fife, Allan.	Mander, Thomas.
Abbott, Mr.	Fletcher, Douglas.	"Mia cara."
Alexander, C.	Floyer, W. W.	Moe, N.
Allcock, A. C.	Fordham, R. O.	Noble, J. D'Oyly.
Angeli, L.	Fraser, R.	Norwich, B. R. E.
Asphat, John, Mrs.	Galbraith, James.	Paraf, E.
Babington, T. H.	"Gasture."	Parkin, Mrs. H.
Balcher, Mrs. P. F.	George, A. B.	Peddie, John.
Barry, F.	Giles, F.	Penn, Miss G.
Barton, Captain F.	Gimmd, A. De.	Perkins, E. A.
Baynton, W. M.	Goldenstein, H.	Phillips, C. L.
Bennett, John.	Greenfield, W.	Pierotti, Nicolao.
Bennett, J. J. I.	Gimwood, F. St. C.	Puteput, Mrs.
Biddlecombe, F. C.	Hamilton, G. H.	Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Bihourd, George.	Harrison, J. E. O.	Rode, Mrs. J. H.
Bingham, J. M.	Hay, John.	Rosario, G. B.
Binning, S.	Hay, W.	Roy, James R.
Birnbet, M.	Heard, C.	Roy, Mrs.
Birnberg, T.	Hicks, Hugh.	Rustomjee, C. H. J.
Blackburn, J. E.	Hilton, F. H.	Sander, Angela.
Boodrie, J. O.	Higgins, F. W.	Sanderson, C. S.
Brooks, Mrs.	Hogg, A. M.	Sevenoaks, Leon M.
Brookes, Alfred.	Hughes, G.	Shaw, Dr. F. C.
Bryan, R.	Hughes, Michael.	Shaw, E.
Buxton, Sir T. T.	Hunter, A. F.	Simpson, M. G.
C. W. E.	Jacob, S.	Smit, Robert.
Carpenter, Mrs. W. C.	Jellicoe, J. T.	Sparling, A. H.
Champ, Charles.	Johnson, R.	Stewart, John S.
Chiodette, A.	Joseph, Symon.	Strauss, W. M.
Clyna, Mrs. W. C.	Kelly, A. Rupert.	Sutton, H. T.
"Commodore."	Kennedy, Miss.	T. P. B.
Conway, J. A.	Kennedy, Miss. A.	"Temple."
Craddock, Mrs. J.	Kent, W.	Tighe, James.
Cross, Mr.	Lamoichand, J. R.	Vacher, H. P.
Cuzon, Hon. Geo. N.	Landestrut, S. S.	Van-de-Berg, J.
Davis, Lt.-Col. A. T.	Langley, Mrs. C.	Vannel, G. A.
D'Cruz, J. M.	Latham, Mrs.	Vyall, Mrs. C. H.
Delchet, A.	Lawcock, David.	Warren, Thomas.
Dickinson, A. E.	Leonard, Major G.	Wheatley, Col. M. J.
Ewing, C.	Lester, J. H.	Williams, A.
Fenn, Edward.	Lindenau, L. K.	Williams, George.
	Lindor, R.	Wilson, W.
	Madura, J.	X. Y. Z.

Registered Letters.

Grinberg, Madame Rosa.	Nelson, Harry.	Sissi, Nonchim.
Miller, Miss Helen.	Nucci, Oreste.	White, W. S.
Moore, G.	Phillips & Co., Ltd.	Hon'ble.
	Rosenthal, S.	Wilkinson, H.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office
on the 5th December, 1887.*

Brind, M. J.	Marhon, Mrs.	Shipnell, G.
Gordon, Major J. A. D.	Montrosser, Captain I.	Tarkolanker, Rojoni-kanto.
Hollaad, Lt. L.	Murray, C. S.	Vardon, E. S.
Jordon, P. A.	Owen, M. S.	Wilson, J. F.
Macdonald, A.		

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

The 10th December, 1887.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1887.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	13th Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	12th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion	13th "	Ditto
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	20th "	Ditto
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	20th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	10th "	Per P. & O. Steamer <i>Kheradive</i> .
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China.	15th "	Per French Steamer <i>Tanais</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	14th "	Per Steamer <i>Chanda</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon.	14th "	Per Steamer <i>Busheer</i> .
Port Blair and Camorta	15th "	Per Steamer <i>Maharaja</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	16th "	Per Steamer <i>Colaba</i> .

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On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
SEEBPORE.

An examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department will be held at the College on Monday and Tuesday, the 16th and 17th January, 1888.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal of the College, not later than the 10th January, 1888, for permission to appear at the examination, enclosing a certificate of good conduct and a certificate of age.

For admission to this department candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

The subjects of examination are—

Arithmetic	The whole.
Algebra	To simple equations.
Euclid	Books I and II.
English Grammar and Composition.	

Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

There will be one vacancy on the Free list for Christian students in February next, and eleven vacancies on the Reduced-fee* list.

For Natives there will be seven vacancies on the Reduced-fee† list.

These vacancies will be filled up by the Board of Visitors.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal of the College.

* Rs per mensem.

† Rs per mensem.

S. F. DOWNING,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

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گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فیوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے برٹانک گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سرائے اورنگے جو کوئی ایک مشین بیس ہونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ۔

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یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دلایتی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں بکتی ہی مسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار رو اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ ۔

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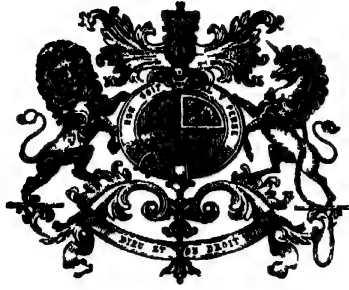
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1887.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

RESULT OF VOTES

*On the proposal submitted in Circular No. 3,
dated 1st September, 1887.*

Subject,	Yes.	No.
Whether Miss E. Milne shall be admitted to a compassionate allowance of Rs 14-6-9 a month from 1st January, 1887.	1,183	79

By order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

U. S. F. PENSION FUND,
CALCUTTA,
The 5th December, 1887.

ESTATE, HERSCHELL DEAR, LATE OF MONGHYR, DECEASED.

Probate of the last will and codicil of the deceased was on the 14th November, 1887, granted by the High Court of Calcutta to Frederick John Marsden, Esq., the Officiating Administrator General of Bengal for the time being, the sole executor named in the will and codicil.

BEEBY & RUTTER,
Attorneys for the Executor.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The following Promissory Notes of 4½ and 4 per cent. loan of 1887, 1842-43 and 1865, originally standing in the name of Luchman Chowdry, Naiki Mundi, Agra, and never endorsed by him to any body, have been lost on the 17th August last. Payment of the notes or of the interest accrued thereon has been stopped and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates :—

No. 014724—4½ per cent., 1887, for Rs 1,000.
No. 111539—4 per cent., 1842-43, for Rs 1,000.
No. 237876—4 per cent., 1865, for Rs 2,000.

LUCHMAN CHOWDRY,
Naiki Mundi, Agra.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. B156736 and 146611, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs 500 each, respectively, originally standing in the names of Charles D'Costa and Poolin Behary Dey and Gosto Behary Dey, respectively, and last endorsed to Charles D'Costa, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

CHARLES D'COSTA,
9, North Road, Entally.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

[o. 50.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1887.

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A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

Madras.—For week ending 3rd December 1887.—Rainfall good generally but more is wanted in parts of Bellary, Madura, Tinnevely and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing as usual. Crops slightly damaged here and there by excessive rain, insects or disease, and fading in parts of Kistna and Madura for want of rain. Pasture sufficient except in parts of Madura. Prices improving. General prospects are favourable.

Bombay.—For week ending 7th December 1887.—No rain during week. More rain is still required in two talukas of Sholapur. Standing crops in parts of Bijapur, cotton in two talukas of Dharwar, wheat in one taluka of Belgaum and linseed in two talukas of Sholapur have been damaged by blight. Crops have also been injured in two talukas of Ahmednagar, but otherwise they are good in the Presidency Proper and in Sind. The opium crop in Baroda is in good condition. Harvesting of early crops completed in Surat and Colaba; in progress in Karachi, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier, Khandesh, Nasik, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara. Sowing of late crops continues in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier, Kaira, Nasik, Thana, Ratnagiri, Dharwar and Baroda; probable outturn of early crops from 8 to 10 annas on an average in Surat and in other districts as already reported. There is a scarcity of fodder in two taluks of Nasik, in the hilly regions of Karachi and in a few talukas of Hyderabad. Agricultural stock in good condition, except in Hyderabad.

Bengal.—For week ending 6th December 1887.—No rain. Weather clear and cold. The rice harvest is proceeding and is generally expected to yield a good outturn, but in Chota Nagpore, in parts of the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions, and in the Gya and Sonthal Parganas districts, the crop is below the average, on account of deficient rain in September and October. Rabi and poppy crops are well advanced and promising. Sugarcane prospects are favourable. Price of rice remains almost stationary.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—For week ending 7th December 1887.—Weather fine and cold. The kharif outturn generally is good. Late rice nearly reaped. Rabi and poppy crops thriving everywhere. Irrigation going on. Rain needed in Kumaon and Saharanpore. Markets well stocked, though most districts show a rise in prices. Fodder

reported scarce in Partabgarh, but in other districts plentiful. Condition of agricultural stock generally good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th December 1887.*—No rain during the week. Prices are rising except in five districts, where they are stationary. *Kharif* crops are harvested. *Rabi* sowings are nearly completed. *Kharif* prospects and outturn are below average. *Rabi* prospects good, though rain is wanted in some districts. No serious damage done to crops. Stock cattle are reported to be generally healthy. There is a scarcity of fodder in some districts. Poppy sowings in progress.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th December 1887.*—Weather clear and cold. Rain required in Bilaspur. Reaping and threshing of autumn crops continue; the young winter crops are thriving well. Prospects of all crops good except linseed in Raipur, which has been attacked by insects. Cattle in fair condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th December 1887.*—There has been a little rain in the Shwegyin district of Lower Burma and in the Myingyan and Mandalay districts of Upper Burma, but none elsewhere. The rain that fell is not likely to affect the crops in any way. Rice is being reaped throughout the country. The planting of tobacco and dry-weather crops progresses. The condition of agricultural stock is good. The estimates of crop given last week are now modified as follows: Pegu between 15 and 16 annas instead of 16 annas; Amherst 12 instead of 14 annas; Henzada 14 instead of 15 annas; in the Thonegwa, Tharrawaddy and Bassein districts the present estimate is between 12 and 13 annas; but further enquiry is being made. In Upper Burma the prospect has not altered, except that a partial failure of the crop is reported in the southern part of the Chindwin district and in the adjoining tract of the Myingyan district. No change in Pyinmana, Yamethen, Meiktila and Shwebo, but traders are importing rice into Pyinmana and Yamethen. In Lower Burma prices are stationary except in Bassein where there is a fall of 10 rupees per 100 baskets and in Prome and Tharrawaddy where there is a rise of 11 rupees and 5 rupees, respectively, per 100 baskets. In Upper Burma there is a fall in prices generally, except in Pyinmana, Yamethen and Meiktila districts where prices remain stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th December 1887.*—Weather cold and fine. No rain. Reaping of winter rice progressing; full crop expected. Sowing of mustard completed. Prospects of standing crops good. Soil is being prepared for potatoes in the Khasia Hills. Tea plants are being pruned. No report from Sylhet.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th December 1887.*—Slight rain has fallen in Hassan and Kolar. Standing crops in good condition and *rabi* is being harvested in parts. Prospects of season continue favourable. No material change in prices.

No rain fell in Coorg during the week. The prospects of the standing crops are good.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th December 1887.*—No rain during the week in Berar. Rainfall during the season has been ample. *Fowari* has reached maturity. Picking of cotton in progress. Sowings of *rabi* completed. Outturn of *kharif* crops estimated as a 12-anna crop.

In Hyderabad the agricultural prospects are good. No rain.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th December 1887.*—No rain throughout Central India since last report. Agricultural operations in progress, in some parts completed and in others the state of the standing crops is good. Prospects and probable outturn of harvests good. No damage to crops. Condition of agricultural stock good. Pasturage and fodder good, except in Bhopawur, where cut fodder has been injured. Prices of food-grains high. Opium sowing commenced in parts. No report from other parts. Opium prices high.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 7th December 1887.*—No rain. Agricultural operations generally satisfactory. Standing crops are in good condition excepting in Marwar, and the harvest is favourable. In Harowtee Indian-corn has been damaged by heavy rain. Prices high in some States.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER AND 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF OCTOBER 1887.

(See Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated 22nd October, 12th and 26th November 1887.)

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.																											
	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14			
	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhloideum).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine indica).		KANGNI OR ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arvense).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR OR THUR CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.			
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
RAJPOOTANA.																												
2nd Half of September 1887.																												
Eripura	12 12	12 12	21 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 6	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	14 0	13 8
Sirohee	11 4	11 8	18 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	11 8	11 14	17 0	18 12	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Anand	12 7	12 8	18 12	18 12	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	21 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	13 8
Balmere	8 8	9 12	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 0	12 4	13 12	15 4	13 10	14 12	...	...	...	...	11 3	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 9	...
Jaysalmere	9 8	10 6	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	16 4
Marwar (Jodhpore)	12 4	12 4	18 12	20 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Half of October 1887.																												
Eripura	12 12	12 12	21 8	21 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	14 0	14 0
Sirohee	11 0	11 4	18 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	10 9	11 8	17 0	17 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Anand	11 8	12 7	17 12	18 12	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Balmere	8 2	8 8	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 9	25 9
Jaysalmere	9 10	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	7 8	13 8	12 12	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	9 10	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	16 4
Marwar (Jodhpore)	11 0	12 4	16 4	18 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 8	20 0	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Half of October 1887.																												
Eripura	11 8	12 12	18 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 6	18 4	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	14 0	14 0
Sirohee	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Abu	10 1	10 9	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Anand	11 4	11 8	17 4	17 4	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Balmere	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	13 4	13 4	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0
Jaysalmere	9 10	9 10	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	7 8	17 12	17 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 9	25 9
Marwar (Jodhpore)	10 2 1/2	11 0	17 8	16 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 12	17 12	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 2	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	16 4

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

[illegible]

*** In common use**

† Not procurable.

* In sub-divisions, retail prices of salt per rupee were —Culna 12 seers, Cutwa and Raneegunge 3 seers

c In subdivisions retail prices of salt per rupee were — Tumlook 11 seers. Contai 12.8 seers

s At Jhanabad retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee

Diamond Harbour (Kuipihat) 10-8 seers, and Barrackpore 12-1" seers

12 seer-, and Ranaghat 10-14 seers

✓ In Sathhira and Bazirhat subdivisions retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee

and Bongong 13 seers.

At Thakurgaon retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee

$$+ N_c + N_c$$

1. In *Nattora* sub-d.vision retail price salt 12 saer. per rupa.

* In subdivisions, retail prices of about 10-14 seers Ganda seeds, and Vithhamari 13 seers.

At Seraiunge retail prices of -alt 13-4 seers per rupee

At Falacotta in the Alipore sub-division retail price of sugar is Rs. 10.00 per cwt. At Siliguri retail price of sugar is Rs. 10.00 per cwt.

0 In 11 divisions retail prices of salt p'r rupee were — Mun-hingunje 10 12 seers, Naranyi nre 12-12 seers
At Madayipore retail prices of salt 12-8 seers per rupee.

q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were — Patuaknal 0.9 seers, Perozepore 1.1 seers and Bhola

In sub division- retail prices of salt per rupee were —Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-10 seers, Bherpo

At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1887—continued.

[illegible]

L.-W. PROVINCES.

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CONDU.

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* No sale.

† Not procurable.

‡ Return not received.

§ No sale in market.

1 At Chandpo re retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.

2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Saveram 12-8 seers, and Dhabooah 11 seers.

3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Madhubani 11 seers, and Talpore 2 seers.

4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Godda 11 seers, Pakour 12 seers, Rajmehal 12 seers.

5 At Bhudroah retail price of salt 9-8 seers per rupee.

6 At Bhudroah retail price of salt 9-8 seers per rupee.

7 At Bhudroah retail price of salt 9-8 seers per rupee.

8 At Kharagdiha in the Giridih sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

9 At Goridpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

10 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banks 12 seers and Mudhpeurnah and Soopole 11 seers.

11 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishengunge to seers and Atriah (at Ranigunge) to seers.

12 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Godda 11 seers, Pakour 12 seers, Rajmehal 12 seers.

13 At Bhudroah retail price of salt 9-8 seers per rupee.

14 At Bhudroah retail price of salt 9-8 seers per rupee.

15 At Bhudroah retail price of salt 9-8 seers per rupee.

16 At Kharagdiha in the Giridih sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

17 At Kharagdiha in the Giridih sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

18 At Goridpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2
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† R₁ per cart load.

• None in market.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1887—continued

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.																											
WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON		JOWAR OR CHOLLA (Sorghum vulgare)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum polystachyon)		MARLA OR RAGI (Eleusine indica)		KANGRI OR ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNDARA (Cicer arietinum)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ARRHAR OR THAR CADIAN PEA (Cassia indica)		FIREWOOD.		SALT.			
Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Present fortnight
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
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10 4	10 6	15 8	16 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1
12 3	11 14	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	11 10	11 10	11 10	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1	13 1
3 0	3 13	6 14	17 0	7 6	7 6	8 4	8 4	8 4	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10
2 0	13 1	14 10	16 0	7 6	7 6	8 4	8 4	8 4	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10
10 8	10 8	15 8	14 8	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
11 4	12 2	14 4	15 12	5 8	5 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
No return received																											
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13 12	13 2	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8
No return received																											
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12 12	12 4	15 8	16 8	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
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CENTRAL INDIA.																											
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10 14	12 2	13 1	15 7	7 4	7 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
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Quetta																											

* Ten pice per bundle.

† Not sold.

‡ Not procurable.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

F. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC

No. XXXI of 1887-88.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH NOVEMBER, 1886.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH NOVEMBER, 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 6TH NOVEMBER, 1886.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 5TH NOVEMBER, 1887.		Total Increase in 1887-88.	Total Decrease in 1887-88.
			Total	Per mile open		Total	Per mile open	Total	Per mile open per week	Total	Per mile open per week		
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
19th Nov., 1887	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
19th ditto	Cadh and Rohilkhand	683	1,10,652	162	693	1,22,613	177	38,82,039	184	36,67,731	171		2,14,308
19th ditto	Madras	861	1,41,592	164	831	1,33,609	161	45,34,474	179	40,17,664	189	85,390	
19th ditto	South Indian	654	76,694	117	654	81,182	127	31,02,792	151	30,89,172	151		13,620
19th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	6,33,057	421	1,504	7,21,739	480	2,18,53,440	404	2,27,79,510	480	9,23,070	
19th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,08,133	451	461	1,95,000	423	79,26,887	547	69,88,024	485		9,38,863
	TOTAL	4,163	11,70,128	281	4,143	12,56,163	303	4,15,97,632	318	4,14,39,301	319		1,58,331
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>												
26th Nov., 1887	East Indian	1,515	8,85,062	584	1,514	8,37,159	553	2,70,84,823	577	2,57,27,901	547		13,57,922
26th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,285	145	57	13,322	233	3,29,431	186	3,06,381	173		23,050
26th ditto	Dildai-nagar-Ghasipur	12	648	54	12	695	58	28,922	78	27,058	73		1,864
26th ditto	Sindia	75	8,031	107	75	12,175	163	2,20,988	95	2,50,071	110	35,083	
19th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,604	2,92,615	176	1,604	3,08,000	185	1,06,76,020	204	80,67,662	172		17,08,358
19th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	140	15,559	106	140	10,227	129	7,06,401	151	6,05,506	150		7,895
19th ditto	Southern Mahratta (b)	394	32,897	83	394	50,287	74	10,19,211	101	18,76,978	85	8,57,767	
19th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,310	36	36	1,390	39	54,369	49	49,470	44		4,895
19th ditto	Indian Midland	42	1,543	37	42	3,270	78	67,230	52	95,510	73	28,280	
19th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	...	...	85	...	4,693	55	...	...	1,15,757	45	1,15,787	...
19th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	83	...	66	...	...	...	(f) 18,080	29	18,080	...
	TOTAL	3,944	12,46,240	310	4,482	12,56,292	280	4,01,87,394	325	3,91,39,304	272		20,48,090
	<i>State Lines worked by Government</i>												
12th Nov., 1887	Eastern Bengal (c)	606	2,12,430	351	645	2,51,955	390	47,61,927	253	54,13,399	271	6,51,472	...
12th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,345	49	27	1,320	49	49,770	59	55,524	66	5,754	...
12th ditto	Lirhoot	246	24,638	100	240	48,990	197	9,02,073	118	10,15,259	132	1,16,221	...
12th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	17,059	350	45	13,572	302	3,85,934	273	3,97,519	275	1,685	...
19th ditto	Burma	327	54,495	167	327	62,523	191	13,06,750	134	10,94,449	107	3,33,093	...
5th ditto	Chennai-Companyganj	7	140	20	8	59	7	(g) 946	8	1,144	8	198	...
19th ditto	North-Western (d)	1,895	4,42,201	235	2,433	4,40,402	181	1,51,16,988	255	1,23,28,266	162		27,88,722
19th ditto	Jorhat	26	1,096	42	26	1,316	51	24,186	31	33,266	41	9,082	...
19th ditto	Bilaspur-Elawa (Katni-Umanu Section)	37	266	7	37	1,365	37	(e) 266	7	44,810	39	44,544	...
	TOTAL	3,206	7,53,732	235	3,797	8,21,417	210	2,26,02,711	225	2,09,76,638	177		16,26,073
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,313	31,70,100	280	12,422	33,33,972	268	10,41,87,737	294	10,05,55,243	259		38,32,494
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES							5,20,04,216	146	4,99,67,961	129		
	NET RECEIPTS							5,23,83,521	148	5,05,87,282	130		17,96,239
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
12th Nov., 1887	Bengal Central	125	9,862	79	125	13,812	110	3,39,557	88	1,63,743	94	24,186	...
19th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	7,610	114	67	7,734	101	2,02,737	98	2,00,090	96		2,647
19th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	5,521	71	78	7,771	100	2,06,074	80	2,52,573	98	45,899	...
19th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	20,032	99	376	54,890	146	11,19,444	118	12,18,197	104	98,743	...
26th ditto	Tarakpur	22	4,435	199	22	5,143	231	1,46,415	212	1,57,034	229	11,219	...
	TOTAL	595	57,360	96	665	68,350	132	20,14,827	108	21,92,227	105	1,77,400	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
19th Nov., 1887	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	14,583	75	193	14,517	77	5,77,338	95	5,86,472	97	9,134	...
19th ditto	Jodhpore	64	4,955	77	124	6,600	53	1,18,872	59	1,96,480	51	77,608	...
19th ditto	H. H. Highness the Mzam's	208	28,146	135	208	33,135	159	8,74,117	134	9,11,507	140	37,390	...
19th ditto	Mysore	140	9,270	66	140	8,783	63	2,89,330	66	3,10,754	71	21,374	...
19th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	2,101	30	59	4,020	68	93,701	51	92,485	50		1,216
19th ditto	Morvi	24	437	18	68	2,161	32	23,277	31	86,957	41	63,680	...
19th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	...	...	21	...	700	33	...	...	20,519	31	20,519	...
	TOTAL	688	59,492	86	813	70,216	86	19,76,685	92	22,05,174	87	2,28,489	...

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.

(b) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(c) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaimas-Dharila and Assam-Bihar State Railways.

(d) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.

(e) Total receipts from 2nd November to 6th November, 1886.

(f) Total receipts from 15th September to 5th November, 1887.

(g) Total receipts from 16th June to 6th November, 1886.

(h) Calculated on the percentage for the corresponding period of 1886.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,

Under-Secretary.

Fort William,

The 7th December, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending 30th Nov. 1887.

The only important feature, in the weather of the week under review, has been the steady decrease in the amount and the extent of rainfall in the south of the Peninsula. In every other respect the weather has been settled and practically unchanged throughout the week.

On the 24th pressure was highest at Hoshangabad and lowest at Galle, and the wind circulation was such as is characteristic of the cold-weather months—a north-westerly current prevailing down the Gangetic plain, a northerly current over Bengal and the head of the Bay, and a north-easterly current elsewhere. The weather was very fine (in places quite cloudless) except over the Peninsula, where the sky was more or less obscured and rain was falling from Cuddapah southward. On the 25th pressure was highest at Agra, lowest at Galle, and the wind circulation was the same as on the previous day. The area of rainfall was also unaltered, the most northern station reporting rain being again in Cuddapah. The amounts were, however, somewhat larger than on the 24th, Madras having received over 2 inches and Galle and Colombo nearly 1 inch. The chart of the 26th showed the highest pressure at Hoshangabad, the lowest at Cochin, and the winds practically unchanged. Rain had extended as far north as Bellary and the amounts were about the same as those reported on the 25th. Negapatam had received $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and Cuddapah nearly 1 inch. On the 27th, while the general distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds remained unaltered, the area of rainfall had retreated southward again, and did not extend beyond Bangalore. The largest amounts recorded were $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Coimbatore and Colombo and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch at Trichinopoly and Negapatam. On the 28th the rainfall area had still further contracted and the amounts were everywhere below 1 inch. On the 29th, when the barometer was rising everywhere, the only places reporting rainfall were Galle, Colombo and Mercara. On this day pressure ranged from $30\cdot193$ " at Multan to $29\cdot966$ " at Galle, the area of absolutely highest pressure having been transferred north-westward to the Punjab. On the 30th pressure was again highest at Agra and lowest at Cochin; the wind circulation was regular and characteristic of the season, and the only rainfall, throughout the whole Indian region, was a slight shower at Colombo.

Compared with the average of the month, pressure has been high everywhere; the excess being greatest in the North-Western and Central Provinces, Central India, the Berars and Guzerat, and least in Ceylon. Much of this excess is, however, probably due to the method of comparison and is more apparent than real. In the same way the week's temperature has been below the average at nearly all stations—a result due to comparing the mean of the last week of the month with the average of the whole month.

Rainfall has been entirely confined to Madras, Malabar and Ceylon. The heaviest total fall for the week is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Madras.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the week according to the different provinces:—

DIVISIONS.	Number of Stations.	TOTAL RAINFALL.
Burma . . . . .	...	...
Bengal and Assam . . . . .	.	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	...	.
Punjab . . . . .	..	...
Hill stations . . . . .	.	...
Ceylon	2	5 94
Malabar Coast	4	4'02
Bombay . . . . .	...	...
Berars and Central Provinces . . . . .	...	...
Guzerat and Central India . . . . .	...	...
Sind—Rajputana . . . . .	.	...
Madras	8	15 63

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1887.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 19th November, 1887.

No. 480.

Subject to the approbation of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, the Governor-General of India has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K C.M.G., C.I.E., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS

PART I—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations

PART II—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General—

Nothing for Publication.

PART V—Bills introduced into the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 or Rule 25—

Nothing for Publication.

PART VI—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 51.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 14th December, 1887.

No. 35.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 17, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Friday, the 6th January, 1888, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt of India.

effect from the 7th January, 1888, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

MEDICAL.

The 13th December, 1887.

No. 673.—The services of Brigade Surgeon A. H. Hulson, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department

The 14th December, 1887

No. 680.—Surgeon J. C. Marsden, of the 29th Madras Infantry, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Coorg.

The 16th December, 1887.

No. 686.—Surgeon G. F. A. Harris, Joint Civil Surgeon of Simla, is granted 2½ months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th December, 1887.

PATENTS.

The 14th December, 1887.

No. 1650.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 16th December, 1887.

No. 220.—Lieutenant G. E. T. Green, 3rd Regiment, Madras Light Infantry, is appointed on probation to be an Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma.

No. 549.—Mr. C. A. Kelly is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with

Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 70 of 1887.—Howard Pratt Garland of San Rafael in the County of Marin, and State of California, one of the United States of America, Engineer, for improvements relating to means for forming slivers of jute and other fibres.

No. 166 of 1887.—William Bull of Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, England, for improvements in the manufacture of tubular roofing tiles.

No. 212 of 1887.—Andrew Engle, of Baxter, Iowa, one of the United States of America, for a furnace for, and process of, burning wet and offensive substances.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 25th November, 1887.

No. 25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extend to the Chief Commissionership of Coorg the undermentioned sections of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879—Sections 95, 96, 97, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 188, 189, 190, 191, and 200.

By Order,
L. WHITE KING,
Secretary.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sibi, the 8th December, 1887.

No. 63 F.C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, as Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to declare that the said Act is in force in the Chief Commissionership of British Baluchistan.

O. ST. JOHN, Colonel,
Offg. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Baluchistan.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 12th December, 1887.

No. 2238-G.—Surgeon R. Shore, M.D., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon in Nepal, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Assistant-Surgeon

Nripendra Chandar Mukarji, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 2242-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Constantine Cagiopoulos as Vice-Consul for Greece at Rangoon.

No. 2245-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1351-G., dated the 25th July, 1887, Mr. F. Bozzoni, Consul for Italy at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 19th November, 1887.

The 14th December, 1887.

No. 2270-G.—Foreign Department Notification, No. 1860-G., dated the 10th October, 1887, granting thirty one days' privilege leave to Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is hereby cancelled.

The 15th December, 1887.

No. 2275-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 311-G., dated the 24th February, 1887, Mr. R. P. Heilgers, Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 6th December, 1887.

The 16th December, 1887.

No. 2280-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 700 G., dated the 25th April, 1887, Mr. Harold Curjel, Consul for Denmark at Bombay, has resumed charge of his office.

No. 2489-E.—The following graded list of Tahsildars and Munsifs in the Baluchistan Agency is published for general information.—

1st grade—2 appointments on Rs250 per mensem each.

Sardar Allahdad Khan, Tahsildar of Barkhan.

Kazi Jalal-ud-din Khan, Tahsildar of Pishin.

2nd grade—2 appointments on Rs200 per mensem each.

Lala Tola Ram, Tahsildar of Shahrig.

Pandit Nand Lal, Munsif of Quetta.

3rd grade—2 appointments on Rs175 per mensem each.

Munshi Hari Chand, Tahsildar of Sibi.

Lala Udho Dass walad Dhanpat Rai, Tahsildar for Kalat lands.

4th grade—3 appointment on Rs150 per mensem each.

Munshi Ghulam Nabi, Tahsildar of Quetta.

Bashir Ali Khan, Tahsildar of Bori, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lala Udho Dass, Munsif of Sibi, on probation.

J. A. CRAWFORD,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 16th December, 1887.

No. 6689.—The following grade promotions and reversions of Officers of the Account Department in October and November, 1887, are notified:—

With effect from the 29th October, 1887, in consequence of the departure on privilege leave of Mr. C. E. Crawley—

Mr. H. Oung, Officiating Enrolled Officer, class V, to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class IV.

With effect from the 10th November, 1887, in consequence of the return from special leave of Mr. E. Gay—

Mr. H. F. Clogstoun to cease to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General, and to revert to his officiating appointment as Accountant General, class I.

Mr. E. J. Sinkinson to cease to officiate as Accountant General, class I, and to revert to his officiating appointment as Accountant General, class II.

Mr. J. F. Finlay to cease to officiate as Accountant General, class II, and to revert to his officiating appointment as Accountant General, class III.

With effect from the 22nd November, 1887, in consequence of the resumption by Mr. H. F. Clogstoun of the charge of the appointment of Accountant General, Madras—

Mr. W. Donald to cease to officiate as Accountant General, class III, and to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, class II.

With effect from the 14th November, 1887, in consequence of the reversion of Mr. E. T. Atkinson to the office of Accountant General, Bengal—

Mr. H. F. Clogstoun to cease to officiate as Accountant General, class I, and to revert to his officiating appointment as Accountant General, class II.

Mr. R. Logan to cease to officiate as Accountant General, class II, and to revert to his officiating appointment as Accountant General, class III.

Mr. J. F. Finlay to cease to officiate as Accountant General, class III, and to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class I.

Mr. J. E. Cooke to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class I, and to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, class II.

Mr. H. G. H. Cowie to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class II, and to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, class III.

Mr. R. N. Ray to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class III, and to revert to his

substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, class IV.

Messrs H Oung and A H Anthony to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officers, class IV, and to revert to their officiating appointments as Enrolled Officers, class V.

Mr. M. Bhattacharya to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class V, and to revert to his officiating appointment as Enrolled Officer, class VI.

With effect from the 17th November, 1887, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander—

Mr. J. F. Finlay to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class I, and to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class II.

Mr. O. T. Barrow to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class II, and to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class III.

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class III, and to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, class IV.

Mr. R. C. Chapman to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class IV, and to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, class V.

Mr. W. H. Egerton to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class V, and to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, class VI.

Mr. K. B. Wagle to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class VI, and to revert to his substantive appointment as Probationer, class VII.

With effect from the 21st November, 1887, in consequence of the reappointment of Mr. E. T. Atkinson to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce—

Mr. H. F. Clogstoun to officiate as Accountant General, class I.

Mr. R. Logan to officiate as Accountant General, class II.

Mr. J. F. Finlay to officiate as Accountant General, class III.

Mr. O. T. Barrow, Officiating Enrolled Officer, class III, to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class II.

Mr. W. H. Dobbie, Enrolled Officer, class IV, to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class III.

Mr. R. C. Chapman, Enrolled Officer, class V, to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class IV.

Mr. W. H. Egerton, Enrolled Officer, class VI, to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class V.

Mr. K. B. Wagle, Probationer, class VII, to officiate as Enrolled Officer, class VI.

No. 6691.—Mr. H. Oung, Assistant Comptroller General, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 10th December, 1887.

CODES.

The 14th December, 1887.

No. 6591.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

*Page 70.**Section 129.*

Cancel this section and the "note" under it, and substitute the following:—

"129. With the exceptions noted below, every non-gazetted officer holding a substantive appointment on a permanent establishment is required to keep a service book in which every step in his official life should be recorded, each entry being contemporaneously attested by the head of his office. If the officer is himself the head of an office (e.g., a Deputy Postmaster, or a Sub-Inspector of Police), the contemporaneous attestation should be made by his immediate superior.

Exceptions.

Police officers whose pay does not exceed ₹20.

Officers of the North-west India Salt Revenue Department, whose pay does not exceed ₹10.

Officers of the Salt and Customs Department in the Bombay Presidency, whose pay does not exceed ₹10.

Postmen, village postmen, runners, boatmen, and coolies in the Post Office Department.

Menial and inferior servants belonging to local offices of the Telegraph Department, for whom the Director-General of Telegraphs may consider service books to be unnecessary.

Note.—Except in the case of runners, boatmen and coolies in the Post Office Department, in all cases where service books are not kept, service rolls, such as those prescribed for the police in Section 153(a), should be maintained.

The 16th December, 1887.

No. 6666.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

*Page 10.**Section 10.*

Insert the following as a note under this section:—

"Subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Funds serving in Berar are liable to pay the additional premium prescribed in this section, the charge on this account being borne by the Berar Revenues."

E. T. ATKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th December, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 976.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

2nd Infantry.

Major W. G. C. Johnstone, Commandant, 3rd Infantry, to be Commandant, *vice* Major J. J. Kennedy, killed in action. Dated 17th November, 1887.

3rd Infantry.

Major W. H. Salmon, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Major Johnstone, appointed Commandant of the 2nd Infantry. Dated 16th November, 1887.

Captain C. J. Orr, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major Salmon. Dated 16th November, 1887.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 977.—Lieutenant Allen George Medley, Suffolk Regiment, officiating Squadron officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 14th April, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

No. 978.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Edward Willoughby Richards, Royal Artillery, Wing Officer, 39th Bengal Infantry,—2nd May, 1886.

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Venner Sidebottom Venner, Royal Sussex Regiment, Wing Officer, 10th Bengal Infantry,—20th May, 1886.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 979.—The undermentioned Warrant officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Sub-Conductor H. Rogers, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 980.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Captain A. G. F. Browne, Bengal S. C., 2nd Battalion, 3rd Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—17th year, commenced 28th October, 1887.

Captain G. Adye, Bengal S. C., 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for one year. Pension service,—15th year, commenced 9th June, 1887.

Lieutenant F. P. Hutchinson, Bengal S. C., 2nd Battalion, 2nd Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—10th year, commenced 1st May, 1887.

Lieutenant C. R. Ross, Bengal S. C., 14th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—7th year, commenced 22nd October, 1887.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 981.—The following Extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 15th November, 1887, pages 6067 and 6068.

India Office, 15th November, 1887.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps

and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India —

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery, Dated 14th September, 1887.
 Captain Arthur Parry Thornton Dated 14th September, 1887.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Francis Garnett Atkinson. Dated 1st September, 1887.
 Henry Richmond William Lumsden. Dated 6th September, 1887
 William Knox Downes, D.S.O. Dated 10th September, 1887.
 Charles Walter Harris Dated 10th September, 1887.
 George Reade Macmullen. Dated 11th September, 1887
 Newdigate Addington Knightley Burne. Dated 11th September, 1887
 Charles John Bernhard Hough Dressner. Dated 11th September, 1887.
 Ernest De Brath. Dated 11th September, 1887.
 George Edward Hyde Cates. Dated 11th September, 1887.
 Richard Cranley Onslow. Dated 11th September, 1887
 Robert Bellow Adams. Dated 11th September, 1887.
 Alexander John Ross Hutchinson. Dated 11th September, 1887
 Philip Barber Lindsell Dated 11th September, 1887.
 George Bowring. Dated 11th September, 1887.
 Frank Cunningham Dunlop Dated 11th September, 1887
 George Herbert Watson. Dated 11th September, 1887.
 Alexander Wallace. Dated 11th September, 1887.
 James Henry Parsons. Dated 11th September, 1887.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel

Major George Michell Devereux Hill Dated 4th September, 1887

* * * * *

MADRAS INFANTRY

To be Colonel

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army
 Albert Joseph Howes Dated 15th September, 1887

* * * * *

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India —

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants

Lieutenant Claude Leslie Hamilton, from the Border Regiment Dated 13th May, 1885, but to rank from 10th May, 1882

Lieutenant Arthur Francis Bruce, from the Royal Irish Rifles Dated 1st July, 1885, but to rank from 10th March, 1883

Lieutenant Robert John Denny Moseley, from the Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 16th January, 1886, but to rank from 25th August, 1883.

Lieutenant Wemyss Hudson, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 23rd January, 1886, but to rank from 25th August, 1883

Lieutenant Knightley Owen Burne, from the Scottish Rifles. Dated 20th January, 1886, but to rank from 6th February, 1884.

Lieutenant George Percy Brasier Creagh, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 20th March, 1886, but to rank from 14th May, 1884.

Lieutenant Donald Forbes Stuart, from the Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 30th July, 1885 but to rank from 7th February, 1885.

* * * * *

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces —

Colonel Oliver Richardson Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st November, 1887

Colonel George Stewart, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st October, 1887,

Colonel George Farquhar Irving Graham, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st August, 1887.

Colonel Talbot Bradford Middleton Glascock, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th October, 1887

Colonel Charles Edward Blowers, Bombay Staff Corps Dated 31st August, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Hope Mathias, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 15th September, 1887.

Deputy Surgeon-General Lewis Stanhope Bruce, Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 15th September, 1887

Brigade-Surgeon Charles Edwin Raddock, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 6th August, 1887

The Queen has approved of the undermentioned Officer being permitted to resign the Service —

Captain George Ulrick Brown, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th October, 1887

The Queen has approved of the undermentioned officers being granted a step of honorary rank on retirement —

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Oliver Richardson Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st November, 1887

Colonel George Stewart, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st October, 1887

Colonel George Farquhar Irving Graham, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st August, 1887

Colonel Talbot Bradford Middleton Glascock, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th October, 1887

Colonel Charles Edward Blowers, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 31st August, 1887.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Hope Mathias,
Madras Staff Corps. Dated 15th September,
1887.

To be Surgeons-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Walter Bellew,
C.S.I., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated
14th November, 1886.

Deputy Surgeon-General Lewis Stanhope Bruce,
Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 15th
September, 1887.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade-Surgeon Charles Edwin Raddock,
Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 6th
August, 1887.

To be Brigade Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major William Nolan, M.D., Bombay
Medical Establishment. Dated 24th September,
1887.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 982.—Under the provisions of the Royal
Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the names
of the following officers are placed on the list
of Major-Generals on the Indian Gradation List,
in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed
Supernumerary List, on the 28th and 30th
October, 1887, respectively, of Colonels T. Lamb,
Bombay S. C., and H. Fraser, Madras S. C. (whose
names are borne on the list of Major-Generals
of the Indian Army):—

Colonel C. J. Smith, Madras S. C.

Colonel E. L. Hankin, Madras S. C.

No. 983.—The following promotions are
made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Allan Baylay,
Bengal S. C.,—11th December, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Rooke Tabuteau,
Madras S. C.,—11th December, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hurlock Galloway
Pritchard, Madras S. C.,—12th December,
1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Wilkins,
Bengal S. C.,—12th December, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Palmer,
Bengal S. C.,—12th December, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Grierson, Bombay
S. C.,—12th December, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone Shaw,
Madras S. C.,—12th December, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Fairlie Dobbs,
Madras S. C.,—12th December, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Chrystie, Madras
S. C.,—12th December, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Francis Orchard,
Madras S. C.,—12th December, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur L'Estrange-
Hamilton Holmes, Bengal S. C.,—15th
December, 1887.

No. 984.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.—

Colonel William Gordon, Bengal S. C., is
admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect
from the 12th December, 1887.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 985.—The undermentioned officers are
permitted to retire from the service, with effect
from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's
approval:—

Major Arthur George Hartshorne, General
List, Infantry,—31st December, 1887.

Major Leopold James Henry Grey, Bengal
S. C.,—20th December, 1887.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.**RESIGNATIONS.**

No. 63.—Mr. C. F. Wight, 2nd Grade Officer,
Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the ser-
vice.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 64.—Captain W. C. Hotham, Indian
Marine, has been permitted by the Secretary of
State for India to retire from the service, with
effect from the 8th November, 1887.

A. C. TOKER, *Colonel,*
for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 16th December, 1887.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is noti-
fied that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified,
was received in the Military Department between the 3rd and the 16th December, 1887.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
6th Dragoon Guards	2nd Lieutenant Alfred John Richardson.	8th December, 1887.	Umballa.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 1st and 16th December, 1887.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Edward William Kelsall. (a)	Surgeon	Medical Staff.	6th December, 1886.	Will left	R. a. p. 990 15 9	...	15th February, 1888.

(a) Widow.—Mrs Rose Kelsall.

Children.—Three (names not known).

Address.—Race Course House, Cashel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Fort William, the 14th December, 1887.*

No. 384.—The services of Mr W. H. Parker, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 339 of 31st October, 1887.

No. 385.—The services of Captain R. C. Maxwell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 17th October, 1887.

No. 386.—Colonel R. G. Smyth, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st class, is granted two years' special leave under the terms of Public Works Department Nos. 1940—41 G, dated 3rd October, 1887, in continuation of the furlough already granted him.

No. 387.—Mr. Allan Jacobson is appointed to the Candidate Class of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department.

Mr. Jacobson's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 388.—The following officers are temporarily transferred to Burma Provincial Establishment.—

Mr. C. C. S. Clark and Mr. J. W. L. Tooze, Assistants Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. P. W. Gilliland, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Central Provinces.

The 15th December, 1887.

No. 389.—The dates of *permanent promotion* to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, of the under-mentioned officers are as noted opposite each, and not as published in Public Works Notification No. 344, dated 2nd November, 1887:—

Mr. W. R. Gilbert,—12th June, 1887.

Mr. F. Sharp,—22nd June, 1887.

Mr. C. C. B. Knapp,—8th September, 1887.

The 16th December, 1887.

No. 390.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 269, dated 25th August, 1887, Mr. J. C. Mills, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is temporarily promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, with effect from the 9th May, 1887.

No. 391.—The following reversions and promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

NAMES.	From	To	With effect from
Mr R. G. Macdonald.	Examiner, 1st class, Temporary.	Examiner, 2nd class, Permanent	9th December, 1887.
Major C. H. P. Christie, R.E.	Examiner, 2nd class, Temporary.	Examiner, 3rd class, Permanent	
Mr. H. Rainier.	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Permanent.	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, Temporary rank.	29th November, 1887.

No. 392.—Mr. G. A. James, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, held charge of the current duties of the Office of Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, in addition to his own duties, from the 21st September to the 2nd November, 1887, inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Grierson, B.O. S. C.

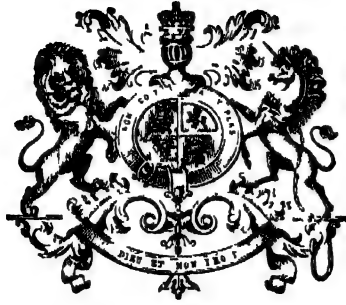
TELEGRAPH.*The 12th December, 1887.*

No. 383.—The following reversions will take place in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from 18th November, 1887, consequent on the return to duty of Mr. J. M. Lane, Superintendent, class IV, 1st grade:—

Mr. A. Hullah, Officiating Superintendent, class IV, 3rd grade, to class V, 1st grade.

Mr. H. W. Smith, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, class V, to class VI, 1st grade.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 4th October, 1887.

From the 12th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 5th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R. a. p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	15 0 0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.	

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th December, 1887.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has appointed Albert Birmingham Miller, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Official Trustee of Bengal, until further order.

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned students have passed the M. A. Examination :—

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

In order of merit.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|
| 1. Sen, Jagadischandra | ... | ... | Dacca College. |
| 2. Ghosh, Atulkrishna | .. | ... | Muir Central College. |

CLASS II.

In order of merit.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| 1. Ahmad | ... | ... | Presidency College. |
| 2. Chattopadhyay, Naliniranjan | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 3. Kastagir, Saradacharan | ... | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 4. Ramchandra | ... | ... | Muir Central College. |
| 5. Das, Bipinbhari | ... | ... | Presidency College. |
| 6. Kanhaiya Lal Dave | ... | ... | Muir Central College. |

CLASS III.

In order of merit.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1. Gupta, Syamlal | ... | ... | Presidency College. |
| 2. Basu, Annadaprasad | ... | ... | Teacher. |
| 3. Bandyopadhyay, Jnanchandra | ... | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| 4. Trimuck Anant Sothey | ... | ... | Agra College. |
| 5. Makar, Jugalbhari | ... | ... | Muir Central College. |
| 6. Mukhopadhyay Saratchandra | ... | ... | Benares College. |
| 7. Ray Purnachandra | ... | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 8. Bandyopadhyay, Binodlal | ... | ... | Free Church Institution. |

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

In order of merit.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|
| 1. Majumdar, Syamaprasanna | ... | ... | Presidency College. |
| 2. Basu, Satyananda | ... | ... | Ditto. |

CLASS II.

In order of merit.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1. Raychoudhuri, Purnachandra | .. | ... | Presidency College. |
| 2. { Bhagwan Dasa | ... | ... | Benares College. |
| { Haldar, Hiralal | .. | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 4. Chattopadhyay, Charuchandra | . | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| 5. { Das, Nibaranchandra | . | ... | Teacher. |
| { Bandyopadhyay, Banawarilal | . | ... | Free Church Institution. |

CLASS III.

In order of merit.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1. Datta, Dwarkanath | ... | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 2. { Ray, Kalicharan | ... | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| { Basu, Biswanath | ... | ... | L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur. |
| 4. Mukhopadhyay, Kumudbandhu | ... | ... | Dacca College. |
| 5. Mukhopadhyay, Girischandra | ... | ... | Presidency College. |
| 6. Mitra, Girischandra | ... | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|
| 1. Bhattacharyya, Janakinath | ... | ... | Sanskrit College. |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|

CLASS II.

In order of merit.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|
| 1. Gupta, Saratchandra | ... | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| 2. Bandyopadhyay, Prabhacharan | ... | ... | Ditto. |

PERSIAN.

CLASS II.

In order of merit.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|
| 1. Syed Kallan | ... | ... | Teacher. |
| 2. Mubarak Husain | ... | ... | Muir Central College. |

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

1. Mukhopadhyay, Satyachandra ... City College.

CLASS II.

1. Sen, Kedarnath ... Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

1. Basu, Abinaschandra ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

1. Mitra, Srischandra ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

In order of merit.

1. Dhar, Mohinimohan ... Presidency College.
 2. Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan ... Metropolitan Institution.
 3. Sarkar, Benimadhab ... Agra College.
 4. Datta, Satyakrishna ... Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

In order of merit.

1. Trivedi, Ramendrasundar ... Presidency College.
 2. Das, Gobindschandra ... Dacca College.
 3. Haldar, Piyaial ... Presidency College.
 4. Sinha, Sureschandra ... Ditto.
 5. Ghosh, Jnanachandra ... Ditto.
 6. Chaudhuri, Jnanendranath ... Ditto.
 7. Mallick, Kalidas ... Ditto.

CLASS II.

In order of merit.

1. Mitra, Nagendranath ... Presidency College.
 2. Gaurisankar ... Muir Central College.
 3. Bhattacharyya, Saradamohan ... Dacca College.
 4. Narayan Moreshwar Sane ... Muir Central College.

CLASS III.

In order of merit.

1. Chaturvedi, Badrinath ... Muir Central College.
 2. Ray, Kalikumar ... Presidency College.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 12th December 1887.

P. K. RAY,

Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
AND SYNDICATE OF THE
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Miss Edith Thomson's History of England has been fixed as an alternative text book with Garliner's Outlines of English History for the Entrance Examination of 1890.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 15th December, 1887.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 15th December, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer books of the Bank will be closed from Monday, the 2nd January, 1888, till Monday, the 16th, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th December, 1887.

No. 651.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Steel, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India, having reported his return to duty from furlough on the forenoon of the 24th November, 1887, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of Deputy Superintendents, and the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date —

Mr. G. H. Cooke, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Lieutenant G. B. Hodgson, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 652.—Mr. H. Horst, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, having proceeded on subsidiary leave on the afternoon of the 24th November, 1887, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted by Revenue

and Agricultural Department Notification No. 543—36-28 S., dated 14th October last, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Mr. G. H. Cooke, Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant G. B. Hodgson, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 653.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Heavyside, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, having reported his return to duty from furlough on the forenoon of the 30th November, 1887, the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Colonel W. F. Badgley, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. G. H. Cooke, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Lieutenant G. B. Hodgson, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th December, 1887.

No. 45.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Jotendra Nath Basu, of the Imperial Establishment, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the date of his relief.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 8th December, 1887.

No. 4547.—In accordance with Foreign Department Notification No. 2157 G. of the 23rd November, 1887, Lieutenant P. J. Melvill received charge of the Office of Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, on the afternoon of the 29th November, 1887.

By Order,
F. L. PETRE,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 8th December, 1887.

No. 3804 G.—First Class Hospital Assistant Allcemuddin returned from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2704 G., dated 20th September, 1887, on the forenoon of the 30th September, 1887, and resumed charge of his duties from 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Jowala Pershad, who reverted to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Government appointments. The unexpired portion of Hospital Assistant Allcemuddin's leave (*i.e.* sixteen days) is cancelled.

No. 3805 G.—The leave on full pay of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Ally Murdan Khan attached to the Main Dispensary at Jodhpore, granted in this Office Notification No. 2701 G., dated the 20th September, 1887, is commuted to furlough and extended to the 14th November, 1887.

No. 3806 G.—First Class Hospital Assistant Hafeez Oollah, attached to the Rajputana Agency Hospital, Abu, was granted one month and thirteen days' privilege leave from 23rd September, 1887, to 5th November, 1887.

No. 3807 G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Brij Mohan Lall, of the Government Reserve List, received charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Abu, with effect from the 1st October, 1887.

The 8th December, 1887.

No. 3815 G.—ERRATUM.—In this Office Notification No. 3434 G., dated the 5th November, 1887, for "25th idem" read "31st idem."

No. 3816 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1959 G., dated the 25th October, 1887, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant G. H. J. Moore assumed charge of his duties as Officiating 2nd-in-Command of the Merwara Battalion on the 31st idem.

By order,
E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Rajputana.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 13th December, 1887.

No. 113.—Mr. H. L. Butcher, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the North-Western Railway.

The 14th December, 1887.

No. 114.—Mr. T. W. Grant, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is on return from furlough posted to the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension of the Burma State Railway.

H. G. KUNHARDT, *Captain, R.E.,*
for Director-General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th December, 1887.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	98,68,522	6	0
Reserve Fund	48,52,759	15	0	Other authorized Investments	63,19,810	13	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	85,58,463	13	11	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	69,54,382	12	6
Public Deposits at Branches	90,01,500	4	8	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	71,97,836	2	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,19,24,444	0	10	Bills discounted and purchased	1,91,33,053	2	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,34,250	5	2	Balances with other Banks	7,25,745	4	4
Sundries	17,68,078	14	0	Bullion	1,946	0	6
				Dead Stock	11,17,143	3	2
				Stamps	11,210	14	0
				Sundries	8,24,411	7	3
					5,21,54,592	1	3
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,30,36,968	14	5
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,12,47,945	4	11
					3,42,84,914	3	4
RUPREES	8,64,39,506	5	7	RUPREES	8,64,39,506	5	7

BANK OF BENGAAL,
Calcutta, 15th December, 1887.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 55'06.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 14th December, 1887.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 7th December, 1887	21,07,302	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	14,12,277	35,19,579
ADD— Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department Ditto ditto Government	2,543 ...	2,543
DEDUCT— New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	3,84,000 3,000	35,22,122
		3,87,000
Balance on the evening of the 14th December, 1887		31,35,122
The Balance comprises— Silver held on account of the Currency Department Ditto ditto Government	18,04,226 13,30,896	31,35,122
There is in addition awaiting assay— Bullion belonging to Private Individuals Ditto ditto Government	1,51,877 ...	1,51,877

R. V. RIDDELL, Lieut-Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 15th December, 1887.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and

payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1887.		<i>R</i>	
W41 .	S 13—34006 .	1,000	Sha Vadhu Kewal, Bombay.
W42 .	S 12—59096 .	100	T. Nairamwamy Pillay,
	S 29—09964 .	50	Madras.

H. S. GROVES,

Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

BOMBAY,

The 6th December, 1887.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value, ₹	Name of Claimant.
35	E 25—47800*	50	S. Narain Swamy Pillay, Door No 108, Sunjevery Pettah, Civil Street, Old Washerman Pillah, Madras.

* Belonging to Agency No. 1, Rawalpind.

W. H. EGERTSON,

for Deputy Commissioner of Currency.

LAHORE,

The 12th December, 1887.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
26	T 5—09793	100	Mr. C. Clark, Madras.

R. A. STERNDAL,

Asst. Accountant Genl.,

In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

The 5th December, 1887.

Report of a Deserter from the 8-1st Northern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Fort William, this 9th day of December, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name. At what Place Enlisted,—
—No. 42392, Gunner Hartlepool.
Robert Kilbourn. Parish and County in which
Born,—Darlington, Durham.
Age,—23 years, 11 months. Marks,—Face pitted with
Size,—5 feet 10 inches. smallpox.
Colour of— Trade,—Labourer.
Complexion, fair; Hair, Coat or Jacket,—Blue
brown; Eyes, grey. serge patrol.
Date of Desertion,—4th Waistcoat,—Nil.
December, 1887. Breeches or Trowsers,—
Place of Desertion,— Blue cloth with broad red
Fort William, Calcutta. stripes.
Date of Enlistment,—24th REMARKS,—
April, 1884. 3 years 7 months' service.

H. W. MORRIESON, Captain,
Comdg. 8-1st Northern Divn., R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the 8-1st Northern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Fort William, this 9th day of December, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name. At what Place Enlisted,—
—No. 55084, Gunner Sunderland.
John Wilson. Parish and County in which
Born,—St. Marys, Liverpool, Lancashire.
Age,—24 years 1 month. Marks,—Nil.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches. Trade,—Fireman.
Colour of— Coat or Jacket,—Blue
Complexion, fresh; Hair, serge patrol jacket.
dark brown; Eyes, grey. Waistcoat,—Nil.
Date of Desertion,—4th Breeches or Trowsers,—
December, 1887. Blue cloth trousers with
Place of Desertion,— broad red stripes.
Fort William, Calcutta. REMARKS,—
Date of Enlistment,—28th 1 year 6 months' service.
May, 1886.

H. W. MORRIESON, Captain,
Comdg. 8-1st Northern Divn., R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the 6-1st, South Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Rangoon, this 26th day of November, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name. At what Place Enlisted,—
—No. 48528, Gunner Bristol.
James Forber. Parish and County in which
Born,—St. James, Liverpool.
Age,—24 years. Marks,—Two tattoo dots
Height,—5 feet 7½ inches. left forearm. One back
Colour of— of hand.
Complexion, fresh; Hair, Trade,—Brick-layer.
brown; Eyes, grey. Coat or Jacket,—Khaki or
Date of Desertion,—22nd white drill.
November, 1887. Waistcoat,—None.
Place of Desertion,— Breeches or Trowsers,—
Rangoon. Khaki or white drill.
Date of Enlistment,—10th REMARKS,—
April, 1885. Under 3 years' service.

J. C. THORP, Lieut., R.A.,
Comdg. No. 6-1st South Divn., R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, dated at Thayetmyo, this 5th day of December, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name. At what Place Enlisted,—
—No. 1455, Private Newport, Mon.
Rees Llewellyn. Parish and County in which
Born,—Pontypridd, Glamorganshire.
Age,—20 years 7 months. Marks,—R. L. L. tattooed
Height,—5 feet 5½ inches. on right forearm.
Colour of— Trade,—Collier.
Complexion, dark; Hair, Coat or Jacket,—Khaki.
brown; Eyes, grey. Waistcoat,—Nil.
Date of Desertion,—30th Breeches or Trowsers.
November, 1887. REMARKS,—
Place of Desertion,— Under 3 years' service.
Rangoon.
Date of Enlistment,—25th April, 1885.

R. UPCHER, Colonel,
Comdg. and Battn., S. W. Borderers.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878, that on or about 5th July, 1887, treasure consisting of eighty-three gold ornaments of the following descriptions and of the approximate value of ₹1,136-11, was found by one Sangapa Sirsangi and others, in the village of Laknudi, Taluka Gadag, in the Dharwar District, Bombay Presidency:—

Names of Articles,	Value.	
	₹	a. p.
2 Chakra kadags	122	8 0
5 Rings having the hoods of cobras	195	5 6
26 Talis	187	5 6
8 Madi ungras	90	5 0
1 Ring (common)	3	12 0
4 Earrings	13	0 0
3 Gol nugas	65	1 0
5 Rings studded with precious stones	131	6 0
1 Arli yali	9	10 0
3 Old coins	21	15 6
4 Chintaks (neck ornaments)	42	0 0
1 A thin piece of gold having a foot print of a deity	5	12 0
5 Karn kundalas	19	11 0
3 Bavali	5	2 6
3 Tikkas	95	10 0
1 Sari	67	0 0
1 Ratti bali	31	0 0
1 Bali (common)	29	0 0
2 Pieces of gold	1	2 0
1 False ruby	0	1 0
TOTAL	1,136	11 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamledar of Gadag, at his office, on 30th April, 1888, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. SPENCE,
Acting Collector.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The following advertisement is published with reference to Rule XIX, Part I, of the Revised Ecclesiastical Rules promulgated by Home Department Notification No 103, dated the 20th June, 1885:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given under Rule XIX of the Ecclesiastical Rules, dated the 17th July, 1885, that the inscription tablet belonging to the tomb of Colonel Richardson at Rameswaram, in the Proodatur Taluq, Cuddapah District, Madras Presidency, is broken, and requires to be replaced. The estimated cost of replacing is ₹100. The friends of the deceased may restore it. If they fail to do so within three months, the monument will be dealt with under Section XIX of the rules relating to cemeteries.

W. J. H. LEFANN,
Collector and Magistrate of the District
Cuddapah, Madras.

The 17th November, 1887.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 13th December, 1887.

Barckley, C & Co	Hewletts, Miss.	McLeod & Co.
Clarke, John, Paul & Holdsworth, C. Co.	Lorimer, G. A.	Penn, Mrs.
Hall, F.		Ryder, H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, Mr.	Galbraith, James.	Noble, J. D'Oyly.
Alexander, C.	"Gasture."	Norwich, B. R. E.
Allcock, A. C.	George, A. B.	Paraf, E.
Asphar, John, Mrs.	Giles, F.	Parkin, Mrs. H.
Bakker, Mrs. P. F.	Gimmd, A. De.	Peddie, John
Barry, F.	Greenhild, W.	Penn, Mrs. G.
Barton, Captain F.	Greenwood, F. St. C.	Perkins, E. A.
Bates, E.	Grosman, Mrs. B.	Phillips, C. L.
Bennett, John.	Hall, D.	Puteput, Mrs.
Bennett, J. J. T.	Hamilton, G. H.	Rode, Mrs. J. H.
Bery, Adolph.	Hardy, H.	Rovano, G. B.
Biddlecombe, F. C.	Harrison, J. E. O.	Roy, James R.
Bihourd George.	Hay, W.	Rustomjee, C. H. J.
Bilings, Mrs. D.	Hicks, Hugh.	Sander, Angela.
Bingham, J. M.	Hicks, L. W.	Sanderson, C. S.
Black, Mrs.	Higgins, F. W.	Sanderson, F. W.
Boodin, J. O.	Hilton, E. H.	Sevenoaks, Leon M.
Brooks, Mrs.	Hogg, A. M.	Shaw, Dr. F. C.
Brookes, Alfred.	House, F. W.	Shuffrey, B. P.
Brutley, C. W.	Hughes, G.	Smit, Robert.
Bryan, R.	Hughes, Michael.	Southerton, F. W.
Caldicot, Dr. T.	Jacobi, S.	Sparling, A. H.
Carpenter, Mrs. W. C.	Jelicoe, J. T.	Stewart, John S.
	Johnson, R.	Storey, H.
Champ, Charles.	Joseph, Symon.	Strauss, W. M.
Chorlette, A.	Kesli, Dr. F. L.	Sultana, W. N. F.
Clyna, Mrs. W. C.	Kennedy, Mrs. A.	Sutton, H. I.
"Commodore."	Kent, W.	Taylor, C. W.
Conway, J. A.	Lamorchand, J. R.	T. P. B.
Cradock, Mrs. J.	Landestrut, S. S.	"Temple."
Cutzon, Hon. Geo. N.	Langley, Mrs. C.	Thin, H. M.
	Lawcock, David.	Thompson, E.
D'Cruz, J. M.	LeClerey, J. F.	Tight, James
Delchet, A.	Leonard, Major G.	Todd, Mrs. E.
Dickinson, A. E.	Lester, J. H.	Van-de-Borg, J.
Fenn, Edward.	Lillingston, C. A. G.	Vennel, G. A.
Fife, Allan.	Lindnan, L. K.	Vyall, Mrs. C. H.
Fleming, G. H.	Londur, R.	Wheatley, Col. M. J.
Fletcher, Douglas	Marshall, Mrs. F. A.	White, Mrs.
Floyer, W. W.	Martin, R.	Williams, George.
Fordham, R. O.	Maxsted, B. F.	Wilson, W.
Foster, G. R. C.	McMurtine, A.	Wood, H. deR. P.
Frazer, Mrs. L.	"Mia cara."	X. Y. Z.
Fure, C. J.	Moe, N.	

Registered Letters.

Miller, Miss Helen.	Nucci, Orest.	Sissi, Nonchim.
Moore, G.	Phillips & Co., Ltd	Wilkinson, H.
Nelson, Harry.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 12th December, 1887.

Ghosh, Kedar Nath.	Macdonald, A.	Purkait, S. C.
Gordon, Major J. A. D.	Marhon, Mrs.	Rydquirt, C. F.
Holland, Lt. L.	Montresser, Captain E.	Seaman, A. J.
Jahundi, Mr.	Murray, C. S.	Shipnell, G.
Jordon, P. A.	Owen, M. S.	Vardon, E. S.
		Zachariah, H. C.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 17th December, 1887.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	1887. 20th Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	19th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	20th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	20th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	24th "	Per P. & O. Steamer <i>Pekin</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong	21st "	Per Steamer <i>Tassang</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	21st "	Per Steamer <i>Nudda</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpnyu, Sandoway and Rangoon.	21st "	Per Steamer <i>Coconada</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	23rd "	Per Steamer <i>Chika</i> .
Port Blair and Rangoon	21st "	Per Steamer <i>Nudda</i> .

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 5-30 P.M., and late letters will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SEEBPORE.

An examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department will be held at the College on Monday and Tuesday, the 16th and 17th January, 1888.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal of the College, not later than the 10th January, 1888, for permission to appear at the examination, enclosing a certificate of good conduct and a certificate of age.

For admission to this department candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

The subjects of examination are—

Arithmetic	The whole.
Algebra	To simple equations.
Euclid	Books I and II.
English Grammar and Composition.	

Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

There will be one vacancy on the Free list for Christian students in February next, and eleven vacancies on the Reduced-fee* list.

For Natives there will be seven vacancies on the Reduced-fee list.

These vacancies will be filled up by the Board of Visitors.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal of the College.

* Rs per mensem.

† Rs per mensem.

S. F. DOWNING,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 4-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 5-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سکونا فبری فیوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیوات کے اور سوائے اونٹنے جو کوئی ایک سفٹ بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ،

اور عوام الناس ہوائیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا نانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ ،

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں بکتی ہے ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ذاک چار در آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ ،

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. at the prices specified below:—

- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875**, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. Rs.
- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876**, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. Rs.
- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877**, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. Rs.
- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882**, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts. Rs.
- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883**, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. Rs.
- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1884**, 4to, 153 pages text, 305 pages tables, 4 charts. Rs.
- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1885**, 4to, 202 pages text, 415 pages tables, 4 charts. Rs.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs**, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates. Rs. 2-8.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs**, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates. Rs. 1-8.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs**, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates. Rs. 1-8.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs**, Vol. I Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates. Rs. 1-8.

- Indian Meteorological Memoirs**, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates. Rs. 1-8.
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- Indian Meteorological Memoirs**, Vol. II, complete, in cloth. Rs. 10.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs**, Vol. III, Part I, 4to, 116 pages, 7 plates. Rs. 2.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs**, Vol. IV, Part I, 4to, 57 pages, 4 plates. Rs. 1-8.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs**, Vol. IV, Part II, 4to, 80 pages, 4 plates. Rs. 2.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs**, Vol. IV, Part III, 4to, 24 pages, 2 plates. Rs. 1-9.
- Report on the Vizaganam and Backergunge Cyclones**, October 1876, 4to 87 pages, 4 plates. Rs. 2.
- Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877**, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates. Rs. 2-8.
- Rainfall Chart of India** showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours). 8s.
- Rainfall Map of India** (in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch), showing the annual distribution of rainfall (in colours). Rs. 3.
- Register of Original Observations** of six stations in India for each of the years 1879 to 1886, corrected and reduced. Each year, Rs. 8.
- The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum**, Part I [Instructions to Observers]. Rs. 7.
- The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum**, Part II [The Meteorology of India]. Rs. 7.
- Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India**. Rs. 2.
- Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator**. Rs. 5.
- Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator**, showing the specific gravity, temperature and currents of the sea surface. Rs. 5.

JOHN FLIOT,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise our series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat, the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm, and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

In supersession of previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1885, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows:—

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance		
For the complete Series, including postage		
	Without postage.	With postage.
For the Calcutta Series	Rs 10 0	Rs 12 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series	" 6 0	" 7 0
" a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately inclusive of postage in India	"	" 2 0
" a part of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series purchased separately inclusive of postage in India	"	" 1 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Report should apply to—

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" Thacker & Co., Bombay.
" Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.
 „ Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
 „ Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Orders and subscriptions for 1885 should be at once remitted

NOTICE.

Indian Law Reports.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance —

	One page.	Half page.	Quar. page.
For one issue	Rs 20	Rs 14	Rs 9
„ three issues	„ 55	„ 36	„ 24
„ six „	„ 100	„ 68	„ 45
„ nine „	„ 145	„ 90	„ 64
„ twelve „	„ 180	„ 120	„ 80

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs 375 a set.

A Manual of Reference to the Examinations in Oriental languages, with the latest orders of Government, and specimen papers of the various standards. By Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. JAKRELL. New Edition Rs 4.
 Apply to the Librarian, 17, Museum Row.

For sale in Rajputana to Officers stationed there.

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, 4th Edition Price—
 To Government Officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large, Rs 4.
 To all Officers employed in Government Departments who are in receipt of salaries under Rs 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. Rs 3 (8a.)

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

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MADRAS . . .	Higginbotham & Co
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POONA . . .	Cooper, Maddon, & Co.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Application should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge will be made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments.

☞ The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

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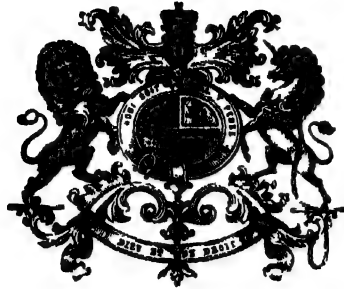
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT
CUTTACK.

Original Suit No 755 of 1887.

Notice is hereby given that Jai Narain, son of Mayaram, deceased, of Nayasarak in the town of Cuttack, has instituted a suit in this Court numbered as above against Shaikh Sobhan Saadagar for the recovery of ₹216-15-3 due on account of cloths purchased by him from the plaintiff's shop, and that 9th January next has been fixed for the final hearing of the suit.

RADHA KRISHNA SEN,
Judge of the Small Cause Court.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The following Promissory Notes of 4½ and 4 per cent. loan of 1887, 1842-43 and 1865, originally standing in the name of Luchman Chowdry, Naiki Mundi, Agra, and never endorsed by him to any body, have been lost on the 17th

August last. Payment of the notes or of the interest accrued thereon has been stopped and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates :—

No. 014724—4½ per cent., 1870, for ₹1,000.
No. 111539—4 per cent., 1842-43, for ₹1,000.
No. 237876—4 per cent., 1865, for ₹2,000.

LUCHMAN CHOWDRY,
Naiki Mundi, Agra.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. B156736 and 146611, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹500 each, respectively, originally standing in the names of Charles D'Costa and Poolin Behary Dey and Gosto Behary Dey, respectively, and last endorsed to Charles D'Costa, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

CHARLES D'COSTA,
9, North Road, Entally.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 51.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1887.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

Statistics.

REVIEW OF THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, VI OF 1882, DURING THE YEAR 1886-87.

No. 3298., dated Calcutta, the 18th December 1887.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the following communications submitting the Reports of Registrars of Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, during the official year 1886-87:—

- From the Government of Madras, Nos. 1478 and 1479, dated the 9th July 1887.
- Bombay, No. 4048, " 4th July 1887.
- " " Bengal, " 2629 P.D., " 15th August 1887.
- " " N.-W. P. and Oudh, No. ⁴⁰⁵_{VII-425}, dated the 16th June 1887.
- " " Punjab, No. 14, dated the 25th April 1887.
- " Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. ²⁷⁴⁸₁₀₄, dated the 4th June 1887.
- " " Burma, No. ⁸⁵³₁₄₀, dated the 31st May 1887.
- " Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 210 G., dated the 4th June 1887.
- " Resident in Mysore, No. ²⁸⁹⁰₆₉₅, and No. ²⁹¹⁹₆₅₅, dated, respectively, the 29th July and the 7th September 1887, and No. ²⁹¹⁹₆₅₅, dated the 7th September 1887.

RESOLUTION.—The statistics contained in these reports are summarised in the three tables annexed to this Resolution. There were at the close of 1885-86 in the different provinces 806 joint stock companies possessing a total capital, nominal and actual, of 2,854 and 2,100 lakhs; 45 of these increased their capital by 28 and 3½ lakhs, nominal and actual; and 64 with a paid-up capital, so far as reported, of nearly 9 lakhs ceased to work. There were registered during the year 158 companies with a nominal capital of 193 lakhs. The paid-up capital of several of these companies has not been reported, the necessary documents not having been received within the period to which the report relates. The net result at the close of 1886-87 was a total of 886 companies possessing a nominal capital aggregating 2,913 lakhs, and an actual capital, so far as reported, amounting to 2,138 lakhs.

Bengal, Bombay, and Madras head the list with a paid-up capital, at the close of 1886-87, of 968, 872, and 144 lakhs, respectively, so far as ascertained, making a sum of about 1,984 lakhs out of the aggregate for all India, or about 92½ per cent.

2. The following table compares the number of companies and paid-up capital in the several provinces in the last two years:—

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF COMPANIES		PAID-UP CAPITAL.		INCREASE & DECREASE PER CENT. IN 1886-87		Provincial proportion of paid-up capital to all paid-up capital in India 1886-87.
	1885-86.	1886-87	1885-86.	1886-87.	Number of Companies.	Capital.	
			₹	₹			Per cent.
Bengal	232	230	9,31,88,157	9,67,74,825	—1	+4	45
Bombay	148	204	8,70,53,222	8,72,53,025	+8	—8	41
Madras	240	318	1,19,07,980	1,43,66,070	+28	+21	7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	45	40	85,98,365	81,01,871	—11	—6	4
Punjab	17	18	40,45,287	28,91,569	+6	—28	1
Burma	12	12	12,48,657	12,48,657	Nil	Nil	6
Central Provinces	2	3	8,27,800	8,46,775	+5	+2	4
Mysore	61	61	22,56,209	23,21,600	Nil	+3	1
TOTAL	806	886	21,00,25,677	21,38,04,422	+10	+2	100

3. The aggregate capital may be divided as follows:—

		Number.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
			₹	₹
Banking and Loan Companies.	Banking and Loan	357	5,20,91,741	3,05,81,339
	Insurance	13	68,45,000	18,12,985
	TOTAL	370	6,09,36,741	3,23,94,324
Trading Companies	Merchants and traders	88	2,43,19,550	1,61,23,733
	Navigation	10	1,13,00,000	75,29,088
	Railways and tramways	10	99,60,000	68,54,609
	Co-operative associations	15	5,31,500	2,17,274
	Shipping, landing, and warehousing.	5	8,20,600	5,99,350
	TOTAL	128	4,69,37,650	3,16,24,027
Mills and Presses	Cotton mills	53	4,71,07,830	3,73,06,334
	Jute	10	1,23,75,000	1,03,56,225
	Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, &c.	38	3,41,35,000	2,67,04,324
	Cotton and jute screws and presses.	60	1,44,00,750	1,32,41,809
	Other mills and presses	29	69,80,000	34,60,264
	TOTAL	190	11,49,48,580	9,10,68,956
Tea and other planting Companies.	Tea	131	4,10,99,075	3,52,48,432
	Coffee and chinchona	7	6,00,000	4,67,428
	Others	5	8,85,000	4,84,153
	TOTAL	143	4,25,84,075	3,62,00,043
Mining and quarrying Ice manufacture Sugar manufacture Breweries Others . . . . .	.....	25	1,16,13,100	98,47,314
	.....	12	27,72,500	20,96,813
	.....	2	16,20,000	16,94,25
	.....	3	12,00,000	12,00,000
	.....	13	87,11,000	77,64,020
GRAND TOTAL		886	29,13,23,646	21,38,04,422

The largest part—911 lakhs paid-up—of the aggregate capital is invested in mills and presses chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The Bombay Presidency (see table I appended) shows the largest contribution (619 lakhs) under this head, chiefly for working or pressing cotton; Bengal following (196 lakhs), chiefly with jute.

Tea and other plantations follow with a total of 362 lakhs paid-up capital, of which 343 lakhs are placed against Bengal, most of the tea companies being registered in Calcutta.

Banking or loan companies rank third with 324 lakhs paid-up. Bengal heads the list here (174 lakhs), the Madras Presidency coming next (77 lakhs).

Trading companies rank fourth, with a paid-up capital of 316 lakhs. Bombay heads the list here (147 lakhs), Bengal coming next (141 lakhs).

Mining and quarrying engaged 98 lakhs paid-up. Here Bengal heads the list (78 lakhs), the Madras Presidency being next (10 lakhs).

The other industries individually represent much smaller sums; thus ice-making, 21 lakhs paid-up, chiefly in Bombay and Bengal; breweries, 12 lakhs paid-up, all in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

4. The following table shows the number of Companies under each category during the last five years:—

		1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase or decrease per cent. in 1886-87 compared with 1882-83.
Banking and Insurance Companies.	Banking and loan Insurance	136 5	175 9	196 11	287 14	357 13	+ 162 +
	TOTAL	141	184	207	301	370	+ 162
Trading Companies	Merchants and traders.	72	85	85	85	88	+ 22
	Navigation	9	10	8	7	10	+ 11
	Railways and tramways.	5	7	7	8	10	+ 100
	Co-operative associations.	13	14	14	13	15	+ 15
	Shipping, landing, and warehousing.	2	4	4	8	5	+ 150
	TOTAL	101	120	118	121	128	+ 27
Mills and Presses	Cotton mills	32	42	44	48	53	+ 66
	Jute "	12	12	11	10	10	— 17
	Mills for working cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, &c.	33	38	42	45	38	+ 15
	Cotton and jute screws and presses.	38	52	55	51	60	+ 58
	Other mills and presses.	8	...	10	26	29	+ 262
	TOTAL	123	144	162	180	190	+ 54
Tea and other planting Companies.	Tea	121	121	127	130	131	+ 8
	Coffee	2	2	3	2	7	+ 40
	Chinchona	3	5	5	5	5	+ 25
	Others	4	4	3	5	5	+ 25
	TOTAL	130	132	138	142	143	+ 10
Mining and quarrying . Ice manufacture . Sugar manufacture . Breweries . Others .	...	19	22	25	26	25	+ 32
	...	10	12	14	12	12	+ 20
	...	2	3	4	4	2	...
	...	4	5	3	3	3	— 25
	...	17	27	23	16	13	— 24
	GRAND TOTAL	547	649	694	805	886	+ 62

The following table shows, so far as reported, the total number of joint stock companies at work in India with their nominal and paid-up capital at the end of each of the last seven years:—

Years	Companies at work	Nominal capital	Paid-up capital	Increase of paid-up capital
		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
1880-81 . . .	475	19,74,10,150	14,86,66,364	...
1881-82 . . .	500	21,29,73,730	15,45,80,041	59,13,677= 4 %
1882-83 . . .	547	22,17,01,800	17,01,59,044	1,55,79,003=10 "
1883-84 . . .	649	26,67,34,381	18,75,06,107	1,73,47,063=10 "
1884-85 . . .	696	27,88,76,908	20,63,58,444	1,88,52,337=10 "
1885-86 . . .	805	28,54,34,367	21,00,25,677	36,67,233= 2 "
1886-87 . . .	886	29,13,23,646	21,38,04,422	37,78,745= 2 "

The increase during the year was only 37½ lakhs, being at the rate of 1½ per cent.—almost exactly the same rate as in 1885-86, which was very much smaller than in previous years. The average annual rate of increase during the seven years has been a little under 5½ per cent.

6. Companies limited by guarantee have, it is feared, been defectively reported. The figures, so far as they go, however, show that there were 334 such companies at the close of 1885-86, almost all in the Madras Presidency, being mostly of the nature of associations for mutual assistance of a comparatively small character. One hundred and seventy-eight of these companies ceased to work in 1886-87, and their number was added to by 43 new companies, making a net result of 198 companies at the close of the year.

7. The fees realised and the expenditure in each province last year were:—

	Fees.			Expenditure		
	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Bengal	4,360	0	0	598	0	0
Bombay	11,731	0	0	1,055	0	0
Madras	15,700	0	0	1,445	0	0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,160	0	0	.....	
Punjab	819	6	0	....	
Central Provinces . . . . .	..	..	..	.....
Burma	215	0	0	107	8	0
Mysore State	1,317	12	3	584	7	7
Bangalore	160	0	0	..	...
TOTAL	35,463	2	3	3,789	15	7

* Government of Madras.
 " Bombay
 " Bengal
 " the N-W Provinces and Oudh.
 " the Punjab
 Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
 " " Burma.
 " " Assam.
 " " Ajmere.
 " " Coorg.
 Secretary for Bihar to the Resident at Hyderabad

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations,* and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident in Mysore.

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

I.—Joint Stock Companies at work at the end of the year 1886-87.

PROVINCES.	Capital.	Banking or Loan Companies.	Trading Companies.	Mills and Presses.	Tea and other Planting Companies.	Mining and Quarrying Companies.	Ice Companies.	Sugar.	Breweries.	Others.	TOTAL.
Madras Presidency	Nominal	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	Paid-up	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bombay Presidency	Nominal	289	16	15	8	10	1	1	1	1	318
	Paid-up	77,64,017	8,19,710	38,64,478	8,70,031	10,47,334	15,02,500	20,000	73,75,000	1,43,66,070	11,94,79,680
Bengal	Nominal	12	46	130	2	2	5	1	6	204	8,72,53,025
	Paid-up	18,93,887	2,05,21,600	8,03,59,580	1,20,000	9,82,000	9,96,305	9,425	67,59,750	11,94,79,680	8,72,53,025
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	Nominal	19	32	29	129	12	5	1	3	230	11,28,75,575
	Paid-up	1,74,33,305	1,89,75,000	2,25,95,000	4,02,88,575	84,42,000	10,20,000	16,00,000	12,10,000	9,67,74,825	9,67,74,825
Punjab	Nominal	11	12	10	2	1	1	2	2	40	94,07,000
	Paid-up	29,76,900	4,86,849	33,22,553	6,32,311	1,20,000	92,258	5,00,000	5,00,000	91,000	91,01,871
Central Provinces	Nominal	3	8	1	3	1	1	1	1	18	39,52,000
	Paid-up	7,71,620	7,19,500	9,00,000	3,22,500	1,20,000	1,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	20,000	28,97,599
Birma	Nominal	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	11,60,000
	Paid-up	50,000	13,11,550	8,46,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,46,775
Mysore State	Nominal	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13,76,550
	Paid-up	12,800	12,20,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,950	12,48,657
Bangalore	Nominal	47	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	23,07,600
	Paid-up	7,13,503	84,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,47,628
TOTAL	Nominal	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	21,55,000
	Paid-up	8,28,292	...	7,45,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,73,972
TOTAL	Nominal	370	128	190	143	25	13	2	3	13	888
	Paid-up	6,09,36,741	4,69,37,650	11,49,49,580	4,25,84,075	1,16,13,100	27,72,500	16,20,000	12,00,000	87,11,000	29,13,23,645
		3,23,94,324	3,16,24,027	9,10,63,956	3,62,00,043	98,47,314	20,96,313	16,09,425	12,00,000	77,64,020	21,38,04,423

II.—Companies divided into shares.

PROVINCES.	WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1884-85.			REGISTERED DURING 1886-87.			CAPITAL INCREASED DURING 1886-87.			CLAIMED TO WORK DURING 1886-87.			WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1886-87.			REMARKS.
	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid up capital.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid up capital.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	
Madras Presidency .	249	3,57,38,137	1,19,07,980	110	28,38,706	4,46,004	16	8,02,922	*	16	7,41,500	*	318	3,85,80,241	1,43,66,070	
Bombay Presidency .	188	11,30,36,430	8,79,53,222	26	1,24,55,000	*	8	17,76,250	*	10	*	*	204	11,94,79,680	8,72,53,025	
Bengal	232	11,37,31,100	9,31,88,157	8	27,88,000	*	4	1,61,475	*	10	37,55,000	*	230	11,28,75,575	9,67,74,825	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	45	1,01,87,000	85,98,365	3	5,45,000	*	14	1,00,000	3,30,479	8	14,25,000	8,26,971	40	94,07,000	81,01,871	
Punjab	17	52,97,000	40,45,287	4	4,60,000	*	...	...	...	8	*	*	18	39,82,000	28,91,599	
Central Provinces .	3	11,50,000	8,27,800	1	10,000	2,575	1	...	16,460	...	...	...	3	11,60,000	8,46,775	
Burma	12	13,76,550	12,48,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13,76,550	12,48,657	
Mysore State . .	49	21,48,100	6,59,645	5	2,10,000	*	2	30,000	*	9	3,00,000	69,689	51	23,07,600	7,47,628	
Bangalore . . .	12	27,70,000	16,96,564	1	20,000	*	...	...	...	3	6,35,000	*	10	21,55,000	15,73,972	
	806	28,54,34,367	21,00,25,677	158	1,93,21,706	4,48,579	45	28,70,647	3,46,879	64	68,56,500	8,96,660	886	29,13,23,846	21,38,04,422	

* Not reported.

III.—Companies limited by guarantee, i.e., possessing no capital paid up.

Province.	Number working at close of 1885-86	Number regis- tered during 1886-87.	Number ceased to work during 1886-87.	Number working at close of 1886-87.
Madras Presidency	314	26	176	163
Bombay do.	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Bengal	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh .	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Punjab	3	7	<i>Nil</i>	10
Central Provinces	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Burma	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Mysoore State	16	10	2	24
Bangalore	1	...	...	1
TOTAL .	334	43	178	198

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary for November 1887.

During November the high pressure area, which appears over Northern India during October, becomes a more strongly marked and more permanent feature of the distribution, while at the same time the area of low average pressure, over the Bay, which is, perhaps, the most striking feature of the October distribution, moves southward towards the Equator and is followed over the Bay by a brisk barometric rise, an improvement in the weather and a cessation of the north-east monsoon rainfall of the Carnatic. During the past November this course of events has been followed in a typical manner. On the first day of the month the mean pressure over the Panjab, the North-Western Provinces, Sind and Rajputana was about 30.000 inches and over Madras about 29.885 inches, while on the 30th November the mean pressure over the former region was about 30.170 inches and over the latter about 30.069 inches, showing a nearly equal rise over both regions. Similarly, on the 1st of November rain was reported at nearly all the Bay stations and as far north as Dacca and Silchar, while on the 30th the only rainfall reported was a slight shower at Colombo.

On the 1st of the month the cyclonic storm, which was noticed over the west of the Bay in last month's summary, was still shown off the Coromandel Coast, but it was fast filling up. It was, however, occasioning rather heavy rainfall over the whole of the Bay area, in Malabar, Ceylon and as far north as Calcutta, Dacca and Cachar. A large area of high pressure overlay the whole of Northern India and, except for the cyclonic circulation induced by the storm off the Coromandel coast, north-easterly and easterly winds prevailed almost everywhere. Over the Peninsula and Bengal the sky was heavily clouded. During the 2nd and 3rd conditions did not materially change. The depression over the Bay continued to fill up, but it left the weather in an unsettled state and rain fell generally around the Bay and over the south of the Peninsula. On the 4th the chart showed a feeble depression off the west coast of the Peninsula. This de-

pression occasioned rain in Malabar and Bombay as far north as Goa and Belgaum, and as the weather remained unsettled over the Bay of Bengal rain was thus reported from both coasts and from the interior of the Peninsula. In Northern India pressure was high, the wind circulation normal and the weather fine. On the 5th the low pressure area off the west coast had travelled northward as far as Ratnagiri, while the attendant rainfall had advanced as far as Bombay, and Poona. All over the west and interior of the Peninsula rain was consequently falling, but in the Bay region the weather had improved, the only stations recording rainfall being Diamond Island, Masulipatam, Vizagapatam, and Gopalpore. In Northern India there was no change. The chart of the 6th showed that the west coast depression had advanced to between Ratnagiri and Bombay, while the area of rainfall and unsettled conditions had spread northward and north-eastward, and now included in addition to the Peninsula, Khandesh, the Berars, the south of the Central Provinces and part of Central India. The wind had become very variable over Northern India, and indeed the weather over the greater part of the country had become more or less affected by the low pressure area in the west. On the 7th though the depression off the Bombay coast appeared to be filling up, the weather over a large part of India remained in an unsettled state. Rain was reported from the Peninsula, Khandesh, the Berars, the Central Provinces, and as far north as Jhansi, and the cloud proportion was high except at the extreme north-eastern and north-western stations. On the two following days, *viz.*, the 8th and 9th, conditions improved somewhat, the rainfall gradually fell off over the central parts of the country and became lighter over the Peninsula, while the distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds became more such as is characteristic of the cold weather months. Between the 9th and 13th slight showers continued to fall over Central India, Khandesh and Guzerat as well as the south of the Peninsula, but by the 14th these unsettled conditions had disappeared, a large area of high pressure had been established over the central and north-western parts of the country, while relatively low pressures were reported from the south-west and south-east coasts of the Peninsula. On this day the weather was clear, over by far the greater part of the country, and the only rainfall reported was from Ceylon and Diamond Island. From the 15th high pressures and fine, settled, weather prevailed throughout almost the whole of the Indian region, the actually highest readings being reported from the Central Provinces and slightly lower readings from the coasts of the Peninsula. All over Northern and Central India during this period the sky was almost cloudless. On the 18th the chart showed that a small area of deficient pressure was forming over the Bay. This depression occasioned a slight "backing" of the wind on the east coast of the Peninsula, and the re-appearance of cloudy and rainy weather in that region. This depression subsequently moved away southward, but it left conditions over the Peninsula in a somewhat unsettled state, and showers of rain fell there for many subsequent days. The area of rainfall, however, steadily contracted from day to day. On the 20th showers were reported from Madura northward as far as Secunderabad and Vizagapatam, on the 25th they did not extend beyond Cuddapah, and by the close of the month rain had deserted the Peninsula and was only reported from one station in Ceylon. Over Northern and Central India, between the 18th and the end of the month, the weather was remarkably settled and fine. A large area of high pressure held steadily over that region accompanied by north-westerly winds down the Gangetic plain, northerly winds over Bengal, north-easterly to easterly winds over the central plateau, and clear or nearly clear weather throughout the whole region.

The variations of the different elements from the mean show that, with the exceptions of Rangoon, Roorkee, Hyderabad and Kurnool, pressure has been above the average of the month throughout the whole of the Indian region. The excess has been greater in the north-west and centre than elsewhere, and as great on the hills as on the plains.

The departures of temperature from the normal average have been less regular than those of pressure. In Burma, Assam, Orissa, Behar, and one or two stations in the North-Western Provinces and the Panjab, and at several places on the Bombay coast and in Sind, the weather has been abnormally warm, but elsewhere the changes are very irregular. At the hill stations and in the Upper

Indus Valley, temperature has been lower than usual. The only regions within which rain was entirely absent during the month were the Panjab, both east and west, Behar, Sind, and Cutch. In every other part of India some rain fell, though in the trans-Gangetic portions of the North-Western Provinces in North Bengal the amount received was insignificant. The total rainfall of the month was generally deficient over Upper India, from Behar westward to the Indus, over Lower Burma and over Ceylon. Elsewhere it was in excess of the average. The greatest excess (4 inches) occurred in the Berars and Khandesh, but in Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpore, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, the Konkan and Malabar the month's fall was about twice the average.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of November 1887, according to districts as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of Stations.	Average rainfall in November.	Difference from the average in November 1887.
Panjab, West	7	0'55	—0'55
" East	4	0'14	—0'14
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	9	0'15	—0'13
" " " Cis "	3	0'09	+0'06
Behar	2	0'22	—0'22
Northern Bengal	2	0'15	—0'13
Assam, Cachar	3	0'79	+0'13
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpore	7	0'62	+0'72
Orissa, Northern Circars	6	3'06	+0'21
Central Provinces, South	7	2'75	+2'42
Berar, Khandesh	2	0'64	+4'07
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda	8	0'15	+0'48
Sind, Cutch	3	0'08	—0'08
Guzerat	3	0'36	+0'28
Konkan	4	0'68	+1'81
Deccan, Hyderabad	5	0'87	+1'03
Malabar	4	2'83	+2'17
Mysore, Bellary	4	3'49	+1'26
Carnatic	6	7'65	+1'11
Lower Burma	6	3'64	—2'53
Ceylon	2	12'11	—1'24

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Simla, 5th December 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending 7th Dec. 1887.

During the first three days of the present week the fine settled conditions noticed throughout the whole of India at the close of the previous Summary continued uninterruptedly. During this period a large area of high pressure overlay the whole of northern Europe and from this area an arm or tongue of relatively high pressure extended southward over the Peninsula.

In consequence, anticyclonic or fine weather conditions were predominant everywhere, and the sky was clear, or nearly so, of clouds throughout almost the whole of the Indian region. On the 1st a slight shower was reported from Galle, on the 2nd from Madras, and on the 3rd from Diamond Island and Galle, but with these exceptions, the weather was rainless throughout the whole area of the chart for these three days. On the 4th there were signs of a change of weather not only in the Bay but in North-Western India also. In the Carnatic the wind had "backed" to north and north-north-west the sky had become more cloudy, rain had commenced and the barometer was falling, while in North-Western India the wind was inclined to shift to south-west and humidity to increase.

On the 5th both changes had developed somewhat. On the Coromandel Coast there existed a slight cyclonic circulation of the winds, the amount of cloud had increased, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch of rain had fallen at Madras. In North-Western India there had occurred a considerable barometric fall, the winds had become more distinctly south-westerly and the amount of cloud had increased. The report of the 6th showed the existence of two slight, but distinct depressions,—one of the Madras coast between Madras and Negapatam the other in Lower Sind. Around the former a well-marked cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed, the weather had become very cloudy in the south of the Peninsula, and rain had fallen at Madras and Coimbatore. The effects of the latter depression were less marked, south-easterly and southerly winds prevailed, indeed, over a large part of North-Western India, but the weather was unchanged. By the morning of the 7th the Carnatic depression had apparently passed through Palk Strait and crossed the extreme south of the Peninsula. It had occasioned strong easterly winds at some of the most southern stations and had given $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain to Madras and Negapatam and smaller amounts to some of the inland stations. The Sind depression was apparently filling up, but the south-easterly winds, which had appeared with it, remained and were occasioning cloudy and damp weather in the North-West.

Compared with the average of the month the mean temperature of the week has been above the normal. The excess was most marked in the north-west.

Humidity has been above the average in the South Carnatic below it elsewhere.

With the exception of slight showers in Burma and Malabar rain has been confined to the Carnatic and Ceylon, but within those two regions the amount of rainfall has been considerable.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week for the different Provinces:—

DIVISIONS.	Number of stations.	TOTAL RAINFALL.
Burma	2	0'05
Bengal and Assam . . . . .	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	...	...
Punjab . . . . .	...	...
Hill Stations . . . . .	...	...
Ceylon	2	3'77
Malabar Coast	1	0'01
Bombay . . . . .	...	...
Berars and Central Provinces . . . . .	...	...
Guzerat and Central India . . . . .	...	...
Sind-Rajputana . . . . .	...	...
Madras	7	7'79

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Simla, 9th December 1887.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1887.

(See Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated 10th December 1887.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14															
QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.																												
Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>).		KANGNI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arvense</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR OR THUR CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.			
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BERAR.																												
Amroli	14 12	14 10	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 8	22 5	22 0	16 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 13	...	...	12 0	12 0
Alota	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Buland	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Wara	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	11 8	11 8
Balan	17 10	13 0	...	...	7 0	6 0	9 10	9 0	24 5	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	9 3	9 8
RAJPOOTANA.																												
Eripura	11 8	11 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	...	...	14 0	14 0
Sirohee	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	...	13 0	13 0
Alwa	9 6	10 1	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	
Anand	10 0	11 4	16 0	17 4	5 0	5 0	7 2	7 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	...	...	15 4	15 0
Balnore	9 0	8 2	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 2	7 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	
Jayalmer	9 12	9 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 6	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 9	
Murwar (Jodhpore)	10 0	10 2 1/2	16 4	17 8	6 4	6 4	8 2	7 8	18 12	17 12	15 10	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 13	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 4	

* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, cart-load, and not by weight.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXII OF 1887-88.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH NOVEMBER, 1886.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH NOVEMBER, 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 13TH NOVEMBER, 1886.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 12TH NOVEMBER, 1887.		Total Increase in 1887-88.	Total Decrease in 1887-88.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
26th Nov., 1887	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
26th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	693	1,34,682	197	693	1,18,263	171	40,16,722	184	37,71,100	170	...	2,45,622
26th ditto	Madras	861	1,17,723	136	831	1,30,328	157	49,51,197	177	50,00,940	189	1,09,743	...
26th ditto	South Indian	654	79,732	122	654	81,076	125	31,82,524	150	31,72,248	150	...	10,276
26th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,22,901	481	1,504	6,71,445	447	2,25,70,401	404	2,34,57,007	485	8,80,606	...
26th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,66,516	578	461	1,96,000	425	81,93,403	548	72,52,649	487	...	9,40,754
	TOTAL	4,163	13,22,614	318	4,143	11,98,012	289	4,29,20,247	318	4,27,13,944	319	...	2,06,303
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>												
3rd Dec., 1887	East Indian	1,515	9,52,051	628	1,514	8,82,647	583	2,80,36,874	579	2,66,10,448	548	...	14,26,426
3rd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	12,579	220	57	8,077	157	3,42,010	187	3,15,358	172	...	26,652
3rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	50	54	12	695	58	29,572	77	27,753	72	...	1,819
3rd ditto	Sindia	75	7,290	97	75	10,382	139	2,28,278	95	2,60,453	111	38,175	...
3rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,064	3,50,511	211	1,064	3,10,000	180	1,10,28,888	204	93,57,431	174	...	16,71,407
26th Nov., 1887	Bengal-Nagpur	149	20,304	136	149	20,315	136	7,26,705	150	7,18,521	149	...	7,884
3rd Dec., 1887	Southern Mahratta (b)	394	33,771	86	705	58,056	76	10,56,069	100	19,35,034	85	8,78,965	...
26th Nov., 1887	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,453	40	36	1,419	39	55,821	48	50,848	44	...	4,923
3rd Dec., 1887	Indian Midland	42	3,132	75	42	2,183	52	70,362	52	97,973	73	27,331	...
26th Nov., 1887	Lucknow-Delhi												
26th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore												
	TOTAL	3,944	13,82,041	350	4,482	12,99,580	290	4,15,74,579	325	3,95,16,754	273	...	20,55,825
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
19th Nov., 1887	Eastern Bengal (c)	606	2,24,745	371	645	2,49,524	387	49,86,672	257	56,10,415	272	6,23,743	...
3rd Dec., 1887	Nalhati	27	1,025	60	27	1,402	55	51,395	59	50,940	65	5,545	...
3rd ditto	Jirihot	240	44,390	249	249	34,702	139	9,40,277	120	10,51,413	132	1,05,136	...
26th Nov., 1887	Wardha Coal	45	18,207	405	45	10,459	232	4,04,041	277	3,97,878	274	...	6,163
26th ditto	Burma	327	48,155	147	327	53,775	164	14,08,911	135	17,48,448	107	3,39,537	...
26th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	62	9	8	(h) 7,303	974	(g) 1,038	8	8,447	35	7,439	...
26th ditto	North-Western (d)	1,655	4,08,855	217	2,433	4,30,685	177	1,55,25,843	254	1,27,58,951	162	...	27,66,892
26th ditto	Johat	26	1,035	20	26	976	37	25,221	30	34,100	41	8,879	...
26th ditto	Dila-pur-I tawa (Kathi- Umaria Section)	37	428	12	37	1,268	34	(f) 694	12	46,095	39	45,401	...
	TOTAL	3,206	7,47,351	233	3,797	7,90,184	208	2,33,50,062	225	2,17,12,687	177	...	16,37,375
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,313	34,52,006	305	12,422	32,87,776	265	10,78,44,888	294	10,39,45,385	259	...	38,99,503
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES							5,38,60,706	147	5,17,89,467	129	...	...
	Net RECEIPTS							5,39,84,182	147	5,21,56,918	130	...	18,27,264
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
19th Nov., 1887	Bengal Central	125	12,693	102	125	11,917	95	3,52,250	88	3,95,065	99	42,815	...
26th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,627	84	67	5,735	86	2,08,364	97	2,06,184	96	...	2,180
19th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	5,920	70	78	7,913	101	2,12,594	80	2,00,485	98	47,891	...
26th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	62,194	205	376	34,860	93	11,81,638	120	12,50,988	103	69,350	...
3rd Dec., 1887	Larabur	22	5,012	225	22	4,534	204	1,51,427	213	1,62,168	228	10,741	...
	TOTAL	595	91,446	154	668	64,959	97	21,06,273	109	22,74,890	105	1,68,617	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
26th Nov., 1887	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	22,118	114	193	17,844	92	5,99,436	96	6,04,522	97	5,066	...
3rd Dec., 1887	Jodhpur	64	4,349	68	124	6,900	56	1,23,221	59	2,03,582	51	80,361	...
26th Nov., 1887	His Highness the Nizam's	208	36,383	175	208	25,433	122	9,10,500	135	9,36,940	140	26,440	...
26th ditto	Mysore	140	9,203	166	140	9,208	66	2,98,671	66	3,19,992	71	21,291	...
26th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	39	4,603	78	39	1,920	33	98,304	51	94,846	50	...	3,458
26th ditto	Morvi	24	658	68	27	1,827	27	23,935	31	88,811	41	64,876	...
26th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's												
	TOTAL	688	77,374	112	813	63,632	78	20,54,087	92	22,69,757	86	2,15,670	...

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Achra State Railway.

(b) Includes the Bellary-Kuma State Railway.

(c) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kumaon-Dharila and Amam-Bihar State Railways.

(d) Includes the Amritsar-Patankot and Raipura-Patala State Railways.

(e) Total receipts from 15th September to 12th November, 1887.

(f) Total receipts from 26th November to 13th November, 1886.

(g) Total receipts from 16th June to 13th November, 1886.

(h) Increase in receipts due to realizations for the carriage of limestone between January and October 1887, not taken to account in previous months.

(i) Calculated on the percentage for the corresponding period of 1886.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH
OF OCTOBER, 1887.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	DEMERARA.				TRINIDAD.				MAURITIUS.				FIJI.				NATAL.				SURINAM.				GUADELOUPE.				TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	
Under 2 years . . .	6	11	17	40.11 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	17
From 2 to 10 years . . .	36	11	47		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	11	47
" 10 " 20 " . . .	81	29	110		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	29	110
" 20 " 30 " . . .	255	104	359		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	104	359
" 30 " 40 " . . .	13	7	20		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	20
" 40 " 50 " . . .	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above 50 " . . .	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . . .	391	162	553		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	162	553

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...
Central "	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
Eastern "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	90	39	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	39	129	...
North-Western Provinces	166	89	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	89	255	...
Oudh	114	23	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	23	137	...
Central India	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...
Punjab	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...
Nepal and Native States	5	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	13	...
Mixed, Bombay and Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	391	162	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	162	553	...

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	77	27	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	27	104
Agriculturists	61	24	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	24	85
Artisans	99	36	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	36	135
Low castes	94	36	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	36	130
Musulmans	60	39	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	39	99
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	391	162	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	162	553

MEMORANDUM.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus	331	123	454
2. Musulmans	60	39	99
3. Christians . . . . .	...	...	...
TOTAL	391	162	553

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF
PUBLIC WORKS
IRRIGATION

STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION

Revised Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the

Works.	Items.	Area of the district.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS			
					Sown from April to November 1887, i.e., 1st crop.		Sown 1886 to i.e.,	Total acres.
					Total acres.	In comparison with 1885-86 Increase De- crease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Godavari anicut	GANJAM.							
	Government land	1,434,880	437,336	380,382	158,661	11,100	...	7,199
	Inam land . .	107,040	136,300	123,069	36,710	1,356	...	1,491
	Zemindari land .	3,754,240	847,040	60,710	10,070	10,070	..	..
	TOTAL .	5,356,160	1,420,676	564,161	205,441	22,526	..	8,690
	VIZAGAPATAM.							
	Government land	1,193,269	128,569	107,558	29,205	8,563	...	3,584
	Inam land . .	50,891	50,550	36,344	14,576	6,703	...	625
	Zemindari land .	9,630,720	803,840	...	8,713	58	..	...
	TOTAL .	10,874,880	982,959	143,902	52,494	15,324	..	4,209
All other works	GODAVARI.							
	Government land	...	...	...	287,908	9,340	..	9,369
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	157,766	...	2,463	6,145
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	123,163	2,977	...	11,756
All other works	TOTAL .	...	...	...	568,837	9,854	..	27,270
	Government land	...	...	...	55,404	9,580	...	2,062
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	23,824	3,459	...	2,039
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	749	...	7,220	147
TOTAL	TOTAL .	...	...	...	79,977	5828	..	5,148
	Government land	2,307,938	1,091,493	646,189	343,312	18,929	...	12,131
	Inam land . .	540,796	471,920	360,065	181,590	996	...	8,184
	Zemindari land .	2,121,045	762,935	507,889	123,912	..	4,243	11,903
Kistna anicut	TOTAL .	4,975,779	2,326,348	1,514,143	648,814	15,682	...	32,418
	KISTNA.							
	Government land	...	...	...	205,810	888	...	707
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	59,351	2,937	...	104
All other works	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	66,535	3,316	...	50
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	331,696	7,141	...	861
	Government land	...	...	...	28,857	9,596	...	613
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	4,259	1,149	...	75
TOTAL	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	24	10	..	...
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	33,140	10,755	...	688
	Government land	3,570,384	2,261,353	1,474,124	234,667	10,484	...	1,320
	Inam land . .	667,696	638,505	421,954	63,610	4,086	...	179
Penner anicut	Zemindari land .	1,183,360	709,120	...	66,559	3,326	...	50
	TOTAL .	5,421,440	3,608,978	1,896,078	364,836	17,896	...	1,549
	NELLORE							
	Government land	...	...	...	34,482	5,485	...	13,450
Sangam project	Inam land . .	...	...	...	10,029	1,259	...	3,428
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	44,511	6,744	...	16,878
	Government land	...	...	...	27,097	2,057	...	10,605
All other works	Inam land . .	...	...	...	5,749	2,839	...	2,095
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	32,846	4,896	...	12,700
	Government land	...	...	...	96,717	22,494	...	22,508
All other works	Inam land . .	...	...	...	19,882	5,207	...	3,863
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	8	...	..	60
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	116,607	27,700	...	26,431

INDIA.
DEPARTMENT.
AND RAINFALL.

AND RAINFALL FOR 1886-87.

years 1885-86 and 1886-87 in the Madras Presidency.

IRRIGATED.						RAINFALL.				Remarks as to the causes of increase or decrease.
from December March 1887, 2nd crop.						Monsoons	1885-86	1886-87.	Percent- age of increase or decrease in 1886-87	
In comparison with 1885-86		Total acres.	In comparison with 1885-86.		Percent- age of increase or decrease in 1886-87.					
Increase	De- crease.		Increase	De- crease.						
10	11 .	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	17,117	165,860	...	6,017	— 3'50	{ South-west mon- soon. North-east mon- soon.	21 86	37'88	+ 73'29	
...	3 135	38,201	...	1,779	— 4'45		14 58	27'02	+ 85'32	
...	...	10 070	10,070	...	...		36 44	64 90	+ 78'10	
..	20,252	214,131	2,274	...	+ 1'07					
1,056	...	32,789	9,619	...	+ 41'51	{ South-west mon- soon. North-east mon soon.	24 20	39 76	+ 64 54	
...	903	15 201	5,800	...	+ 61'70		12 75	24'69	+ 93 57	
...	...	8,713	58	...	+ 0 67		36 95	64 44	+ 74 56	
153	...	56,700	15,477	...	+ 37'54					
772	...	297,277	10,112	...	+ 3 52	.....	...	...	...
..	518	163,911	...	2,981	— 1 79	.....	...	...	...
5,308	...	134,919	8 285	...	+ 6 54	.....	...	...	...
5,562	..	596 107	15 416	...	+ 2'65		...	...	...
...	708	58,166	8,881	...	+ 17'95	.....	...	...	...
...	754	25,863	2,705	...	+ 11 68	.....	...	...	...
...	188	896	...	7,408	— 89'21	.....	...	...	...
...	1,650	85,125	4,178	...	+ 5 16		...	...	...
64	...	355 643	18,993	...	+ 5 64	{ South-west mon- soon. North-east mon- soon.	22'51	31'96	+ 41 98	
...	1,272	189,774	...	276	— 0'14		13'20	18'36	+ 39'09	
5,120	...	135,815	877	...	+ 0'65		35'71	50'32	+ 40 91	
3,912	...	681,232	19,594	...	+ 2'96					
...	192	206,517	696	...	+ 0'34	.....	...	...	...
...	16	59 455	2,921	...	+ 5 17	.....	...	...	...
35	...	66,585	3,351	...	+ 5 30	.....	...	...	...
...	173	332,557	6,668	...	+ 2'14		...	...	...
50	...	29,470	9,646	...	+ 48 66	.....	...	...	...
15	...	4,334	1,164	...	+ 36 72	.....	...	...	...
...	...	24	10	...	+ 71'43	.....	...	...	...
65	...	33,828	10,820	...	+ 47'03		...	...	...
...	142	235,987	10,342	...	+ 4'58	{ South-west mon- soon. North-east mon- soon.	19'63	31'17	+ 58'79	
...	1	63,769	4,085	...	+ 6'83		10'79	12'88	+ 19 37	
35	...	66,609	3,361	...	+ 5'31		30'42	44'05	+ 44 81	
...	108	366,385	17,788	...	+ 5'10					
...	5,460	47,932	25	...	+ 0'05	.....	...	...	...
...	1,853	13,457	...	594	— 4'23	.....	...	...	...
...	
...	7,313	61,389	...	569	— 0'92		...	...	...
...	1,745	37,702	312	...	+ 0'83	.....	...	...	...
...	838	7,844	2,001	...	+ 34'25	.....	...	...	...
...	
...	2,583	45,546	2,313	...	+ 5'35		...	...	...
...	23,694	119,225	...	1,200	— 1'00	.....	...	...	...
...	6,568	23,745	...	1,361	— 5'42	.....	...	...	...
14	...	68	13	...	+ 23'64	.....	...	...	...
...	30,248	143,038	...	2,548	— 1'75		...	...	...

Revised Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the

Works.	Items.	Area of the district.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS			
					Sown from April to Nov. 1886 : i. e., 1st crop.		Sown 1886 to i. e.,	
					Total acres.	In comparison with 1885-86 Increase.	Decrease.	Total acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	Government land	2,432,079	1,348,620	795,769	158,206	30,036	...	46,563
	Inam land	712,881	612,655	328,821	35,660	9,305	...	9,306
	Zemindari land	2,448,000	1,052,100	46	8	...	1	60
	TOTAL	5,592,960	3,013,435	1,124,636	193,964	39,340	...	56,009
	Cuddapah.							
	Government land	4,844,212	1,845,453	1,179,642	87,000	...	1,374	49,337
	Inam land	737,868	693,358	487,080	54,646	...	3,729	35,111
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	5,582,080	2,538,811	1,666,722	141,646	...	5,103	84,448
	Anantapur.							
Kurnool canal	Government land	2,805,120	2,004,954	1,020,615	62,853	21,524	...	35,079
	Inam land	755,840	615,605	406,062	20,678	7,196	...	10,274
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	3,560,960	2,620,759	1,426,677	83,531	28,720	...	45,353
	Bellary							
	Government land	2,763,204	2,346,737	1,307,351	31,000	1,055	...	4,870
	Inam land	822,076	803,826	598,851	11,750	783	...	1,23
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	3,585,280	3,150,563	1,906,202	42,750	1,838	...	6,102
	Kurnool							
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	14,667	...	667	3,682
	Inam land	...	...	...	2,098	27	...	351
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	16,765	...	640	4,033
	Government land	...	...	...	28,087	2,257	...	13,258
	Inam land	...	...	...	19,477	343	...	4,837
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	47,564	2,600	...	18,095
	Government land	4,001,114	1,625,804	1,098,189	42,754	1,590	...	16,940
	Inam land	988,326	987,966	745,032	21,575	370	...	5,188
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	TOTAL	4,989,440	2,613,770	1,843,221	64,329	1,960	...	22,128
	Chingleput.							
	Government land	...	...	...	8,409	1,110	...	6,779
	Inam land	...	...	...	1,870	1,149	...	264
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	10,279	2,259	...	7,043
	Chembrambakam tank.							
	Government land	...	...	...	4,350	...	883	2,061
	Inam land	...	...	...	1,629	818	...	323
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	144	34	...	19
Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension project.	TOTAL	...	...	...	6,123	...	31	2,403
	Government land	...	...	...	276,042	41,022	...	51,392
	Inam land	...	...	...	43,076	17,466	...	11,145
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	2,309	...	113	314
	TOTAL	...	...	...	321,427	58,375	...	62,851
	Government land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Government land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

years 1885-86 and 1886-87 in the Madras Presidency—continued.

IRRIGATED.						RAINFALL.					Remarks as to the causes of increase or decrease.
from December March 1887, and crop		Whole year, 1886-87.			Percent- age of increase or decrease in 1886-87	Monsoons.	1885-86	1886-87	Percent- age of increase or decrease in 1886-87.		
In comparison with 1885-86.	Total acres.	In comparison with 1885-86	De-								
Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease.								
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
...	30,899	204,859	...	863	- 0'42	} South-west mon- soon. North-east mon- soon.	8 70	15 96	+ 83 45		
...	9,259	45,049	46	...	+ 0'10		23 49	20 35	- 13'37		
14	..	68	13	..	+ 23 64						
..	40,144	249,073	..	804	- 0 32		32 19	36'31	+ 12 80		
..						} South-west mon- soon. North-east mon- soon.	12 11	19 30	+ 59 37		
3 896	...	136 337	2,522	...	+ 1 88		13 71	12 48	- 8 97		
6 043	...	89,757	2,314	...	+ 2 65						
...	...				...		25'82	31 78	+ 23 08	
9,939	...	226 004	4,836	...	+ 2 18						
..						} South-west mon- soon. North-east mon- soon.	12'20	18 28	+ 49 83		
141	..	97 932	21,665	...	+ 28 41		9 36	7 71	- 17 63		
1,188	...	30,952	8 384	...	+ 37 15						
..	..		...	...	...		21'56	25'90	+ 20 55	
1 329		128 854	30 049	...	+ 30'40						
...						} South-west mon- soon. North-east mon- soon.	16 8	15'52	- 3 48		
...	4,405	35,870	..	3,350	- 8'54		9 49	6 72	- 29'19		
...	904	12,982	...	181	- 1'37						
...	...	...	...	...	...		25'57	22'24	- 13 02	
...	5 369	48 852	...	3,531	- 6 74						
...							
...	601	18,319	...	1,268	- 6 46	.....	...	...	...
73	...	2,449	100	...	+ 4 26	.....	...	...	...
..		
...	528	20 708		1,168	- 5 32		...	...	...
...											
1,651	..	41 345	3,908	...	+ 10'44	.....	...	...	...
..	345	24,314	..	2	- 0 01	.....	...	...	...
...		
1 306	...	65,659	3,906	...	+ 6 33		...	...	..
..											
1,050	...	50,604	2,640	...	+ 4'63	} South-west mon- soon. North-east mon- soon.	16'76	20'66	+ 23 27		
...	272	20,763	98	...	+ 0 36		9 76	12 20	+ 25 00		
...	...	...	...	...	...		26 52	32 86	+ 23 91	
778	...	86 457	2,738	...	+ 3'27						
..											
928	...	15,188	2,038	...	+ 15'50	.....	...	...	...
...	1,520	2,134	...	371	- 14 81	.....	...	...	...
...		
...	592	17,322	1,667	...	+ 10 65		...	...	...
..											
...											
...	206	6,411	...	1,089	- 14'52	.....	...	...	...
114	...	1,952	932	...	+ 91'37	.....	...	...	...
...	33	163	1	...	+ 0 62	.....	...	...	...
...											
...	125	8,526	...	156	- 1'80		...	...	...
...											
...	25,763	327,434	15,259	...	+ 4'89	.....	...	...	...
...	5,871	54,221	11,595	...	+ 27'20	.....	...	...	...
...	1,045	2,623	...	1,158	- 30'63	.....	...	...	...
...											
...	32,679	381 278	25,696	...	+ 7'16		...	...	...

Revised Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the

Works.	Items.	Area of the district.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS			
					Sown from April to Nov. 1886, i.e., 1st crop.		Sown 1886 to i.e.,	
					Total acres.	In comparison with 1885-86. Increase.	Decrease.	Total acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	Government land	1,312,819	742,784	577,503	288,801	41,249	...	60,232
	Inam land . .	205,142	205,142	123,063	46,575	19,433	...	11,732
	Zemindari land .	239,876	220,437	63,180	2,453	..	70	333
	TOTAL .	1,817,837	1,237,363	763,830	337,829	60,603	...	72,297
NORTH ARCOT.								
Palar anicut	Government land	...	...	...	50,379	2,929	...	19,310
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	7,552	2,759	...	2,133
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	57,931	5,688	...	21,443
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	195,540	42,873	...	94,347
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	31,107	3,141	...	12,973
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	226,647	46,014	...	107,320
TOTAL	Government land	2,411,716	1,166,355	693,722	245,910	45,802	...	113,657
	Inam land . .	191,770	171,589	113,380	38,659	5,900	...	15,106
	Zemindari land .	2,198,425	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	4,801,920	1,337,944	807,102	284,578	51,702	...	128,763
SOUTH ARCOT.								
Pelandara anicut.	Government land	...	...	...	2,022	228	...	424
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	377	14	...	95
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	2,399	242	..	519
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	251,021	21,358	...	135,068
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	15,143	...	513	12,042
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	128	...	3	59
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	267,192	20,842	...	147,169
TOTAL	Government land	3,075,711	2,176,207	1,227,480	253,943	21,586	...	135,492
	Inam land . .	160,129	142,403	88,401	15,520	...	499	12,137
	Zemindari land .	23,680	14,080	3,834	128	...	3	59
	TOTAL .	3,259,520	2,332,690	1,319,715	269,591	21,084	...	147,688
TANJORE.								
Upper anicut	Government land	...	...	...	743,612	4,809	..	50,888
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	104,224	4,359	...	10,093
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	847,836	9,168	...	60,981
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	61,263	...	1,164	8,775
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	7,174	...	863	1,003
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	68,437	...	2,027	9,838
TOTAL	Government land	1,484,645	1,162,684	952,388	804,875	3,645	...	68,663
	Inam land . .	623,882	459,723	245,541	111,398	3,496	...	11,156
	Zemindari land .	191,633	147,471	61,067	...	..	...	...
	TOTAL .	2,300,160	1,769,878	1,258,996	916,273	7,141	...	79,819
TRICHINOPOLY.								
	Government land	2,324,442	1,273,338	827,422	106,034	4,252	...	47,294
	Inam land . .	233,638	191,819	121,337	5,112	...	2,156	4,451
	Zemindari land .	476,800	321,071	...	...	...	...	32
	TOTAL .	3,034,880	1,786,228	948,759	111,146	2,096	...	51,777

years 1885-86 and 1886-87 in the Madras Presidency—continued.

IRRIGATED.						RAINFALL.				
from December March 1887, 2nd crop		Whole year, 1886-87.		Percentage of increase or decrease in 1886-87.		Monsoons.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1886-87.	Remarks as to the causes of increase or decrease.
Increase.	Decrease.	Total acres	In comparison with 1885-86.	Increase	Decrease.					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
...	25,041	349,033	16,208	...	+ 4'87	} South-west monsoon. North-east monsoon.	13'70	27'97	+ 104'16	
...	7,277	58,307	12,156	...	+ 26'34		29'66	18'13	- 38'87	
...	1,078	2,786	...	1,157	- 29'34		43'36	16'10	+ 6'32	
...	33,396	410,126	27,207	...	+ 7'10					
...					
3,387	...	69,690	6,316	...	+ 9'07	.....	...	...	...
...	2,229	9,085	530	...	+ 5'79	.....	...	...	...
...	
1,158	...	79,374	6,846	...	+ 9'44		...	...	...
8,578	...	289,887	51,451	...	+ 21'57	.....	...	...	...
...	4,324	44,080	...	1,183	- 2'01	.....	...	...	...
...	
4,254	...	333,907	50,268	...	+ 17'72		...	...	...
11,965	...	359,576	57,767	...	+ 19'14	} South-west monsoon. North-east monsoon.	11'14	26'21	+ 135'28	
...	6,553	53,765	...	653	- 1'20		22'43	11'78	- 47'48	
...	...	...	...	...	...		33'57	37'99	+ 13'17	
5,412	...	413,341	57,114	...	+ 16'03					
...					
...	115	2,446	113	...	+ 4'84	.....	...	...	...
...	...	472	15	...	+ 3'28	.....	...	...	...
...	
...	114	2,918	128	...	+ 4'59		...	...	...
9,156	...	386,080	30,514	...	+ 8'56	.....	...	...	...
3,888	...	27,185	3,375	...	+ 14'17	...	...	...	...
20	...	167	17	...	+ 10'00	.....	...	...	...
13,004	...	414,361	33,906	...	+ 8'91		...	...	...
9,041	...	389,435	30,627	...	+ 8'54	} South-west monsoon. North-east monsoon.	17'18	26'54	+ 54'48	
3,889	...	27,657	3,390	...	+ 13'97		23'03	14'86	- 35'43	
20	...	187	17	...	+ 10'00		40'21	41'40	+ 2'98	
12,950	...	417,279	34,034	...	+ 8'88					
...					
...	8,502	803,500	...	3,693	- 0'46	.....	...	...	...
1,172	...	114,317	5,531	...	+ 5'08	.....	...	...	...
...	
...	7,330	917,817	1,838	...	+ 0'20		...	...	...
...	1,278	70,038	...	2,442	- 3'37	.....	...	...	...
305	...	8,237	...	558	- 6'34	.....	...	...	...
...	
...	973	78,275	...	3,000	- 3'69		...	...	...
...	9,780	873,538	...	6,135	- 0'71	} South-west monsoon. North-east monsoon.	9'23	29'25	+ 216'90	
1,467	...	122,554	4,973	...	- 4'23		37'27	22'13	- 40'62	
...	...	...	...	...	...		46'50	51'38	+ 10'49	
...	8,303	996,092	...	1,162	- 0'12					
...					
...	1,312	153,328	2,940	...	+ 1'95	} South-west monsoon. North-east monsoon.	8'72	26'32	+ 201'83	
...	2,167	9,563	...	4,323	- 31'13		19'71	8'78	- 55'45	
19	...	32	19	...	+ 146'15		28'43	35'10	+ 23'46	
...	3,460	162,923	...	1,364	- 0'83					

Revised Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the

Works.	Items.	Area of the district.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS			
					Sown from April to November 1886, i. e., 1st crop.		Sown 1886 to 2nd	
					Total acres.	In comparison with 1885-86. Increase	Decrease.	Total acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADURA.								
	Government land	2,043,222	1,257,819	852,183	151,902	11,284	...	22,242
	Inam land	217,808	203,280	76,111	13,744	966	...	3,922
	Zemindari land	3,370,240	1,342,720	...	79	9	...	...
	TOTAL	5,631,360	2,803,819	928,904	165,725	12,259	...	26,164
TINNEVELLY.								
Srivankuntham anicut.	Government land	...	...	...	15,411	...	595	19,500
	Inam land	...	...	...	697	...	141	900
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	603	5	...	792
	TOTAL	...	...	...	16,711	...	731	21,252
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	82,572	...	3,087	152,444
	Inam land	...	...	...	7,076	351	...	11,849
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	6,326	460	...	12,625
	TOTAL	...	...	...	95,974	...	2,276	176,918
TOTAL	Government land	2,231,918	1,533,226	1,161,302	97,083	...	3,682	171,044
	Inam land	269,842	218,157	182,163	7,771	210	...	12,809
	Zemindari land	950,100	740,017	555,395	6,929	465	...	13,417
	TOTAL	3,457,920	2,520,400	1,920,750	112,695	...	3,007	198,170
COIMBATORE.								
	Government land	4,556,562	2,706,357	2,003,184	85,408	1,436	...	17,896
	Inam land	337,172	323,666	244,560	6,195	...	976	2,107
	Zemindari land	100,526	82,930	73,531	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4,994,500	3,202,984	2,321,295	93,603	461	...	20,00
SALEM.								
	Government land	3,547,680	1,825,650	1,301,004	106,305	16,313	...	22,513
	Inam land	259,743	150,769	104,080	8,928	2,017	...	2,020
	Zemindari land	1,135,725	...	...	500	13	...	7
	TOTAL	4,943,148	1,982,449	1,405,684	115,733	18,343	...	24,540
TOTAL ANICUTS	Government land	...	...	...	1,394,147	24,701	...	145,775
	Inam land	...	...	...	351,342	13,557	...	25,991
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	190,445	6,332	...	12,617
	TOTAL	...	...	...	1,935,934	44,590	...	184,383
TOTAL OF OTHER WORKS	Government land	...	...	...	1,894,771	219,091	...	691,381
	Inam land	...	...	...	345,357	41,900	...	121,119
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	28,906	3,283	...	13,244
	TOTAL	...	...	...	2,269,034	264,274	...	825,744
GRAND TOTAL, INCLUDING ANICUTS AND OTHER WORKS.	Government land	48,340,915	27,024,749	17,606,189	3,288,918	243,792	...	837,156
	Inam land	8,008,039	7,163,475	4,608,034	696,699	55,457	...	147,110
	Zemindari land	27,830,730	7,061,830	1,355,652	219,351	9,615	...	25,861
	TOTAL	84,180,284	41,250,054	23,769,875	4,204,968	308,864	...	1,010,127

years 1885-86 and 1886-87 in the Madras Presidency—concluded.

IRRIGATED.						RAINFALL.				Remarks as to the causes of increase or decrease.
from December March 1887, i. e., crop.		Whole year, 1886-87.			Percentage of increase or decrease in 1886-87.	Monsoons.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1886-87.	
In comparison with 1885-86.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1885-86.							
Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	12,480	174,144	...	1,205	- 0 69	} South-west monsoon. North-east monsoon.	8'35	18 39	+ 120'24	
...	398	17,666	568	...	+ 3 32		22'01	11'86	- 46 11	
...	...	79	9	...	+ 12'86		30'36	30 25	- 0 30	
...	12,887	191,889	...	628	- 0'33					
...					
11	...	34,011	...	584	- 1'65	.....	...	...	...
...	235	1,057	...	376	- 18'49	.....	...	...	...
2	...	1,395	7	...	+ 0'50	.....	...	...	...
...	222	37,063	...	953	- 2 45					
...	17,404	235,016	...	20,581	- 8 03	.....	...	...	...
...	1,542	18,025	...	1,191	- 5 92	.....	...	...	...
...	5,618	18,051	...	5,158	- 21'30	.....	...	...	...
...	24,654	272,892	...	26,030	- 8 98					
...	17,483	269,027	...	21,165	- 7'27	} South-west monsoon. North-east monsoon.	7'96	8'13	+ 2'26	
...	1,777	20,582	...	1,567	- 7 07		20'38	12 89	- 36 75	
...	5,616	20,340	...	5,151	- 20 20		28 34	21 02	- 25'79	
...	24,870	310,855	...	27,883	- 8'23					
...					
...	2,913	103,304	...	1,477	- 1'41	} South-west monsoon. North-east monsoon.	10 82	18 86	+ 74'31	
59	...	10,302	...	917	- 8'17		17 53	6 85	- 60'02	
...	...	...	...	...	...		25 35	25'71	- 0'31	
...	2,854	113,606	...	2,394	- 2 64					
...					
...	3,170	128,818	13,134	...	+ 11'35	} South-west monsoon. North-east monsoon.	15'82	31'07	+ 96 40	
121	...	10,048	2,138	...	+ 24'27		17 40	7 23	- 58 45	
...	7	507	6	...	+ 1 20		33'22	35 30	+ 15 20	
...	3,065	140,273	15,278	...	+ 12 22					
...	11,723	1,539,922	12,978	...	+ 0'85	.....	...	...	...
...	5,849	377,333	7 708	...	+ 2 00	.....	...	...	...
5,312	...	20,1002	11 644	...	+ 6 08	.....	...	...	...
...	12,260	2,120,317	32,330	...	+ 1 55					
...	85,824	2,586,152	133,267	...	+ 5'43	.....	...	...	...
...	15,352	466,476	20,548	...	+ 6 03	.....	...	...	...
...	6,805	42,150	3,522	...	- 7'71	...	...	...	...
...	107,981	3,004,778	150,203	...	+ 5'31					
...	97,547	4,126,074	146,245	...	+ 3'67	} South-west monsoon. North-east monsoon.	14'28	24 62	+ 72'41	
...	21,201	843,809	34,256	...	+ 4'21		18'14	14'27	- 21'33	
...	1,493	245,212	8,122	...	+ 3 43		32 42	38 80	+ 10'96	
...	120,241	5,215,095	188,623	...	+ 3'75					

P. RAJARATNA MOODALIAR,

Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

Madras.—*For week ending 10th December 1887.*—Rainfall good generally, but more is wanted in parts of Bellary, Madura and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing as usual. Crops slightly damaged here and there by excessive rain, insects or disease. Pasture sufficient except in parts of Anantapur and Tinnevely. Prices almost stationary. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th December 1887.*—Slight rain in one taluka of Dharwar, more is still required in one taluka of Sholapur. *Jowari*, wheat and gram in three talukas of Bijapur, linseed and cotton in parts of Sholapur, and cotton in parts of Dharwar, have been damaged by blight. Late crops are also suffering from adverse winds in parts of Bijapur and from want of water in the canals in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, and wheat in parts of Dharwar from excessive moisture. Standing crops otherwise good. Harvesting of early crops completed in Shikarpur, and sowing of late crops in Kaira, Thana and Dharwar; the harvest still continues in Karachi, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara and sowings in Karachi, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Colaba, Ratnagiri, Rajkot and Baroda. The opium crop in Baroda is good, but cotton in Bijapur is middling. Probable outturn of crops as already reported. Condition of agricultural stock fair in Nasik and poor in Hyderabad, good in other districts. Fodder is scarce in parts of Karachi, other than hilly tracts, in parts of Hyderabad and in two talukas of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th December 1887.*—Weather has been cold and dry. No rain. The rice harvest is in full progress, and a good outturn is expected throughout the Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong and Bhagulpore Divisions, except the Santal Parganas; in Chota Nagpore and in parts of the Burdwan, Patna and Orissa Divisions and in the Santal Parganas district, the crop is short for want of sufficient rain in September and October. *Rabi* and poppy crops are generally in good condition. In Mozufferpore first sowings of poppy failed in places. In Chota Nagpore rain is wanted for *rabi*. Sugarcane is a good crop.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th December 1887.*—The weather has been fine. Rain is required in some districts. The *kharif* crops are being threshed. The *rabi* crops promise well in nearly all districts. The poppy sowings have been completed and are progressing favourably. Supplies are sufficient, but prices are rising everywhere except in Kumaun, Jhansi and parts of the Meerut Division. Fodder is still scarce in Partabgarh.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th December 1887.*—No rainfall during the week. Prices stationary in some districts, but generally rising. *Kharif* crops are harvested. *Rabi* sowings are nearly completed. *Kharif* prospects and outturn are average. *Rabi* prospects good. Rain wanted in some districts. No damage to crops. Stock cattle are generally in good condition. There is a scarcity of fodder in many districts. Poppy sowings in progress.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th December 1887.*—Weather clear and cold. Winter crops promise well, except in Raipur, where more rain is required and where insects have damaged the linseed. The autumn crops are being harvested. Rice yield in Sambalpur fair and sugarcane promising. Cattle in fair condition. Fodder below normal yield in Raipur. No report from Bilaspur.

Burma.—(No report received.)

Assam.—*For week ending 14th December 1887.*—Weather cold and seasonable. Rainfall *nil*. Harvesting of winter rice not completed. Outturn good. Gathering of pulses begun. Prospects of standing crops good, except mustard which is suffering from drought in Nowgong. Land is being prepared for wheat. In the Garo Hills cotton not yet wholly plucked. Tea pruning begun.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 14th December 1887.*—There has been a slight fall of rain in Mysore, Kolar and Bangalore districts. The standing crops are generally in good condition and dry crops are being harvested in parts. Prices have fallen in Kadur and Bangalore districts.

Slight rain fell in Coorg during the week. The standing crops continue good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th December 1887.*—No rain during the week in Berar. The picking of cotton continues; outturn of *kharif* crops estimated at twelve annas in the rupee. Sowing of *rabi* completed.

In Hyderabad, there has been no rain during the week. Agricultural prospects good.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th December 1887.*—No rain throughout Central India. Agricultural operations in progress. State of standing crops and prospects and probable outturn of harvest fairly good. Condition of agricultural stock good, except in parts of Goona. Pasturage and fodder good, except in Bhopal, where fodder somewhat damped by recent rains. Prices of food-grains rising. Opium sowings in progress; prospects fair.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th December 1887.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops fairly good, but want rain in some places. Harvests generally good. No damage, except to Indian-corn, in Harowtee. Agricultural stock fair, except in portions of Marwar. Prices steady.

Nepal.—*For week ending 8th December 1887.*—No rain. Weather clear and cold. Prospects fair.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 90 of 1887.—Robert Samuel Thornton, Civil Engineer of Etawah, for "Thornton's bale-dividing and shearing apparatus"

No. 215 of 1887.—Philip Diehl of Elizabeth, State of New Jersey, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in sewing machines.

No. 216 of 1887.—Philip Diehl of Elizabeth, State of New Jersey, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in sewing machines.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 20th December, 1887.

No. 1193 F.—In supersession of the Notification of this Department, No. 1057 F., dated the 2nd ultimo, it is hereby notified that, consequent on the return from Ceylon of Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Central Provinces, Mr. J. C. McDonell Deputy Conservator of the 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, in the Punjab, will revert to Officiating Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, and Mr. R. H. M. Ellis, Officiating Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Bengal, to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade,—both with effect from 26th October, 1887.

The 22nd December, 1887.

No. 1196 F.—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. E. P. Popert, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Pegu Circle, Burma, the following appointment and reversions are made, with effect from the 21st November, 1887, and until further orders:—

Mr. Popert to officiate in the 2nd grade of Conservators.

Mr. W. R. Fisher, B.A., Officiating Conservator, 2nd grade, School Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Officiating Director of the Forest School, Dehra Dun, to revert to Officiating Conservator 3rd grade, School Circle, and Officiating Director, Forest School.

Captain C. T. Bingham, B.S.C., Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, Pegu Circle, to Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Burma.

Mr. J. C. McDonell, Officiating Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Punjab, to Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade.

No. 1203 F.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain E. S. Wood, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, the following appointments and reversions are made, with effect from the 24th November, 1887, and until further orders:—

Captain Wood to officiate in the 1st grade of Conservators, and to resume charge of the Oudh Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bálley, R.E., Officiating Conservator, 1st grade, Punjab, to revert to Conservator, 2nd grade.

Mr. E. P. Popert, Officiating Conservator, 2nd grade, Pegu Circle, Burma, to revert to Conservator, 3rd grade.

Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, Oudh Circle, to be Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, Berar.

Mr. E. P. Dansey, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, Berar, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 4th grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 1209 F.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 1203 F., dated the 22nd instant, it is hereby notified that Mr. Dansey continued to hold charge of the Forest Conservatorship in Berar from the 24th November to the 1st December, 1887, on which latter date he was relieved of such charge by Mr. Whittall; that from the 2nd to the 22nd December, 1887, he had joining time; and that he has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 23rd December, 1887.

The 23rd December, 1887.

No. 1212 F.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Stenhouse, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Punjab, having been replaced by the Government of the Punjab at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Military Department on his succession to Colonel's allowances, Mr. J. C. McDonell, Officiating Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 26th November, 1887.

No. 1214 F.—Consequent on the grant of one year's furlough to Mr. W. R. J. Brereton, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 6th November, 1887, it is hereby notified that Mr. A. E. Wild, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, Punjab, officiated in the 1st grade from the 6th to 20th November, 1887, reverting to his substantive appointment on the 21st idem; that Mr. J. C. McDonell, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, Punjab, officiated in the 1st grade from the 21st to the 25th November, 1887, being confirmed in that grade on the 26th idem, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Stenhouse (*vide* Notification No. 1212 F., dated the 23rd instant); and that Mr. Wild has been reappointed to officiate in the 1st grade of Deputy Conservators from the 26th November, 1887, and until further orders.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 19th December, 1887.

No. 2299-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Signor Antonio Cecchi as Consul-General for Italy at Aden.

The 22nd December, 1887.

No. 2317-G.—Captain J. A. Bell, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Station Staff Officer at Deoli, with effect from the 20th November, 1887, *vice* Lieutenant G. G. J. S. Jones, on furlough.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 17th December, 1887.

No. 6729.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

November 1887.

(Lakhs of Rupees.)

	IN NOVEMBER.		TO END OF NOVEMBER.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	Budget, 1887-88.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1886-87.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,11	1,18	9,94	10,12	23,52	23,64
Opium	72	74	5,77	6,03	8,89	8,94
Salt	64	72	4,42	4,37	6,00	6,66
Stamps	35	32	2,53	2,46	3,72	3,75
Excise	34	35	2,93	2,87	4,23	4,37
Provincial Rates	23	23	1,54	1,50	2,96	2,97
Customs	8	8	73	66	1,23	1,25
Assessed Taxes	12	14	97	87	1,30	1,27
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	2	22	21	46	34
Registration	2	2	21	20	30	30
Tributes from Native States	2	2	25	25	72	70
Other Civil Revenue	15	23	1,85	1,94	3,24	3,14
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT :						
GROSS	3,81	4,05	31,36	31,48	57,17	57,33
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 48	— 47	— 2,65	— 2,69	— 4,00	— 3,82
Opium	— 2	— 2	— 2,16	— 2,49	— 2,50	— 2,73
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,59	— 1,66	— 13,24	— 13,19	— 22,12	— 21,07
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT :						
GROSS	— 2,09	— 2,15	— 18,05	— 18,37	— 28,62	— 27,62
Extraordinary Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+ 7	+ 8	+ 68	+ 1,84	+ 67	+ 1,98
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above)	— 3	— 2	— 12	— 16	— 14	— 23
Guaranteed and subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 26	+ 27	+ 2,66	+ 2,80	+ 4,20	+ 4,42
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, &c.	— 4	— 47	— 64	— 53	— 54	— 54
Military Receipts	+ 4	+ 9	+ 55	+ 62	+ 1,01	+ 98
Military Issues	— 1,23	— 1,31	— 9,70	— 9,08	— 13,79	— 14,04
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 53	+ 51	+ 4,18	+ 3,59	— 2,08	+ 5,72
Issues	— 57	— 70	— 5,01	— 5,04		— 8,90
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 34	+ 34	+ 2,60	+ 2,78	+ 2,86	+ 4,27
Issues	— 21	— 8	— 1,05	— 80		— 1,27
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 9	+ 12	+ 93	+ 1,20	— 5,95	+ 2,00
Issues	— 52	— 50	— 4,68	— 4,09		— 6,91
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 1,27	— 1,67	— 9,66	— 7,47	— 13,76	— 12,52
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	+ 8	+ 22	+ 5,50	+ 6	+ 5,50	+ 4
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 27	+ 12	+ 15	+ 7	...	+ 1
Exchange on Remittance Account	— 54	— 17	— 3,99	— 2,02	— 5,37	— 3,98
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 10 per £	— 29	— 98	— 8,33	— 6,11	— 10,25	— 12,18
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	+ 20	+ 17	+ 37	— 8	— 58	— 04
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 28	— 64	— 6,30	— 8,08	— 16,70	— 16,75
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 17	— 41	— 2,65	— 2,44	— 1,91	+ 44
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10,38	10,72	13,20	14,75	13,01	12,75
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10,55	10,31	10,55	10,31	11,10	13,19

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 23rd December, 1887.

No. 6784.—The Honourable Mr. J. Westland having temporarily vacated the office of Comptroller and Auditor General from the 21st November, 1887, the following appointments are provisionally made, with effect from that date:—

Mr. E. Gay to be Comptroller and Auditor General,

Mr. A. C. Tupp to be Accountant General, class I,

Mr. H. F. Clogstoun to be Accountant General, class II, and

Mr. E. J. Sinkinson to be Accountant General, class III.

No. 6811.—Mr. A. C. Tupp, having been appointed Accountant General and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, made over charge of the offices of Accountant General and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Mr. H. G. H. Cowie on the afternoon of the 6th December, 1887, and received charge of the former appointments from Mr. E. J. Sinkinson on the forenoon of the 12th December, 1887.

Mr. E. J. Sinkinson having been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, received charge of the said appointment from Mr. E. T. Atkinson on the forenoon of the 17th December, 1887.

Mr. E. T. Atkinson having been relieved by Mr. E. J. Sinkinson assumed charge of the office of Accountant General, Bengal, from Mr. J. F. Finlay on the forenoon of the same date.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd December, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 986—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant A. P. Bateman-Champain, Norfolk Regiment.

Lieutenant W. S. Fraser, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Lieutenant F. C. Laing, Border Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant W. H. Prendergast, North Lancashire Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant A. C. S. Clarke, Border Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant H. L. Stanton, Scottish Borderers.

Second-Lieutenant G. W. Robinson, 1st West India Regiment.

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant H. Vickers, Northamptonshire Regiment.

Lieutenant W. T. W. Scott, Bedfordshire Regiment.

Lieutenant H. J. Kelsall, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant L. W. Y. Campbell, Derbyshire Regiment.

Lieutenant A. P. D. C. Stuart, East Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant B. Trydell, 2nd West India Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant G. V. Holmes, Essex Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant J. G. R. Walsh, Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant F. Bruce, Welsh Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant R. G. T. Savi, Dorsetshire Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant G. H. G. Mockler, Dorsetshire Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant E. Wintour, Gloucestershire Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant G. R. Oakes, Bedfordshire Regiment.

Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant A. C. LeBailly, York and Lancaster Regiment.

Lieutenant F. G. Beville, North Staffordshire Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant H. G. Brown, Manchester Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant P. H. Cunningham, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant R. F. Lush, West Yorkshire Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant W. W. Warner, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant N. G. Fraser, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant J. J. D. Sillery, Yorkshire Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant E. F. Twigg, Yorkshire Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant H. F. Jacob, Lincolnshire Regiment.

No. 987.—Lieutenant the Hon'ble Henry Dundas Napier, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, having completed eighteen months probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 19th May, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

No. 988.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—*Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Lieutenant Tom Digges La Touche to be Captain Commandant, *vice* Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., who has resigned that appointment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 989.—Colonel H. V. Riddell, Infantry, District Judge, 1st grade, Officiating Divisional Judge, Punjab, is granted furlough in and out

of India (m.c.) for one year, under the regulations of 1854, with effect from the 17th November, 1887.

No. 990.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date on which he is struck off duty:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Skinner, Bengal S. C., 3rd Bengal Infantry, (p.a.) for one year. Pension service,—28th year, commenced 26th November, 1887.

No. 991.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel J. M. McNeile, R.E., (u.p.a.) for three days, one day under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, and two days without pay.

Major W. Hailes, Bengal S.C., (m.c.) for three months.

Lieutenant E. L. Wright, Bengal S. C., (m.c.) for two months.

Surgeon-Major G. C. Ross, (m.c.) for two months.

No. 992.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary R. Hardaker, Commissariat Department, is granted leave within Indian limits (m.c.) for 182 days, under rule X of the regulations of 1875, the first 90 days being on full staff pay.

No. 993.—In G. G. O. No. 920 of 1887, for 13th June, 1887, the date of commencement of the 16th year of Captain Field's pension service, read 8th May, 1887.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 994.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 18th November, 1887, page 6135.

War Office, Pall Mall,
18th November, 1887.

MEMORANDA.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel William Brooke Thomson Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 19th October, 1887.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-General Sidney Chalmers, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 19th October, 1887.

Major-General Charles Renny Blair, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 19th October, 1887.

Colonel George Henry William Fagan, Bombay Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 19th October, 1887.

Colonel Henry Ellenborough Dyneley, Madras Cavalry, to be Major-General, on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 19th October, 1887.

"London Gazette," dated the 22nd November, 1887, page 6227.

War Office, Pall Mall,
22nd November, 1887.

MEMORANDA.

Deputy Assistant Commissary James Staines, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 26th February, 1886.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

Thomas Lamb, Bengal. Dated 28th October, 1887.

Hastings Fraser, Madras. Dated 30th October, 1887.

"London Gazette" dated 25th November, 1887, pages, 6373, 6374, 6376.

War Office, November 25, 1887.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel (having the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General) Robert Cunliffe Low, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, Commanding a Brigade, Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel (having the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General) William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, Commanding a Brigade, Bengal.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel (having local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General) Horace Searle Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, Commanding a Brigade, Bombay.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel (having local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General) Richard Campbell Stewart, Madras Cavalry, Commandant, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel (having local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General) Edward Stedman, Bengal Staff Corps, Inspector-General of Police in Upper Burma.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Henry Philip Hawkes, Madras Staff Corps.

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Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Montague Protheroe, C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras.

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Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Alliston Champion Toker, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Charles John Oswald FitzGerald, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel John Gatacre,
Bombay Staff Corps.

* * * *

The Queen has also been pleased to direct that these distinctions shall take effect from 1st July, 1887.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the under-mentioned officers to be Companions of the "Distinguished Service Order," *viz.* :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel William George Cubitt, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, commanding at Ruby Mines, Burma.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel William Popham Dicken, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Francis Beckford Middleton, Madras Staff Corps.

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel James Henry Gordon, Madras Staff Corps.

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles McDowal Skene, Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Charles Campbell, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Turner Cummins, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald James Sim McLeod, Madras Cavalry, Deputy Quarter-master-General, Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Hennell, Bombay Infantry.

* * * *

Major Alfred James Stead, Bengal Infantry.

Surgeon-Major Frederick William Wright, Indian Medical Service, Bengal.

Major Henry Metcalfe Rose, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Lewis Denning, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Spencer Richard Rawlinson, Madras Staff Corps.

Surgeon Alfred William Frederick Street, Indian Medical Service, Bombay.

Captain Edward Locke Elliot, Bombay Staff Corps.

Surgeon Alexander Peers Adams, Indian Medical Service, Madras.

* * * *

Surgeon William Ainley Sykes, Indian Medical Service, Bengal.

* * * *

Captain Charles Harold Hepworth Beley, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal.

Captain Edward Spence Hastings, Madras Staff Corps.

Captain Edward William Dun, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General (for Intelligence), Burma Expeditionary Force.

Captain Alfred William Lambart Bayly, Bombay Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bombay.

* * * *

Captain Alfred Law Sinclair, Bombay Staff Corps.

* * * *

Captain Alfred Lloyd Barrett, Bengal Staff Corps.

* * * *

Captain Richard Kinlock Teversham, Madras Staff Corps.

* * * *

Captain Ponsonby Glenn Huggins, Madras Staff Corps.

* * * *

Lieutenant Almond Paul Westlake, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Edward Frederick Henry McSwiney, Bengal Staff Corps.

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The Queen has also been pleased to direct that these distinctions shall take effect from 1st July, 1887.

War Office, Pall Mall,

25th November, 1887.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred on the undermentioned officers, in recognition of their services during the recent operations in Burma. Dated 1st July, 1887 :—

* * * *

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel George Conrad Sartorius, Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Henry Eyre, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Strachan Elton, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Rowley Heyland, Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott Armstrong Bruce, Madras Staff Corps.

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Richard Hope, Madras Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

* * * *

Major Edward Barr Bishop, Bengal Staff Corps.

* * * *

Major Robert Henry Francis Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding at Chindwin, Burma.

* * * *

Major Walter Hailes, Bengal Staff Corps.

* * * *

Major Robert Alexander Swetenham, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major William Cooke, Madras Staff Corps.

* * * *

Captain and Brevet-Major Neville Francis Fitzgerald Chamberlain, Bengal Staff Corps.

* * * *

Major Stuart Erskine Rolland, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Arthur Ross Sage, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Henry FitzGerald Stevens, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain James Ramsay Hobday, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Charles Edgeworth Gubbins, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain William Bernard Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal.

* * * *

Captain Vernon Ansdell Schalch, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal.

* * * *

Captain Alfred Astley Pearson, Bombay Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Burma Expeditionary Force.

Captain Charles Pulley, Bengal Staff Corps.

* * * *

Captain Edmund George Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, (Intelligence Branch) Bengal.

Captain Stuart Brownlow Beatson, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Herbert Frecheville Smyth Ramsden, Madras Staff Corps.

PENSIONS.**No. 995.—BRITISH SOLDIERS—**

In G. G. O. No. 426 of 1887, notifying the admission to pension of Sergeant John Clarkson, Unattached List, for "2s.-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.," read "2s.-9d."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 996.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Horace Ralph Spearman, Bengal S. C.,—18th December, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Duncan Macpherson, Bengal S. C.,—19th December, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Bruce Jacob, Bombay S. C.,—20th December, 1887.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major Robert Warburton,—18th December, 1887.

Major Robert Henry Francis Rennick,—18th December, 1887.

To be Major.

Captain Ernle Edmund Money,—18th December, 1887.

No. 997.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th December, 1887:—

Colonel Henry Vincent Mathias.

Colonel William Jackson.

NATIVE ARMY.*36th Bengal Infantry.*

No. 998.—In G. G. O. No. 809 of 1887, promoting Subadar Shām Singh, for "from the 1st Bengal Infantry," read "from the 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force."

37th Bengal Infantry.

No. 999.—Jemadar Dalip Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Pargassa to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th April, 1887.

38th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1000.—In G. G. O. No. 969 of 1887, for "Havildar Shiu-raj," read "Havildar Shiu-raj Singh."

No. 1001.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—*1st Sikh Infantry.*

In G. G. O. No. 730 of 1887, promoting Jemadars Dhalip Singh and Prem Singh, for "1st August, 1887," read "20th April, 1887."

REWARDS.**No. 1002.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—**

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

From the 5th February, 1887, in room of Colonel Harry Hammon Lyster, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

MAJOR-GENERAL ÆNEAS PERKINS, C.B., ROYAL (LATE BENGAL) ENGINEERS.*Dates of Commission.*

Second Lieutenant . . .	12th December, 1851.
Lieutenant . . .	17th August, 1856.
Second Captain . . .	13th March, 1861.
Captain . . .	12th March, 1862.
Brevet-Major . . .	30th June, 1865.
Major . . .	5th July, 1872.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel . . .	29th December, 1874.
Lieutenant-Colonel . . .	1st October, 1877.
Brevet-Colonel . . .	29th December, 1879.
Major-General . . .	10th March, 1887.

Appointments.

Assistant Engineer, P. W. D.	January, 1855, to October, 1856.
Executive Engineer, Lower Umballa Division.	October, 1856, to May 1857.
Assistant Field Engineer, Delhi Field Force.	May, 1857, to December, 1857.
Professor of Constructive Designing in the Civil Engineering College at Calcutta.	April, 1861, to May, 1862.
Deputy Consulting Engineer and Assistant Secretary to Bengal Government, Railway Department.	May, 1862, to August, 1863.
In charge of Office of Superintendent of the Nuddea Rivers.	January, 1864, to January, 1865.
Commanding Engineer, Dooar Field Force.	January, 1865, to August, 1865.
In charge of Darjeeling Division, P. W. D.	May, 1869, to August, 1870.
Officiating Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, North-Western Provinces.	August, 1870, to April, 1872.
Superintending Engineer, 2th Circle, Military Works.	April, 1872, to October, 1878.

Commanding Engineer, Kuram Valley Field Force.	From October, 1878, to October, 1879.
Commanding Engineer, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force.	From August, 1880, to October, 1880.
In charge of Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.	March, 1881, to April, 1881.
Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Military Works.	From April, 1881, to July, 1881.
Chief Engineer and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces.	From February, 1883, to December, 1885.
Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government of Punjab, Public Works Department.	December, 1885, to date.
Aide-de-Camp to Queen.	to the 1881 to 1887.

War Services.

Indian Mutiny, 1857.—Battle of Badli-ki-Serai, and siege of Delhi, (wounded: medal and clasp: despatches, *London Gazette* dated 16th January, 1858.)

Bhootan Campaign, 1864-65.—Capture of Bala forts (Medal; Brevet Major.)

Afghan Campaign, 1878-79-80.—Capture of the Peiwar Kotal, battle of Charasiah, and capture of Kabul; with the force under Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts in march from Kabul to Kandahar and battle of Kandahar. (Despatches, *London Gazette*, 4th February 1879, and 16th January, 4th May and 3rd December, 1880; C.B.; Medal and four clasps, and bronze star.)

From the 9th June, 1887, in room of Colonel Michael Weekes Willoughby, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

LIUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM DICKINSON, C S.I., RETIRED LIST.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	18th January, 1848.
Lieutenant	5th December, 1854.
Captain	18th February, 1861.
Major	19th January, 1868.
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel	19th December, 1876.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 18th, 19th and 8th Bombay N. I., from June, 1848, to May, 1856.
Regimental duty, 1st and 3rd Regiments, Sind Horse, from June, 1856 to April, 1861.
Officiating Political Agent, Khelat, from June, 1861, to April, 1862.
Regimental duty, 3rd Sind Horse, April, 1862, to January, 1867.
Officiating Brigade-Major, Sind Frontier Force, from January to October, 1867.
Regimental duty, 3rd Regiment, Sind Horse, from October, 1867, to September, 1871.
On Half-pay List from September, 1872, to June, 1882.
Retired from 1st July, 1882.

War Services.

Punjab Campaign, 1848-49.—Siege and capture of Multan, battle of Gujerat, and occupation of Peshawar. (Medal and two clasps.)

Persian Expedition, 1856-57.—(Medal)

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58.—Siege and capture of Awah. (Medal.)

N-W. Frontier, 1859.—Against the Marri tribe.

Nuggar-Parkar, 1859.

Abyssinia, 1867-68.—Capture of Magdala. (Medal.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 65.—Mr. William Minto has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India a 3rd grade officer in the Indian Marine, with effect from the 21st September, 1887.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 66.—Mr. T. S. Edwardes, 3rd grade officer, Indian Marine, has been granted an extension of furlough (m. c.) for six months by the Secretary of State for India.

A. C. TOKER, *Colonel,*
for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 17th December, 1887.

No. 393.—Chandu Lal, Apprentice Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 24th November, 1887.

No. 394.—Mr. A. E. Behrmann, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of 31st July, 1887.

The 22nd December, 1887.

No. 396.—Mr. H. H. Green, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is retransferred from Baluchistan to Bengal.

No. 397.—The Government of India in the Public Works Department has no further need for the services of Mr. J. Leonard, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Burma.

The 23rd December, 1887.

No. 398.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 165, dated the 17th May, 1887, it is hereby notified that the head-quarters of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, will, from the 1st of January, 1888, be located at Jabalpur instead of at Agra.

No. 399.—Messrs. J. A. Marshall and C. C. Swetenham, Apprentice Examiners of Accounts, are promoted to Assistant Examiners, 2nd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 1st December, 1887.

TELEGRAPH.

The 20th December, 1887.

No. 395.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 303 Telegraph, of the 6th October, 1887, for 17th September, read 21st September.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 4th October, 1887.

From the 12th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 5th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R. a. p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	15 0 0
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Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
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For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	0 8 0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.	

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th December, 1887.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, provisionally appointed Baboo Grees Chunder Bonnerjee the Assistant Clerk, to officiate as Assistant Registrar, sub. *pro tem.*, until further order, with effect from the 27th of October last.

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December, 1887.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS				4 1/2 PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN LONDON PORTION.	PER CENT PAID OF 1855-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
	OF 1835-36.	OF 1842-43.	OF 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	OF 18-0.	OF 18-3.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 18-3, 4 1/2 PER CENT. P. R. TILN.		
Balance of 30th November, 1887	13,33,333	2,29,08,800	88,50,900	2,40,65,800	2,18,39,000	8,16,48,433	42,41,000	68,55,800	9,73,75,700	1,33,800	19,03,41,033
<i>Add—</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th December, 1887	...	1,000	...	2,05,000	2,000	2,08,000	...	...	...	...	2,08,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th December, 1887	5,333	26,300	1,000	76,500	900	1,10,533	500	...	3,55,400	...	4,66,433
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December, 1887	13,38,666	2,29,36,100	88,51,900	2,43,47,300	2,18,41,900	8,19,66,966	42,41,500	68,55,800	9,77,31,100	1,33,800	19,10,15,166
<i>Deduct—</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	61,200	14,000	78,500	...	1,53,700	9,500	20,000	4,88,000	...	6,71,200
Balance on 15th December, 1887	13,38,666	2,28,74,900	88,37,900	2,42,68,800	2,18,41,900	8,18,13,266	42,32,000	68,35,800	9,72,43,100	1,33,800	19,03,44,266

Note.—From 9th June, 1887, to 15th Oct., 1887, enfaced from India 3,504 lakhs, re-transferred from London 4,953 lakhs.

16th Oct. 1887, to 31st "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13 "
1st Nov. " to 15th Nov. "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9 "
16th " to 30th "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9 "
1st Dec. " to 15th Dec. "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "
												4,953 lakhs.
												5,510 lakhs.

Balance against India . 544 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th December, 1887.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 30th September, 1887.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or the Publication.	No. of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other edition.	No. of copies of the edition.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of proprietor of the copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	Remarks.
i.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kodagu First Book.	Kodagu.	Author— Koravajira Appiah.	Language.	Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.	Chamrai Press, P. N. Subbiah, Printers, Koravajira M. Appiah, Publisher.	3rd June, 1887.	40.	Demy 12mo.	1st Edition.	200.	Lithographed & printed.	Rs. 10.	K. M. Appia, Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.	Secured, 16th July, 1887.	An attempt to provide the Kodagu language, or language of Coorg, hitherto written in Kannada characters, with a character of its own.
Purusha Sakta Bahasyam.	Kannada.	Commentary— N. Y. Kempachari & N. Y. Kempachari.	Religion.	Ditto.	Victoria Press, P. Narasimam Achari, Printer, N. Y. Kempachari & N. Y. Kempachari, Publishers.	1st September, 1887.	30.	12mo.	Ditto.	5,000.	Printed.	Rs. 60.	Murugachari, Civil Station, Bangalore, & N. Y. Kempachari, Nagamangalam, Mysore District.	Secured, 15th September, 1887.	A commentary on the Purusha Sakta, a Hindu of the Kodagu District, describing the creation of man.
Dandasa Kuta Chintamani.	Ditto.	Compiler— N. Y. Kempachari.	Science (Natural).	Ditto.	Victoria Press, P. Narasimam Achari, Printer, N. Y. Kempachari, Publisher.	Ditto.	30.	3mo.	Ditto.	1,000.	Ditto.	Rs. 120.	N. Y. Kempachari, Nagamangalam, Mysore District.	Ditto.	Astrology as applied to horoscopes.
Arogya-mangadarsan.	Ditto.	Author— R. Raghunatha Rao, B.A.	Medicine.	Ditto.	Morning Star Press, P. Raghunatha Rao, Publisher.	25th August, 1887.	164.	Royal 16mo.	3rd Edition.	1,500.	Ditto.	Rs. 60.	R. Raghunatha Rao, B.A., Master, Central College, Bangalore.	Secured, 21st September, 1887.	The way to health, a manual for native students.
Nitu Ratnakara.	Ditto.	Translator— R. Raghunatha Rao, B.A.	Faction.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	444.	Ditto.	2nd Edition.	1,750.	Ditto.	Rs. 80.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Translation of Ratnakara.
Hindia Chandra Sangraha.	Ditto.	Author— M. S. Puttanash, B.A.	History.	Ditto.	Morning Star Press, P. Raghunatha Rao, B.A., Publisher.	Ditto.	179.	Demy 12mo.	1st Edition.	2,000.	Ditto.	Rs. 50.	M. S. Puttanash, B.A., Master, Chief Court, Bangalore.	Ditto.	A School History of India.
A Guide to Panini.	Fogash & Sanskrit.	Author— S. Venkatavardinar, B.A.	Language.	Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.	Canton Press, Mr. P. Raghunatha Rao, S. Venkatavardinar, Publishers.	1st September, 1887.	1,320.	Demy 8vo.	1st Edition.	1,000.	Printed.	Rs. 70.	S. Venkatavardinar, B.A., Master, Chief Court, Bangalore.	Secured, 2nd September, 1887.	An attempt to adapt the rules of Panini to Sanskrit Grammar arranged on the European system. (The Sanskrit is in Kannada characters.)

HENRY CLARKE,
for Assistant to the Resident.

Bangalore, the 12th December, 1887.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th December, 1887.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	85,98,981	5	0
Reserve Fund	48,52,759	15	0	Other authorized Investments	63,15,608	5	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	85,14,779	14	2	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	74,37,012	7	0
Public Deposits at Branches	81,59,298	0	5	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	71,07,824	3	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,18,35,240	0	5	Bills discounted and purchased	1,99,42,360	9	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,15,428	4	7	Balances with other Banks	7,01,043	8	5
Sundries	17,95,175	7	7	Bullion	1,587	13	6
				Dead Stock	11,16,023	10	7
				Stamps	10,779	2	0
				Sundries	8,15,179	1	8
					5,20,46,465	1	7
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,28,18,922	10	4
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,06,07,293	14	3
					3,34,26,216	8	7
RUPPES	8,54,72,681	10	2	RUPPES	8,54,72,681	10	2

BANK OF BENAL,
Calcutta, 21st December, 1887.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent
Percentage 55'1.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 21st December, 1887.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 14th December, 1887	18,04,226	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	13,30,896	31,35,122
ADD— Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department Ditto ditto Government	1,64,916 ...	1,64,916
DEDUCT— New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	3,86,000 ...	33,00,038 3,86,000
Balance on the evening of the 21st December, 1887		29,14,038
The Balance comprises— Silver held on account of the Currency Department Ditto ditto Government	17,97,029 11,17,009	29,14,038
There is in addition awaiting assay— Bullion belonging to Private Individuals Ditto ditto Government	86 ...	86

R. V. RIDDELL, Lieut-Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 21st December, 1887.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note of the Government of India is stated to have been lost, and

payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person having this Note in his possession, or claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned—

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESIROVED

Regt. No	No of Note.	Value	Name of Claimant
1887.		R	
W43	S 13—39199	1,000	Panlal Vithaldas

H. S. GROVTS,

Asst Acctt Genl, Paper Currency Dept.

BOMBAY,

The 14th December, 1887

BANK OF BENAL.

NOTICE

Calcutta, the 19th December, 1887.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. M. Logan, on return from leave, has resumed charge of the Allahabad Branch.

Mr. J. W. Russell, on return from leave, has resumed charge of the Delhi Branch.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary & Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Miss Edith Thomson's History of England has been fixed as an alternative text book with Gardiner's Outlines of English History for the Entrance Examination of 1890.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 15th December, 1887.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th December, 1887.

No. 17.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of November, 1887:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	<i>Departmental.</i>	1887.	
Almasjud (H. E. the Viceroy's Camp Office.)	Khyber Pass	26th Nov.	Opened.
Ditto	Ditto	26th "	Closed.
Boileauganj (Simla.)	Punjab	30th "	Ditto.
Chahdri (H. E. the Viceroy's Camp Office.)	Sind	19th "	Opened.
Ditto	Ditto	19th "	Closed.
Garbeta	Bengal	5th "	Opened.
Goalundo	Ditto	26th "	Ditto.
Lawrencepur (Camp of Exercise.)	Punjab	15th "	Ditto.
Leymyethna	Burmah	26th "	Ditto.
Lundi Kotal (H. E. the Viceroy's Camp Office.)	Khyber Pass	22nd "	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	26th "	Closed.
Mulkaipett (Hyderabad Race Course.)	Hyderabad (Deccan.)	5th "	Opened.
Ditto	Ditto	26th "	Closed.
Naundero (H. E. the Viceroy's Camp Office.)	Sind	9th "	Opened.
Ditto	Ditto	11th "	Closed.
Nipani	Bombay Presdy.	1st "	Opened.
Rajbari	Bengal	26th "	Closed.
Rajnagar	Ditto	1st "	Opened.
Ranikhet (Cantonment.)	N.-W. Provinces	13th "	Closed.
Sonpur (Saurin)	Bengal	1st "	Opened.
Ditto	Ditto	11th "	Closed.
	<i>Railway.</i>		
Baptalis	Tihoot State Ry.	1st Nov.	Opened.
Deoraman	Rohilkhand-Kumaun Ry.	8th "	Closed.
Tegra	Tihoot State Ry.	1st "	Opened.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Director, Traffic Branch,
for Dir. Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 16th December, 1887.

No. 115.—Mr. F. J. Pope, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave for ten months in extension of the furlough granted to him in Director General's Notification No. 24, dated 21st February, 1887.

The 20th December, 1887.

No. 116.—Mr. W. J. Weightman, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed, on the 9th November, 1887, the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, as prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 14.

The 21st December, 1887.

No. 117.—Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the North-Western Railway.

H. G. KUNHARDT, Captain, R.E.,
for Director-General.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SEEBPORE.

An examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department will be held at the College on Monday and Tuesday, the 16th and 17th January, 1888.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal of the College, not later than the 10th January, 1888, for permission to appear at the examination, enclosing a certificate of good conduct and a certificate of age.

For admission to this department candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

The subjects of examination are—

Arithmetic . . . The whole,
Algebra . . . To simple equations.
Euclid . . . Books I and II.
English Grammar and Composition.

Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

There will be one vacancy on the Free list for Christian students in February next, and eleven vacancies on the Reduced-fee* list.

For Natives there will be seven vacancies on the Reduced-fee list.

These vacancies will be filled up by the Board of Visitors.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal of the College.

* Rs per mensem. † Rs per mensem.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The following advertisement is published with reference to Rule XIX, Part I, of the Revised Ecclesiastical Rules promulgated by Home Department Notification No 103, dated the 20th June, 1885:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given under Rule XIX of the Ecclesiastical Rules, dated the 17th July, 1885, that the inscription tablet belonging to the tomb of Colonel Richardson at Ramesswaram,

in the Proodatur Taluq, Cuddapah District, Madras Presidency, is broken, and requires to be replaced. The estimated cost of replacing is Rs100. The friends of the deceased may restore it. If they fail to do so within three months, the monument will be dealt with under Section XIX of the rules relating to cemeteries.

W. J. H. LEFANN,

Collector and Magistrate of the District

Cuddapah, Madras.

The 7th November, 1887.

NEW CEMETERY, HYDERABAD, SIND.

The following monuments being in a ruinous condition, notice is hereby given, in accordance with Notification No. 103 Ecclesiastical, dated 20th June, 1885, Part I, Rule XIX, that if the said monuments be not repaired by some interested person or persons, they will be levelled and the slabs they contain built into the nearest wall of the cemetery.—

Person to whom Monument was erected.	Date of burial.
Annie Parkes Rigg, the wife of Sergeant W. Rigg of Her Majesty's 60th Regiment.	1872
Ruth Rigg, child of Sergeant W. Rigg of Her Majesty's 60th Regiment.	1871

F. B. SANDBERG,

Chaplain of Hyderabad.

HYDERABAD,

The 14th December, 1887

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rawalpindi, this 16th day of December, 1887.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 35.—3063, Corporal Frederick Sedgwick.	Parish and County in which Born.—Walford, Hertfordshire.
Age,—30 years 9 months.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Walford, Hertfordshire.
Height—5 feet 10 inches.	Remarks,—Four scars on chest from burns.
Colour of—	Trade,—No trade on enlistment, but is a clerk.
Complexion, sallow;	Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Supposed to be wearing a light puttoo suit.
Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.	REMARKS,—Has a pass to visit Good Templar's Lodge at Peshawar and Rawalpindi from Murree.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—15th December, 1887.	Under 7 years' service.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Murree Depôt.	
Date of Enlistment,—10th March, 1881.	
At what Place Enlisted,—Chichester, Sussex.	

M. SUNDERLAND, Lieut.-Colonel,

Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Sussex Regt.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 20th December, 1887.

Bailon, Madame M. de.	Dunn, Moses F.	Rowell, Dr. Chester.
Baldwin, J.	Lawlor, Mrs. O. B.	Schorgasi & Co.
Bauckley, C. & Co.	Lotimer, G. A.	Smith, T. Manners.
Bowers, R. A.	Manifold, Surgeon	Stoney, H. F.
Cassell & Co.	C. C.	Thompson, T. G.
	Penn, Mrs.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alexander, C.	Fry, H. W.	Mitchell, Thos.
Allcock, A. C.	"Gasture."	Myline, Frank.
Balch, Mrs. P. F.	George, A. B.	Naylor, C. C. R.
Baile, Master W. O.	Gerard, Mon. A.	Nicholson, W. G.
Barry, F.	Gibbons, Miss M.	Noble, J. D'Oyly.
Bartholomews, R.	Giles, F.	Norman, A. F.
Barton, Captain F.	Gimmd, A. De.	Paral, E.
Bates, E.	Godfrey, Jack.	Parkin, Mrs. H.
Bersley, George.	Goodman, R. N.	Pedde, John.
"Beta."	Greenfield, W.	Penn, Mrs. G.
Biddlecombe, F. C.	Grey, Sn E.	Perkins, E. A.
Billings, Mrs. D.	Hall, D.	Phillips, F. A.
Bingham, J. M.	Hamilton, G. H.	Phillips, C. L.
Black, Mrs.	Hardy, H.	Putcup, Mrs.
Boodine, J. O.	Harrison, J. E. O.	Rode, Mrs. J. H.
Brooks, Mrs.	Hay, W.	Rosario, G. B.
Brookes, Alfred.	Hicks, Hugh.	Rustomjee, C. H. J.
Brutley, C. W.	Higgins, F. W.	Sander, Angela.
Bryan, R.	Hilton, E. H.	Sanderson, C. S.
C. W. E.	Hogg, A. M.	Sanderson, T. W.
Caldwell, Dr. F.	Holz, Robert.	Sevenoaks, Leon M.
Carpenter, Mrs. W. C.	Hove, F. W.	Shaw, Dr. F. C.
	Hughes, G.	Sima, Madame Amalia.
Cavanagh, J.	Hughes, Michael.	
Cecil, Evelyn.	Hunter, A. F.	Smit, Robert.
Chiodetto, A.	Jacob, S.	Southerton, F. W.
"Commodore."	Jellison, J. T.	Sparling, A. H.
Conway, J. A.	Johnson, R.	Storcy, H.
Ciaddock, Miss J.	Joseph, Symon.	Strauss, W. M.
D'Cruz, J. M.	Kensler, Dr. F. L.	Strong, Miss.
Deane, Miss J.	Kennedy, Mrs. A.	Sultana, W. N. F.
Delchet, A.	Lamont, J. R.	Sutton, H. T.
Dickinson, A. E.	Landestrut, S. S.	Taylor, C. W.
Disbrell, L.	Langley, Mrs. C.	"Temple."
Dowling, Rev. C.	Lawcock, David.	Thompson, E.
Elthorpe, J. M.	LeClercy, J. F.	Tighe, James.
Element, Mrs. E. J.	Leonard, Major G.	Van-de-Berg, J.
Edwards, Edward.	Lester, J. H.	Venne, G. A.
Fife, Allan.	Lillington, C. A. G.	Vyall, Mrs. C. H.
Fitzgerald, Dr.	Lindeman, L. K.	Wheatley, Col. M. J.
Fleming, G. H.	Londor, R.	White, Miss.
Fletcher, Douglas.	Lucien, Mon. L.	Williams, George.
Fordham, R. O.	Marshall, Mrs. E. A.	Williams, G. S.
Foster, G. R. C.	Martin, R.	Wood, H. de R. P.
Fraser, Mrs. L.	McMurtree, A.	Woolfield, E.
Fitter, C. J.	Meyer, A.	X. Y. Z.
	"Mia cara."	

Registered Letters.

Miller, Miss Helen.	Nelson, Harry.	Nucci, Oreste.
Moore, G.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 19th December, 1887.

Jahundi, Mr.	Kristo Nath Bose.	Walker, H.
Kedar Nath Chatterjee.	Seaman, A. J.	Williamson, Mrs.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 24th December, 1887.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	1887. 27th Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	26th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique and East Coast of Africa generally, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies by B. I. Steamers from Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the Castle Mail Packets.	27th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	1888. 3rd Jan.	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	3rd "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo . . .	1887. 24th Dec.	Per P. & O. Steamer <i>Pekin</i> .
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China.	29th "	Per Steamer <i>Tibre</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong . . .	1889. 6th Jan.	Per Steamer <i>Japan</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein . . .	1887. 28th Dec.	Per Steamer <i>Khandalla</i> .
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1887

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT
CUTTACK

Original Suit No 755 of 1887

Notice is hereby given that Jai Narain, son of Mayaram, deceased, of Nayasarak in the town of Cuttack, has instituted a suit in this Court numbered as above against Shaikh Sobhan Saadagar for the recovery of Rs 216-15-3 due on account of cloths purchased by him from the plaintiff's shop, and that 9th January next has been fixed for the final hearing of the suit

RADHA KRISHNA SEN,
Judge of the Small Cause Court.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The following Promissory Notes of 1½ and 4 per cent. loan of 1887, 1842-43 and 1865, originally standing in the name of Luchman Chowdry, Naiki Mundi, Agra, and never endorsed by him to any body, have been lost on the 17th

August last. Payment of the notes or of the interest accrued thereon has been stopped and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates —

No 014724—4½ per cent, 1870 for Rs 1,000
No 111539—4 per cent, 1842-43 for Rs 1,000
No 237876—4 per cent, 1865, for Rs 2,000

LUCHMAN CHOWDRY,
Naiki Mundi, Agra

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos B150736 and 146611 of the 4 per cent of 1865, for Rs 500 each, respectively, originally standing in the names of Charles D Costa and Poolin Behary Dey and Gosto Behary Dey, respectively, and last endorsed to Charles D Costa, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

CHARLES D COSTA,
9, North Road, Calcutta



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 52.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1887

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council if His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately in a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately in a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RAILWAY RATES AND FARES IN INDIA.

No 1446 R. T., dated Fort William, December 12, 1887

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department

Read again—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 132 Railway, dated 19th October 1882.

Public Works Department No 162 R.T., dated 2nd March 1883, to the Government of Bombay.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 200 R T, dated 25th February 1886.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 16 Railway, dated 25th February 1886.

Read also—

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 775T., dated 20th August 1887, and extract from enclosure.

OBSERVATIONS.—In his Despatches read again the Secretary of State expressed the opinion that the rates and fares on Indian Railways should be dealt with as nearly as possible as they would be by independent Companies, i.e., that the Managers of Railways should be left to fix their own rates and fares, that the interests of Railways and trade generally would be better served by accepting the legitimate consequences of competition, and that the interposition of Government would be justified only in cases where Companies, under the security of a guarantee, might fix rates below what would cover the cost of transport with a margin of profit. The Government of India unreservedly accepted these principles, *vide* Public Works Department No. 162 R.T., dated 2nd March 1883, to the Government of Bombay, and in paragraph 11 of this letter His Excellency the Governor General in Council promised to subsequently issue certain general rules, subject to which the Managers of Railways might be left free to fix such rates and fares as seemed most advantageous for their respective lines.

2. The time now appears opportune for promulgating these rules which His Excellency the Governor General in Council conceives should take the form of formally accepting certain general principles based upon the best recognized practice of the English and American Railways. Some of the more important of these principles seem to His Excellency in Council to be as follows :—

I.—That to protect the public and to prevent unreasonable charges on the part of the Railway Administrations, it is necessary for Government to impose restrictions as regards the maxima fares to be levied for the carriage of all classes of passengers, and the maxima rates for all descriptions of goods.

This principle has been recognized in every English Railway Act and in all the Continental ones, as well as in all the American Acts authorizing the construction of railways.

In India, however, circumstances exist, not to be found generally in the railways of other countries, which make it necessary to fix minima as well as maxima rates and fares. In consequence of the Government guarantee granted to certain railways, it is possible to work a railway in this country at a loss to Government without affecting the pecuniary interests of the shareholders in any way, and at the expense of the tax-payer, *viz.*, when a Guaranteed line is not paying the guaranteed interest, and has no near prospect of so doing. A Guaranteed Company, under these circumstances, might unduly lower the rates and fares in competition below a point which would allow of a margin of profit, unless prevented from following this course by a minimum rate being fixed by Government. These minima, however, will be enforced only when circumstances have shown them to be necessary in the financial interests of Government.

II.—That the charges made to the public are admissible of division into two heads (*a*) mileage rates and fares which necessarily vary to some extent with the distance the passengers and goods are carried; and (*b*) terminals, this latter being a fixed charge for services incidental to the business of a carrier.

The maxima rates and fares are most conveniently fixed at a certain sum as a maximum charge per mile for each class of passenger and per mile per ton (or maund) for each class of goods. As regards terminal charges, however, it may be said at once that it is impossible to prescribe any maximum and minimum to meet all cases. Government must be contented with reserving to itself the power, in the event of cause being shown by any person concerned, of taking evidence on the matter and of fixing what, under the circumstances of any particular case, appears to be a fair and reasonable charge for terminals at that particular station. As regards the classification of goods, an attempt was made at the Traffic Conference of 1851 to introduce an uniform classification, but owing to the opposition of one important Railway it was devoid of results. A move in this direction has, however, been made by the adoption by the East Indian Railway, North-Western Railway, Bengal and North-Western Railway, and Tirhoot State Railway of a classification common to all four railways, and it appears to His Excellency in Council advisable to order the introduction of this classification on all State lines, and, unless due cause can be shown, on all railways to be opened in future.

III.—That when once maxima and minima rates and fares have been fixed, any further interference on the part of Government in the matter of rates and fares is only a restraint of trade. The Railway Administrations, who know their own interests best, should be allowed to alter their rates within the prescribed maxima and minima to suit the varying conditions under which commercial business is everywhere carried on.

In granting this freedom, however, it is assumed that the English Clearing House principle, that in the case of two competitive routes between two stations the Company owning the shortest route fixes the rate, is accepted.

IV.—That, although in the interests of the public, the Government should abstain from direct interference in the matter of rates and fares, yet there are certain ruling principles which Government, as the guardian of the public interests, must see are complied with by Railway Administrations. There should be no undue preference; in other words, Railway Administrations ought not to be permitted to make preferential bargains with particular persons or companies, such as granting them scales of charges more or less favourable than those granted to the public generally. Again, in cases where the traffic offering is sufficient to justify this arrangement, Railway Administrations must give reasonable facilities for public traffic between any two Railway stations, each Railway Administration being contented to receive for its share of the through rate less than its ordinary local rate.

The justice of this is evident when it is considered that all goods traffic is carried for long distances at lower rates than for short distances, so that if each Railway Administration were to charge its full local rate over its own comparatively short length of line, the aggregate would be so great as to restrict the traffic. The principles enunciated by Sir B Leslie in his letter No. 633G., dated 25th August 1880, for working through traffic, are all that could be required:—

“The various railway systems should, as far as possible, serve the country as if they were under one management, and the dealer in country produce should not be hampered in his operations by the necessity to base his calculations on as many different scales of rates as there may be railways between the starting point and destination. This can only be attained by adopting an uniform scale of rates for special or lower class goods which form the bulk of the country produce, and where there are alternative routes, by sending goods according to sender's option. The adoption of an uniform scale of rates for special class goods for the whole of the districts served by the East Indian Railway and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway will, in my opinion, contribute largely to develop traffic. It will be, in my opinion, to the material advantage of the Railways and interests of the public to adopt an uniform gradation scale of rates for special class goods, both for through and local traffic, on both Railways; the earnings from through traffic to be divided in the ratio of the mileage.”

These rights were secured to the public in England by the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts of 1854 and 1873. Care will be taken to secure the same rights to the public in India in the new Indian Railway Act now under consideration; but in the meantime His Excellency in Council relies on all Railway Administrations, in the interests of the public, giving effect to the above principle IV as if it already had the force of law.

The question whether the charging of a lower or an equal rate for a longer than for a shorter distance does or does not constitute “undue preference” appears to be at present unsettled in England, although the weight of legal authority is very much against the practice, and it seems to be at least settled that the charging by a Railway Company of a lower or even an equal rate for a longer than for a shorter distance *does* constitute *prima facie* evidence of undue preference. The Governor General in Council is disposed to instruct the Managers of all State Railways to accept this view of the matter until the Courts of Law in India give a decision on the legality or otherwise of charging a lower or an equal rate for a longer than for a shorter distance, and the Consulting Engineers should use their influence, in the interests of the public, to prevent any undue preference being allowed to exist on guaranteed lines.

3. The Government of India, while enunciating the above principles, which it considers should be observed in the working of all Railways, and which it has determined shall be observed on all State Railways and Railways about to be opened, entertains the hope that the Railway Companies open at present will see that it is to their own advantage to adopt principles which the experience of

English Railways and of those of other countries has shown to be most to the interests of all concerned, and leaves it to the good sense and business instincts of the several Railway Boards and Agents to recognize the advantage of uniformity in the working of the Indian Railway system as a whole. A beginning has already been made by the assembling of periodical Railway Conferences; and Government would now go a step further and propose the formation of a Standing Committee of Railway Managers, somewhat of the nature of the Committee of General Managers of English Railways parties to the Clearing House, with the Director General of Railways as *ex-officio* Chairman.

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to order as follows:—

- (a) That the schedule of maxima and minima rates and fares, forming Appendix A to this Resolution, shall be adopted on all Railways worked directly by the State, and by all other Railway Administrations, whether their lines be already opened or not, so far as this schedule is not inconsistent with any contracts or agreements previously entered into; and that it shall not be departed from without due cause being shown.
- (b) That in order that the public may have complete information as to the maxima rates and fares which every railway is authorized to charge, the maxima and minima rates and fares fixed for each railway shall be published in their goods and coaching tariffs, under the signature of a Consulting Engineer if a private Company, and of the Secretary to Government in the case of a State line.
- (c) That unless sufficient reasons can be brought forward against the adoption of this course, the general goods classification now in force on the East Indian Railway shall be accepted for all Railways worked directly by the State, and by all other Railway Administrations with the same proviso as to interference with existing Contracts as under (a) above.
- (d) That there shall be no undue preference, either as between two Railway Companies or between a Railway Company and a particular person or class of individuals, by making preferential bargains or by granting to one particular Company or person more favourable conditions for the carriage of goods than to the rest of the public at large.
- (e) That the Director General of Railways be instructed to place himself in communication with the several Railway Companies, with a view to establishing a Standing Committee of Railway Managers.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Govern-

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North Western Provinces and Oudh
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Central Division.

ments and Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance; also to the Governments of the Punjab, the Resident in Mysore, the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan, and the Accountant General, Public

Works Department, for information.

Ordered also that this Resolution, and its enclosures, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary.

Documents accompanying—

Appendix A.—Schedule of maxima and minima Rates and Fares.

Appendix B.—Extract paras. 1 to 49 and 122 to 171 from Note by the Director General of Railways, dated 31st July 1887, on Railway Rates and Fares in India.

Appendix A to P. W. D. Resolution No. 1446 R.T., dated 12th December 1887.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMA AND MINIMA RATES AND FARES.

						Maximum. Pies per mile.	Minimum. Pies per mile.
<i>Passenger Fares—</i>							
1st class	.	.	.	.	.	18	12
2nd „	.	.	.	.	.	9	6
Intermediate class	.	.	.	.	.	4½	3
3rd class	.	.	.	.	.	3	1½
						Maximum. Pies per maund per mile.	Minimum. Pies per maund per mile.
<i>Luggage</i>	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
						Maximum. Pies per mile.	Minimum. Pies per mile
<i>*Carriages—</i>							
Single carriages	.	.	.	.	.	42	30
						Maximum. Pies per truck.	Minimum. Pies per truck.
Two or more carriages on one truck	.	.	.	.	.	54	42
						Maximum. Pies per mile.	Minimum. Pies per mile.
<i>*Horses—</i>							
Single horse	.	.	.	.	.	24	18
						Maximum. Pies per fifty miles or portion thereof.	Minimum. Pies per fifty miles or portion thereof.
<i>Dogs—</i>							
Each	.	.	.	.	.	96	48
<i>Parcels—</i>							
The rates passed at the Railway Traffic Conference of 1884, as under :—							
						First 100 miles. Annas.	Every additional 100 miles. Annas.
† Not exceeding 5 seers or 1 cubic foot	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
„ „ 10 „ 2 cubic feet	.	.	.	.	.	6	3
„ „ 20 „ 4 „	.	.	.	.	.	10	5
„ „ 30 „ 6 „	.	.	.	.	.	13	6½
„ „ 40 „ 8 „	.	.	.	.	.	16	8
For every additional 10 seers or 2 cubic feet, or portion of 10 seers or 2 cubic feet	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
Parcels exceeding 40 seers in weight or 8 cubic feet in measurement may be booked if accommodation will allow.							
						Maximum. Pies per maund per mile.	Minimum. Pies per maund per mile
<i>Goods rates—</i>							
5th class	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
4th „	.	.	.	.	.	½	½
3rd „	.	.	.	.	.	¾	¾
2nd „	.	.	.	.	.	¾	¾
1st „	.	.	.	.	.	¾	¾
Coal, edible grain, and other low-priced staples carried at special rates	.	.	.	.	.	½	10

* Subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 5.

† Subject to a maximum charge of one rupee for a parcel not exceeding 5 seers, irrespective of distance.

Appendix B to P. W. D. Resolution No. 1446 R.T. of 1887.

Extracts (paragraphs 1 to 49 and 122 to 171) from a Note by Lieutenant-Colonel L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., Director General of Railways, dated 31st July 1887, on Railway Rates and Fares in India.

LIST OF WORKS CONSULTED.

- A.* Figg's General Railway Acts, with Supplement.
- B.* Report of Messrs Thurman, Washburne and Cooley, constituting an Advisory Commission on Differential Rates by Railroads between the West and the Seaboard, dated July 20th, 1882.
- C.* Report from the Select Committee on Railways (Rates and Fares), with Minutes of Evidence, 1882.
- D.* United States Act to regulate Commerce.—Approved, February 4th, 1887.
- E.* First annual report of the Railway Commissioners.
- F.* Second " " "
- G.* Third " " "
- H.* Fourth " " "
- I.* Fifth " " "
- J.* Sixth " " "
- K.* Seventh " " "
- L.* Report of Royal Commissioners on Railways, 1887.
- M.* State Purchase of Railways.—C. Waring, 1887.
- N.* The Law of Railways.—Browne and Theobald, 1881.
- O.* Report from the Select Committee on Railways (Rates and Fares), 1881.
- P.* Les Chemins de fer Français : Étude Historique sur la Constitution et le Régime du Réseau, 1881.
- Q.* Dictionnaire Législatif et Réglementaire des Chemins de Fer, 1881

RATES AND FARES (a).

I believe the time has now come when Government must intervene more actively than it has hitherto done in the matter of rates and fares in force on the Indian Railways. In the first stage of railway development, when railways are practically isolated and competition hardly exists, railway rates and fares are necessarily based solely on local requirements. At a later stage, when the railway system has extended, and the net-work of lines has become more complicated, the railways cease to be useful merely to the local public (b). They pass from being what the French classify as "*Chemins d'intérêt local*," into being "*Chemins d'intérêt général*." They become intermediaries between distant points, and their tariffs have to be adjusted to meet the altered circumstances of the case. The numerous cases of disputes between the various competing railway Companies in India, the many complaints put forward by Chambers of Commerce and traders on the subject of Railway rates and fares, that are now referred so frequently to Government for settlement, prove conclusively that India is now passing beyond the first and simple stage of railway development into the later and more complex.

2. I shall, in this note, first indicate what appear to be the principles in regard to railway tariffs that are generally accepted by the best authorities in England, America, and elsewhere; I will then shortly sketch the actual state of railway tariffs in India; and finally put forward some recommendations as to what is now, in my opinion, the best course for Government to pursue.

3. The leading principles which have been accepted in England and elsewhere in regard to railway rates and fares appear to be as follows:—

1. *That, in the interests of the public, in order to prevent unreasonable charges on the part of Railway Administrations who have by Government been given a practical monopoly of the land-carrying trade of the country, it is necessary to lay down some restriction on the maxima fares to be levied by Railway Administrations for the carriage of all classes of passengers and on the maxima rates for the conveyance of all descriptions of goods.*

4. It is perhaps hardly necessary to make any remarks on this principle, for it has been recognized in every English Railway Act, in the German and French Railway Legislatures, and not only in the Railway Acts of the separate American States, but also in the general Act of the United States to regulate commerce passed in February 1887.

5. This restriction is imposed as a matter of public policy, it being impracticable for each one of the public to contract freely with a strong Railway Administration in a small matter of which the Railway Administration holds the monopoly (c).

6. I may be observed, however, that legal maxima rates afford little real protection to the public, since they are usually fixed so high that it is, or becomes sooner or later, the interest of the Railway Administrations to carry at lower rates (d).

7. After maxima rates are fixed, Railway Administrations should have the power of applying to Government for permission to raise these maxima on

(a) In this note, I have made use of all the works on the subject of rates and fares which the very limited resources of the Public Works Department Library placed at my disposal; and I have, as far I could, purposely adhered to the actual wording of the report, evidence, &c., to which I have referred. In most cases I have given my authority; but in many cases I have been unable to show the extract as a quotation, owing to the necessity of slightly altering the wording in order the better to suit the context.

(b) "Nothing, however, in our investigation of the subject has struck us more forcibly than the fact that the growth of railroad business has been such as to take from the several trunk roads nearly all of the purely local character they formerly possessed." [B, page 3.]

"Moreover, with the rapid extension of railways in India, the old conditions under which the traffic was worked must necessarily be modified"—Extract from letter from the Government of India, Public Works Department, No 923 B P, dated 16th September 1886.

(c) C—Mr. J. H. Bulfour Browne; Question No. 1404.

(d) C—Report of the Committee, page V.

due cause being shown that the prescribed rates or fares are insufficient; but they should not be allowed to take the matter in their own hands, and to charge rates and fares to the public in excess of the prescribed maxima (a).

8. II. *That the tolls charged to the public, at all events so far as goods rates are concerned, must practically be divided into two heads:—*

A. Mileage rates, i.e.,—*Tolls for the use of the railway, including the use of wagons and trucks, locomotive power, and every other expense incidental to the conveyance of the goods, inclusive of profit.*

B. Terminals, i.e.,—*Charges for services incidental to the business or duty of a carrier, such as the working charges, repairs, renewals, and insurance of station buildings, sidings, sheds, platforms, warehouses, cranes, turn-tables, weighing machines, hydraulic power, fixed appliances, machinery, &c.; ground-rent; loading and unloading; clerkage; weighing and checking of goods; stores; covering; portorage, and labour of every description; shunting; gas and lighting; rates and taxes; risk of damage in loading and unloading; cartage; claims for compensation, &c., &c., inclusive of profit.*

9. This division was recognized in the Report of the Select Committee on Railways (Rates and Fares) of 1882, vide page V:

“Your Committee, therefore, are of opinion that the right of Railway Companies to charge for station terminals should be recognized by Parliament.”

10. It is also recognized in the United States Act to regulate commerce, and in the tariffs laid down by the continental Governments.

11. It is to be noticed that the tolls or mileage rates necessarily vary with the distance the goods are carried, while the terminals are independent of that distance. The sum of the two, which is the charge made by the railway to the public, forms what might be termed a natural differential rate.

12. III. *That the fixed maxima rates and fares under the head mileage rates are most conveniently given in a schedule, showing the maxima fares for each class of passenger per mile, and the rate per ton (or maund) per mile for each class of goods, all the different articles which have to be carried being entered into a prescribed classification, showing the class under which each article is to be considered as belonging for the purpose of fixing the rate.*

13. In the English Railway Acts, for the most part, the classification of goods laid down is most imperfect. It seems to have been the intention of Parliament to give Railway Companies the power of charging a uniform rate per passenger per mile and per ton of goods per mile without distinction of class, with certain exceptions which are specified. The ruling rate is what is called the “Et cetera” rate, or the rate which appears in the “Et cetera” clause; but that seems to be the standard rate of charge which Parliament authorized the Railway Companies to make, and all the articles which are enumerated, and which are put at a lower figure, are exceptions to that rule. These are articles which either are carried in large quantities everywhere, or have some special reference to the district through which the line was about to be constructed (b).

14. On the other hand, the classification attached to the American Railway Acts appears to be as complete as could be desired (c).

15. A general goods classification should be drawn out by railway experts and sanctioned by Government, or be issued by some Railway Conference, so as to command general acceptance. Even when drawn out, exceptions must be allowed to particular lines, as it may happen that in certain districts

(a) C—Mr. J. H. Ballour Browne; Question No. 1170.

(b) C—Mr. John Noble, General Manager, Midland Railway; Question 1808. Also L.—Paragraph No. 62.

(c) C—Appendix No. 6.

there is a large traffic in certain goods which can be carried at something less than the recognized general rates (a).

16. Companies need not be bound to accept the same classification for local as for through traffic, but it is of course more convenient if they do (b).

17. Such general goods classifications must be elastic; that is, the Conference should have power to change articles from one class to the other.

18. Two points here particularly call for attention,—

1st, The very fact of having any goods classification at all—and no one would dispute the convenience of having a classification—is nothing but recognizing preferential rates for certain articles (c);

2nd, That if Government prescribe a maximum rate for each class of goods without at the same time prescribing a classification, or if prescribing a classification, without placing any restriction on a Railway Administration altering goods from one class to another, it is obvious that the Railway Administration is practically unrestricted for any article whatever within the maximum rate allowed for the highest class of goods.

IV. *That under the second head, Terminals—i.e., the charges for services incidental to the business or duty of a carrier—the expense which a Railway Administration must incur in working different descriptions of traffic at different stations varies so greatly that it is useless to attempt to prescribe any maximum to rule all cases. All that can be said is that the charges should be reasonable, and that Government should have the power, in the event of cause being shown by any person concerned, of taking evidence on the matter and of fixing what, under all the circumstances of the particular case, appears to be a fair and reasonable charge at that station for that particular description of traffic.*

20. The Select Committee of 1882, in their report remarked—

“The same thing is true of terminal charges. The circumstances are so various and so constantly changing that any legal maxima which might now be fixed would probably be above the charges now actually made, certainly far above those which will hereafter be made. Indeed, attempts made in 1861 and 1866 to fix a maximum for terminals broke down because the only maximum that could be agreed upon was so much beyond the charge then actually made to coal-owners that the coal-owners feared it would lead to a rise in that charge.” * * * *

“Your Committee, therefore are of opinion that the right of Railway Companies to charge for ‘station terminals’ should be recognised by Parliament, so as to provide by a general Act that the sums which they claim a right to demand for terminals of any kind at each station shall be clearly entered in the rate book, or otherwise publicly notified at such station, so that it may be open to anybody at any time to challenge before the Railway Commissioners, under the provisions of section 15 of the Railways and Canals Traffic Act of 1873, the reasonableness of such sums; the Commissioners having power in giving their decision to take into account the maximum rates of the Company.” (d).

21. The following is the section of the American Railway Act dealing with terminals :—

“All charges made for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in the transportation of passengers or property as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, or for the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of such property, shall be reasonable and just; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful” (e).

22. Were Government to fix a maximum terminal, it would have to be a maximum sufficient to cover the heaviest expense the Railway Administration might incur in working the traffic at any one station, so that the Railway Administration everywhere else would be practically unrestrained (f).

(a)—C Mr. John Noble, General Manager, Midland Railway; Question No. 1911.

(b)—C The same witness; Question No. 1969.

(c)—C Mr. J. S. Forbes, Chairman, London, Chatham and Dover Railway; Question No. 2400.

(d)—C Report by Committee, page V.

(e)—D Section 1.

(f)—C Mr. J. H. Balfour Browne; Question No. 1332.

23. It is to be remembered that the terminal recognized in the division of a through rate between two or more Railway Administrations need not be, and practically is not, regulated by the same considerations that ought to regulate the terminal charge to the public (a).

24. *That in fixing within the prescribed legal maxima the actual rates and fares to be charged to the public, Railway Administrations must be regarded as other ordinary traders, and allowed to alter their charges to suit the varying conditions under which commercial business is everywhere carried on; that all idea of fixing rates on the basis of their varying directly with the mileage, or with the cost of working, or with the cost of the line, or with the profits gained, or upon any other fixed and invariable principle, must be definitely abandoned; that although these are all necessarily factors in fixing rates, as well as the amount of traffic to be carried, the value of the articles, the bulk of goods, the risk in, and expense of, handling, the result, after allowing for these factors, has to be profoundly modified by the necessities of trade and by the competition on other routes by water or by other railways.*

That, in fact, it has to be recognized that the only principle involved is that the rates should be, not the highest rates that Railway Administrations can obtain, but the highest rates they can obtain consistently with keeping up their traffic.

25. This issue may be considered as definitely decided by the Select Committee on Railways (Rates and Fares) of 1882, and the whole argument, admirably stated, will be found in the Chapter on "*Fixing fares*" in their report.

26. See also the following :—

Report of Messrs. Thurman, Washburne, and Cooley, constituting an Advisory Commission on Differential Rates by railroads between the West and the Seaboard.

Article by Sir Thomas Farrer on the Equalisation of Railway Rates in the Fortnightly Review.

Articles on Railway Rates and British trade in the Contemporary Review—Vol. XLVI.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 374, dated 24th February 1882.

27. In the case of *Baxendale versus the Great Western Railway Company* in 1858, the Lord Chief Justice, in his judgment, said—

"We must endeavour to prevent any injustice either in the rate of charge or the degree of accommodation afforded, at the same time that we carefully avoid interfering, except where absolutely necessary for the above purpose, with the ordinary rights which (subject to the before-named qualification) a Railway Company, in common with every other company or individual, possesses of regulating and managing its own affairs, either with regard to charges or accommodation, or to the agreements and bargains it may make in its particular business."

28. The following are some of the principal considerations involved :—

The question of direct control by Government.—It is not sound policy to interfere too much in the details of railway charges. The circumstances in which Railway Companies find themselves placed from time to time are so very various that the rates should be left, to a great extent, with the companies themselves. The companies know their own interests, and their interests are almost identical with those of the public (b).

Government interference would be a restraint of trade which eventually would be a mischief to the public (c).

The fixing of all working rates is far too great a business for any Government department to undertake; such a department simply could not do it (d).

(a) C—The same witness: Question No. 1484.

(b) C—Mr. Thomas Shaw, Manager of the Great Northern Railway of Ireland; Question No. 914.

(c) C—Mr. E. D. M. Littler, Q. C.; Question No. 3657.

(d) C—Mr. E. E. Webster, Q. C.; Question No. 1743.

Traders prefer to see the officers of the Railway Administration and get a rate settled off-hand than to make application to any Government authority as such application would be sure to take time, and commercial business seldom admits of any delay (a).

29. *The cost principle.*—The attempt to carry all traffic at the average cost of carriage would destroy all trade. The traffic in all materials carried in large quantities at very low rates, and all long-distance traffic would disappear, (b).

If the companies were to charge according to actual cost of conveyance, the rates would vary day by day according to the quantities carried and the seasons, and the trader could never depend upon having the same rate all the year round (c).

"There is literally no end to the difficulties which beset the apparently simple question of determining the actual cost of carriage. It varies with different classes of goods. It varies according to the direction in which the same goods are carried. It varies from day to day and on different sections of the same railway" (d).

The cost of the carriage of any ton or number of tons carried by rail can never be accurately apportioned (e). It varies daily. With the odd general traffic carried by railways under constantly changing circumstances it is impossible to assess the rate rateably (f).

"We doubt the possibility, however, of ascertaining the cost of carrying particular commodities. To ascertain the *average* cost of carrying a unit of coaching or goods traffic during an entire half-year is in itself a complicated problem involving various assumptions which may not be absolutely correct, and must in some cases be purely conjectural. But the *actual* cost of carrying goods varies for different lines; for different sections of the same line; for different seasons; almost it may be said from day to day. No practically useful results can, we believe, be derived from a minute investigation into actual carrying cost at any particular time. The *average* cost ascertained from the best data available may be taken as a general guide; but the rates must be fixed to suit the demands of the trade. They cannot be varied to correspond with the fluctuations in cost of carriage, even if these could be accurately ascertained. Reductions, when their necessity is apparent, should be made without hesitation in view of the broad general results to be attained. Their effect can only be judged of by the general aspects of the receipts and working expenses of the railway after they have been in operation for some time, which is the special province of every skilful Manager to study" (g).

The only case I am aware of in which working rates vary with the cost of working is on some of the English railways, where, by special agreement between the trades and the railways concerned, the mineral traffic rates vary with the price paid for coal by the Railway Company (h).

30. *The question of competition.*—Goods will find their way to market by the cheapest possible route, all things considered; and as this is so, the Railway Companies in respect to these particular things are just as much entitled to compete for them as any other carrying agency (i).

Rates are in the first instance made upon a mileage scale as far as circumstances permit; but they have to be reduced directly a competition is set up (j); every care and attention having to be shown to the wants of the public in adjusting rates which will bring traffic (k).

(a) C—Mr. John Walker, General Manager, North British Railway; Question No. 522.

(b) C—Mr. William Birt, General Manager, Great Eastern Railway; Question No. 470.

(c) C—Mr. John Noble, General Manager, Midland Railway; Question No. 1930.

(d) C—Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 374, dated February 24th, 1882.

(e) C—Mr. William Birt, General Manager, Great Eastern Railway; Question No. 352.

(f) C—The same witness; Question No. 357.

(g) Despatch from the Government of India, No. 186R., dated October 30th, 1883.

(h) C—Mr. J. Walker, General Manager, North British Railway; Question No. 586.

(i) C—Mr. J. S. Forbes, Chairman, London, Chatham and Dover Railway; Question No. 2387.

(j) C—Mr. T. Shaw, Manager, Great Northern Railway of Ireland; Question No. 885.

(k) C—Mr. J. Walker, General Manager, North British Railway; Question No. 664.

To get the traffic, rates have to be materially altered from time to time (a), to such a paying price as the traffic can fairly afford. New rates have to be made and existing rates altered, to meet the daily varying circumstances of trade (b).

If railways did not give greater facilities for long distance traffic and lower rates for shipment traffic, foreign trade would die away, and the consuming public would eventually suffer (c).

While a Railway Administration is justified in taking however small a profit to get the traffic, it is not justified in carrying at a loss, as that would be carrying the traffic of one person at expense of another (d).

31. The above considerations are, however, somewhat modified in the case of State Railways by the principle that the main object of State Railways is not to gain extravagant dividends for Government, but to develop and encourage the trade of the country (e). Any net profits gained in excess of the interest payable by Government on the capital expended constitute a direct tax on the trade of the country.

32. VI.—*That although, in the public interests, Government should carefully abstain from direct intervention in the matter of the working rates and fares, and "should take no step which would induce so much as a reasonable suspicion of its good faith with regard to the integrity of privileges already granted," there are certain ruling principles which Government, as the guardian of the public interests, must see are complied with by Railway Administrations in working :—*

(A). *That there must be no undue preference, i.e., that the Railway Administration is not to make preferential bargains with any particular person or company, or with individuals of a particular class, and give them conditions of carriage or scales of charges either more or less favourable than those allowed to the public generally.*

(B). *That, as far as the public are concerned, the railway between any two given points, no matter to how many different Railway Administrations this length may belong, must be worked as if it belonged to a single Administration. In other words, that Railway Administrations must give reasonable facilities for public traffic between any two connected railway stations, in cases where the amount of public traffic between these two places is sufficient to justify such facilities being given.*

That this intervention on the part of Government pre-supposes that each Railway Administration concerned must be content to receive for its share of the through rate a lower rate than its ordinary local rate over the same distance. All goods traffic, it may be said, is carried for long distances at rates lower than for short; so that if each Railway Administration were to charge its full local rate over its own comparatively short length of line, the aggregate rate would be so great as to restrict the traffic. In other words, reasonable facilities would not be given to the public.

33. This limited interference on the part of Government was first authorized by the English Railway and Canal Act of 1854, clause 2, which runs as follows :—

2. "Every Railway Company, Canal Company and Railway and Canal Company shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable facilities for the

(a) C—Mr. W. Birt, General Manager, Great Eastern Railway, Question No 351.

(b) C—The same witness, Question No 463.

(c) C—Mr J. Walker, General Manager, North British Railway, Question No 653.

(d) C—Mr. J. H. Balfour Browne, Barrister-at law, Questions Nos 1309 1316.

(e) Letter from Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated 1st July 1882.

receiving and forwarding and delivering of traffic upon and from the several railways and canals belonging to, or worked by, such companies respectively, and for the return of carriages, trucks, boats, and other vehicles; and no such company shall make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to, or in favour of, any particular person or company, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever: nor shall any such company subject any particular person or company, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever; and every Railway Company and Canal Company and Railway and Canal Company having or working railways and canals which form part of a continuous line of railway or canal, or railway and canal communication, or which have the terminus, station, or wharf of the one near the terminus, station, or wharf of the other, shall afford all due and reasonable facilities for receiving and forwarding all the traffic arriving by one of such railways or canals by the other, without any unreasonable delay and without any such preference or advantage as aforesaid; and so that no obstruction may be offered to the public desirous of using such railways or canals, or railways and canal, as a continuous line of communication; and so that all reasonable accommodation may, by means of the railways and canals of the several Companies, be at all times afforded to the public in that behalf."

34. The Regulation of Railways Act, 1873, went somewhat further, to the extent of saying that the facilities required to be given by Railway Companies for through traffic shall include the granting of through rates, *vide* section 11, as follows:—

11. "Whereas by section 2 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, it is enacted that every Railway Company and Canal Company and Railway and Canal Company shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable facilities for the receiving and forwarding and delivering of traffic upon and from the several railways and canals belonging to or worked by such companies respectively, and for the return of carriages, trucks, boats, and other vehicles; and that no such company shall make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to or in favour of any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever, or shall subject any particular person or company, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever; and that every Railway Company and Canal Company, and Railway or Canal Company having or working railways or canals which form part of a continuous line of railway, or canal, or railway and canal communication, or which have the terminus station or wharf of the one near the terminus station or wharf of the other, shall afford all due and reasonable facilities for receiving and forwarding by one of such railways or canals all the traffic arriving by the other, without any unreasonable delay, and without any such preference or advantage or prejudice and disadvantage as aforesaid, and so that no obstruction may be offered to the public desirous of using such railways or canals or railways and canals as a continuous line of communication, and so that all reasonable accommodation may by means of the railways and canals of the several companies be at all times afforded to the public in that behalf:"

"And whereas it is expedient to explain and amend the said enactment: Be it therefore enacted that"—

"Subject as hereinafter mentioned, the said facilities to be so afforded are hereby declared to and shall include the due and reasonable receiving, forwarding, and delivering by every Railway Company and Canal Company, and Railway or Canal Company, at the request of any other such company, of through traffic to and from the railway or canal or any other such company at through rates, tolls, or fares (in this Act, referred to as through rates)."

Provided as follows:—

- (1) "The company requiring the traffic to be forwarded shall give written notice of the proposed through rate to each forwarding company, stating both its amount and its apportionment, and the route by which the traffic is proposed to be forwarded."
- (2) "Each forwarding company shall, within the prescribed period after the receipt of such notice, by written notice inform the company requiring the traffic to be forwarded whether they agree to the rate and route; and if they object to either, the grounds of the objection:"
- (3) "If at the expiration of the prescribed period no such objection has been sent by any forwarding company, the rate shall come into operation at such expiration:"

- (4) "If an objection to the rate or route has been sent within the prescribed period, the matter shall be referred to the Commissioners for their decision."
- (5) "If an objection be made to the granting of the rate or to the route, the Commissioners shall consider whether the granting of the rate is a due and reasonable facility in the interest of the public, and whether, having regard to the circumstances the route proposed is a reasonable route, and shall allow or refuse the rate accordingly."
- (6) "If the objection be only to the apportionment of the rate, the rate shall come into operation at the expiration of the prescribed period, but the decision of the Commissioners as to its apportionment shall be retrospective; in any other case, the operation of the rate shall be suspended until the decision is given."
- (7) "The Commissioners in apportioning the through rate shall take into consideration all the circumstances of the case, including any special expense incurred in respect of the construction, maintenance, or working of the route, or any part of the route, as well as any special charges which any company may have been entitled to make in respect thereof."
- (8) "It shall not be lawful for the Commissioners in any case to compel any company to accept lower mileage rates than the mileage rates which such company may for the time being legally be charging for like traffic carried by a like mode of transit on any other line of communication between the same points, being the points of departure and arrival of the through route."
- (9) "The prescribed period mentioned in this section shall be ten days, or such longer period as the Commissioners may from time to time by general order prescribe."

"Where a Railway Company or Canal Company use, maintain, or work, or are party to an arrangement for using, maintaining, or working steam vessels for the purpose of carrying on a communication between any towns or ports, the provisions of this section shall extend to such steam vessels, and to the traffic carried thereby."

35. The American law on the subject is substantially the same, as may be seen from the following extracts from the United States Act to regulate commerce:—

Clause 3. "That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this Act, to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever; or to subject any particular person, company, firm, corporation or locality, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever."

"Every common carrier, subject to the provisions of this Act, shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper, and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines, and for the receiving, forwarding, and delivering of passengers and property to and from their several lines and those connecting therewith, and shall not discriminate in their rates and charges between such connecting lines; but this shall not be construed as requiring any such common carrier to give the use of its trucks or terminal facilities to another carrier engaged in like business."

36. It should be distinctly understood that there may be preference without being *undue* preference. There may be circumstances that justify the preference. The fact of there being preference at all is *prima facie* evidence of its being undue preference; but this *prima facie* evidence may be rebutted by showing that the rate has been *bona fide* reduced to meet competition, or that the arrangement is otherwise so much in favour of the public generally as to make it advisable for the arrangement to continue (a).

37. The following extracts from the Reports of the Railway Commissioners show the meaning they attach to the English Acts as regards compulsory through traffic:—

"To prevent undue preference and to ensure the proper transmission and interchange of traffic were the two objects in view in passing the Railway and Canal Traffic Act of 1854; and it is a principal part of our duty to carry out upon demand the provisions of that Act" (b).

(a) C—Questions No. 1266—1270.

(b) H—Extracts from the 4th Report of the Railway Commissioners.

"The Act of 1854 requires the interests of traffic coming to a line from other lines to be as much cared for as those of local traffic. It requires that it should be made as easy to go from any place on the railway of one company to any place on the railway, forming a through route, of another company, as if both railways belonged to the same company. Where, however, companies are competing, arrangements for working their lines in harmony are not unfrequently overlooked; and the provisions of the Act, and ready means of enforcing them, are very necessary to prevent through traffic being impeded" (a).

"The Act of 1854 was passed, as we have said, in order, first, that all persons might be able to use the railways upon equal terms as to charge and accommodation; and, secondly, that Railway Companies might be compellable to interchange through traffic without delay, and to convey it, as also local traffic, with reasonable facilities, such facilities including as declared by the Act of 1873, the carrying at through rates at the request of any Railway Company" (a).

"The second section of the Traffic Act, 1854, is in three parts; and the third part is a provision regarding through traffic, or traffic going over more than one railway. It enjoins the two or more Railway Companies engaged in forwarding such traffic to afford all reasonable facilities for its transit; but it leaves the rates and charges to be levied and taken in return to be settled or agreed to by the companies. These rates, however, are now, to some extent, regulated by section 11 of the Act of 1873, which enacts that the facilities enjoined by the Act of 1854 shall include conveyance at through rates, and gives to us, as Railway Commissioners, the power of imposing such rates on the proposal of any of the companies interested" (b).

39. Mr. R. E. Webster, Q.C., in his evidence, in reply to question No. 1609, puts the issue very clearly—

"Where it was shown to the Commissioners that there was a considerable traffic, or, I will put it, a considerable public demand, and where it was shown to the Commissioners that either the rates being charged by the route were higher than necessary, having regard to all the interests, or that the traffic was prevented from having as convenient a route in the interests of the public, and then a rate was proposed, I think the Commissioners should have jurisdiction to entertain that application. I know it may be said, and truly said, that I have, to a certain extent, only put in other language some part of the clauses of section 11; but that is a kind of case which, I think, may be fairly left to the Railway Commissioners; and I do not think Railway Companies are right in saying that there is any injustice in that kind of jurisdiction being exercised. On the other hand (I can only define it this way), I do not think it would be a right thing that they should have power to impose a through rate simply because another company wanted to get the traffic their way, if the public were thoroughly well served and the rates were proper and fair, there not being shown to be any public necessity for the change" (c).

39. VI. Mr. J. H. Balfour Browne, at one time Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, says, in reply to question 1262—

"In the interests of the public it is peculiarly expedient that the traffic should be carried without hindrance or obstruction, one of the obstructions being local rates, or re-booking, or matters of that sort."

40. Through rates should not be allowed in the case of a steamer Company, unless there was complete evidence of the Steamer Company being able to maintain an efficient service.

41. That Companies in England always receive for through traffic less than their local rates seems to be generally admitted. Mr. John Walker, General Manager of the North British Railway, in his evidence before the Select Committee on Railways (Rates and Fares) in the year 1882, says, in reply to question No. 643—

"The proportion of the through rate is always smaller practically than the ordinary rate; we get practically in the division a smaller sum."

Again, Mr. Thomas Shaw, the Manager of the Great Northern Railway of Ireland, says, in reply to question 742—

"In the fixing of (through) rates, the rule almost invariably followed is to take the shortest and cheapest route between the given points; ascertain what the local charges are upon the route, add them together, and then form a through rate

(a) H—Extracts from the 4th Report of the Railway Commissioners.

(b) K—Extract from 7th Report of the Railway Commissioners.

(c) Q—Question No. 1609.

something lower than the sum of the local charges. The through rate thus formed is common to every route, both long and short. Some routes are more circuitous than others; and the result is that the public have the advantage of all the routes at their own option, at the charge of the shortest or cheapest route."

And in reply to question 895, the same gentleman says:—

"When we come to divide the receipts more or less between the companies, we do not have a different mode of division between each station (junction?), but we have a uniform allowance for terminals, and the rest is divided according to mileage."

42. The question regarding the subsequent division of the through rates between the different Railway Administrations has to be dealt with on a reasonable consideration of the facts involved; it is probable, however, that no better solution of the question will be found than the ordinary railway practice in this respect in England, where the receiving and delivering railways receive terminals, and the remainder of the through rate is divided between all the railways concerned, according to mileage.

43. VII. *That the question whether the charging of a lower rate, or even on equal rate, for a larger than for a shorter distance does or does not constitute undue preference, may be considered at present unsettled, but that the weight of legal authority is very much against the legality of the practice. It is at least settled even in England, where Railway Administrations probably enjoy more liberty of action than anywhere else, that the charging by a Railway Company of a lower or even an equal rate for a longer than for a shorter distance does constitute prima facie evidence of undue preference. And the American law goes even further.*

44. The decision of the Railway Commissioners in the case of the Denaby Main Colliery Company *versus* the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company, decided in the year 1880, was actually to the effect that to charge the same rate for different distances *did* constitute *undue* preference. This decision was, however, much commented upon by the legal witnesses who appeared before the Select Committee on Railways (Rates and Fares) in 1882. The decisions in the cases of Budd *versus* London and North-Western Railway Company, and of Evershed *versus* the London and North-Western Railway Company are also against the legality of the practice, and show that competition alone will not justify preferential rates.

45. The American law in some of the States somewhat supports the same view by refusing to admit the plea of competition. This may be seen from section 3 of the Act to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination by Railroad companies passed by the State of Illinois in May 1873:—

"Section 3. *Prima facie* evidence of unjust discrimination.—If any such Railroad Corporation shall charge, collect, or receive, for the transportation of any passenger, or freight of any description, upon its railroad, for any distance within this State, the same or a greater amount of toll or compensation than is at the same time charged, collected or received for the transportation, in the same direction, of any passenger, or like quantity of freight of the same class over a greater distance of the same railroad; "

"Or if it shall charge, collect, or receive, at any point upon its railroad a higher rate of toll or compensation for receiving, handling, or delivering freight of the same class and quantity than it shall at the same time charge, collect, or receive, at any other point upon the same railroad; "

"Or if it shall charge, collect, or receive, for the transportation of any passenger or freight of any description, over its railroad, a greater amount as toll or compensation than shall at the same time be charged, collected, or received by it for the transportation of any passenger, or like quantity of freight of the same class, being transported in the same direction, over any portion of the same railroad, of equal distance; "

"Or if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons a higher or greater amount of toll or compensation than it shall at the same time charge, collect, or receive from any other person or persons, for receiving, handling or delivering freight of the same class and like quality at the same point upon its railroad; "

"Or if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons, for the transportation of any freight upon its railroad, a higher or greater rate of toll or compensation than it shall at the same time charge, collect, or receive from any other person or persons, for the transportation of the like quantity of freight of the same class, being transported from the same point, in the same direction, over equal distances of the same railroad ;"

"Or if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars upon its railroad, for any distance, the same or a greater amount of toll or compensation than is at the same time charged, collected, or received from any other person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car of the same class or number, for a like purpose, being transported in the same direction, over a greater distance of the same railroad ; or if it shall charge, collect, or receive from any person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars upon its railroad, a higher or greater rate of toll or compensation than it shall at the same time charge, collect, or receive from any other person or persons, for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars of the same class or number, for a like purpose, being transported from the same point, in the same direction, over an equal distance of the same railroad ;"

"All such discriminating rates, charges, collections, or receipts, whether made directly or by means of any rebate, drawback, or other shift or evasion, shall be deemed and taken against such Railroad Corporation as *prima facie* evidence of the unjust discriminations prohibited by the provisions of this Act ; and it shall not be deemed a sufficient excuse or justification of such discriminations on the part of such Railroad Corporation, that the railway station or point at which it shall charge, collect, or receive the same or less rates of toll or compensation for the transportation of such passenger or freight or for the use and transportation of such railroad car the greater distance than for the shorter distance is a railway station or point at which there exists competition with any other railroad or means of transportation. This section shall not be construed so as to exclude other evidence tending to show any unjust discrimination in freight and passenger rates. The provisions of this section shall extend and apply to any railroad, the branches thereof, and any road or roads which any Railroad Corporation has the right, license, or permission to use, operate or control, wholly or in part, within this State : provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent Railroad Corporations from issuing commutation, excursion, or thousand-mile tickets, as the same are now issued by such Corporations."

46. It seems undoubted that to charge a higher or an equal rate for a shorter than for a longer distance is *prima facie* evidence of undue preference.

47. The following extract from the Judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Manistry in the Queen's Bench Division, in the appeal of the Denaby Main Colliery Company *versus* the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company bears upon this point:—

"The first point being whether there was any evidence to go to the Commissioners as to whether or not the Railway Company were giving an undue preference, say, among others, to the Grange Colliery, I should have thought really it was not arguable, because the moment it is admitted to be the fact that the Grange Colliery is 17 miles further distant from the shipping port than the Denaby Main, in my judgment there is *prima facie* evidence,—not only *prima facie* evidence, but a *prima facie* case. It may be, then, there are many circumstances which would explain that and rebut that inference ; but that is a question for the Commissioners, and they have come to the conclusion that there are no circumstances here to rebut that which is a *prima facie* case. Therefore, I cannot doubt but that there was evidence before them" (a).

48. Section 4 of the United States Act to regulate Commerce seems to me to be perhaps as equitable a provision as the circumstances of the case admit of :—

Section 4.—"That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this Act, to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this Act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance : Provided, however, that, upon application to the Commission appointed under the provisions of this Act,

such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the Commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property, and the Commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section of this Act."

This would appear to be the opinion of Sir Thomas Farrer, as may be seen from the following extract from his article on the Equalization of Railway Rates :—

"Under these circumstances, if there is to be legislation on this subject at all, the justice and expediency of the case would probably be met by a provision requiring the companies, wherever a case of differential charge was proved, to give their reasons for it. If the companies could show that in the particular case the lower rate complained of was founded either on difference of cost or convenience to the companies, or on competition, actual or probable, or on reasonable prospect of profit to the companies, these circumstances should be held to justify the lower rate. If they could not show any of these justifications the Railway Commissioners should have power to put an end to the differential rate."

49. It seems clear that Railway Administrations should be obliged to show cause before such an arrangement is permitted. On the other hand, the system of grouping stations is very convenient, as it involves the fixing and the putting in force of only one rate. This system is largely in force in England, as many as 115 stations *close together* being sometimes grouped together.

* * * * *

122. After a perusal of the above, it will probably be admitted that the question of rates and fares has not at present received in India the close attention that has been paid to it in other countries. Beginning our railway system after what might be termed the experimental stage of English railways, not only have we failed to make use of the experience there gained—not only have we repeated all their mistakes,—but we have, to the present time, neglected to take some of the measures to place matters on a more satisfactory footing which have from time to time been recommended to Parliament by Select Committees of the House, and which for years past, both in England and in America, have been enforced by legislative enactment.

123. I have, in paragraphs 1 to 49 *ante*, given the principles that I think should be accepted for the working of the Indian railways. I think it is important that these or any other principles as may be accepted by the Government of India should be definitely laid down, in order that the Local Governments, the Consulting Engineers, and the Managers of State Railways may all work together with a common aim in view, and that in the future some substantial progress may be made towards uniformity in railway working in matters in which uniformity is essentially necessary in the interests of the public.

124. Before entering into details, I should like to say a few words in regard to the Traffic Conferences which have hitherto been the sole means tried in this country to secure some uniformity in railway working, and particularly in regard to the position which Government should assume in regard to them.

125. In the first place, I think, they have failed to some extent owing to Government not having openly accepted any definite principles.

126. In the next place, I consider that care should be taken not to go in any case beyond recognized railway practice at home. The aim should be, not to secure absolute uniformity, but that reasonable amount of uniformity that railway practice all over the world has shown to be compatible with a due regard to the rights of the Railway Companies. There has been, in my opinion, on too many occasions an attempt on the part of Government to drive principles home to their logical conclusion, regardless of consequences. The whole correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Home Boards shows that as long as we keep strictly within the four walls of English practice, we shall meet with support.

127. In the third place, caution should be taken to prevent even a suspicion being aroused that the influence of Government is being exercised to force the Railway Companies into certain courses of action against their own interests. Whatever uniformity may be secured, will be secured only

with the full consent of the Companies concerned. My opinion therefore is that Government should appear in these conferences only in its capacity as a Railway proprietor, and not as the supreme governing authority of the country. In other words, that the only Government officers that should attend these conferences should be the delegates representing the large State Railways, the Director General appearing as representing the aggregate mileage of all the lesser State lines. At the last Traffic Conference, I think it was a mistake to allow an officer of the Financial Department, or any other outsider not representing railway interests, to have a vote on such subjects as the fixing of railway rates.

128. Fourthly, there is, it appears to me, a radical error about the constitution of these conferences which more than anything else robs them of the usefulness they would otherwise possess. They occur, from time to time, every two or three years; certain subjects are discussed and certain decisions arrived at; the delegates separate; and there apparently is an end of the matter. As Manager of one of the State Railways, I never could even subsequently find out which railways had, and which had not, accepted the decisions arrived at. There is no recognized authority responsible for seeing that the decisions are carried into effect, even by the companies that agree to them; and no attempt is made to see how far the objections raised by those who disagree can be met or compromised. If a proposal is not carried unanimously at the time, it is practically shelved till the next Conference.

129. At this rate, progress will be extremely slow, the distances in India being too great to allow of the delegates frequently meeting. There seems to be a general impression that the work of fixing rates and deciding between the conflicting interests of the various railways is getting to be too difficult a work for Government to carry out, and that some body independent of the Government is required to settle such questions (a). On the other hand, it should be recognized that all healthy institutions are developed slowly from small beginnings.

130. A beginning has already been made in assembling these conferences, and this could now easily be continued further by simply appointing all the large railways as members of a standing Committee, to work under certain rules, and to consider and express opinions on matters brought before it, somewhat like the meetings held by the General Managers of Railways parties to the Clearing House. The Director General of Railways should be appointed *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee. (I propose this, not because I am willing to add to my responsibilities, which, I am satisfied, are at present sufficient, but simply because the Director General of Railways has always been Chairman of these conferences, and the Railway Companies have got accustomed to the fact.) One of the Assistants to the Director General of Railways should be Secretary, and his business should be simply to report progress; to put before each Railway Company the views of the rest; and bring the matters discussed into a state complete enough for an opinion to be expressed on it. In all this, I do not mean that any railway should be compelled to adopt anything decided upon by the majority, any more than it would be in England. Each administration should be allowed to dissent from regulations accepted by the majority, or to withdraw from regulations to which they have previously assented: each should have full power to manage its own business. I should, however, trust a great deal to time, and to the tranquilizing effect of the steady pressure of the majority continuously applied. The Committee should have no power of fixing rates, except when applied to for the purpose of arbitrating between two companies, nor should it have any executive functions whatever; it should be simply a medium for recording and distributing collective opinions.

131. In this way a beginning would be made very much in the same way as the Clearing House Committee was itself started. The proposal is in fact nothing more than the 'modified plan on a more limited basis' to be 'prepared in communication with the representatives of the Companies' which was

suggested by the Secretary of State in his despatch No. 16 of the 5th February 1886.

132. *Principles I to IV.—Extent and amount of Government control over rates and fares.*—At present it would be difficult to give any satisfactory reason for the extreme divergence in the amounts of the maximum rates and fares that have been and are fixed for the various Indian lines.

133. The mere fact that in the year 1868 12 pies per mile was fixed as the maximum 2nd class fare for *all* the railways in Bombay and 9 pies for *all* the railways in Bengal and 5* pies for *all* the railways in Madras proves conclusively

that none of those factors were considered which alone have been recognized by the Courts of Law as justifying preferential rates and fares in different districts.

134. Similar divergences are shown in the goods rates. It is not easy to account for the following differences in the maxima goods rates fixed at the same time :—

	<i>All the lines in Bombay.</i>	<i>All the lines in Madras.</i>
	Pies.	Pies.
5th class	54	36
4th „	36	24
3rd „	24	16
2nd „	18	14
Coal	10	8

Not only does the amount vary, but the extent of ground covered by the maxima rates and fares fixed. I do not know why maxima rates have been laid down for horses, carriages, and dogs on the Bombay lines, and apparently on no other railways. Nor why no other lines but the railways administered by the Bombay Government should be restrained in the matters of terminals and insurance rates. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is restrained as regards terminals, but not as regards insurance.

135. A definite restriction has been placed on the rate for passengers' luggage in the case of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Bhavnagar Railway, the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, and the South Mahratta Railway, but on no other lines. In fact, on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway the Government specifically said it would not interfere (a).

136. As regards low class special goods, in December 1879, the maximum rate agreed upon in the contract with the East Indian Railway was $\frac{1}{4}$ th pie; in July 1881, with the Bengal Central Railway it was $\frac{1}{3}$ rd pie; in June 1882, with the Southern Mahratta Railway it was $\frac{1}{5}$ th pie; and in December 1882, it was also $\frac{1}{5}$ th pie, but under different conditions. In fact, the articles specifically mentioned, the rate, and the conditions, seem to vary in almost every case.

137. In the case of the Southern Mahratta Railway under the contract the whole of the maxima rates depend on the actual rates in force from time to time on another line, so that it is within the power of Government to practically take all control over the rates out of the hands of the management of the line. In other cases, such as the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, only some of the maxima rates depend on the rates prevailing on another line; and in one case, the Bareilly-Pilibhit line, the Government has the power of reducing the rates to those prevailing on other State Railways in the North-Western Provinces.

138. I deem it even more important that maxima and minima rates should be fixed for State and especially for Provincial State Railways than for private companies, for the private Railway Companies are supervised by Boards composed of business men, whereas the provincial railways, it appears to me, are not sufficiently controlled.

(a) Letter from Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 3012 R., dated 20th July 1878.

139. For some railways only maxima rates are fixed ; for others both maxima and minima. In some cases the maxima rates and fares have been notified in the Gazette ; in other cases they have not. Considering the importance which successive Select Committees have attached to the fact of the public being able to obtain information as to the maxima rates and fares which companies may legally charge, I think it would be advisable that the maxima rates and fares fixed for every railway should be notified in the Gazette, and a schedule of these rates inserted in the Coaching and Goods pamphlets sold to the public.

140. As regards the restriction that it may be considered necessary in the interests of the public to place on the power of Railway Administrations in the matter of their rates and fares, it seems advisable to at once consider and to decide how far these restrictions should extend, and what should be the *normal* maxima rates and fares to be referred to when prescribing maxima rates and fares in future. I do not think it is possible to lay down any actual maxima which would be applicable to every case. Ghât lines would certainly require higher maxima than lines in the plains. The probable cost of the line and of the working, the length of the line, the amount and description of the traffic to be moved, and the average wages paid in the districts traversed, might all be properly considered as factors in determining the actual maxima to be fixed ; but these factors should be referred to some recognized standard, and their influence determined on some clear principles. In other words, I would suggest that a model schedule of maxima rates and fares be drawn up, which should not be departed from unless due cause were shown.

141. *Classification of goods.*—There is probably no subject in connection with railway working over which the control of Government has been weaker. Every railway in India has more or less a different classification, and to the present time not even a uniform classification for through booking has been agreed to.

142. A start in the direction of a uniform classification for through booking was made in the Traffic Conference of 1884, and certain decisions were arrived at ; but owing to objections brought forward, and rightly brought forward by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, nothing appears to have been done since. Nothing practical, at all events, has yet been effected. I do not find that there is any uniform classification generally adopted by the State lines, nor that Government has any general classification prepared for adoption by new railways about to open. Every day the matter gets worse instead of better, and the general apathy shown to this important subject seems to me unaccountable.

143. My suggestion is that this subject be vigorously pursued by the Standing Committee I have suggested in paragraph 130 ; that a general classification of through goods be drawn up ; that all consenting railways be asked to print in their Goods Tariffs all such articles in Roman of which the classification and rate is the same as that in the general classification ; that special and exceptional articles be printed in capital ; that this exception be taken up one after the other, and the matter pursued until in each case definite grounds are recorded for the exception being retained ; that with regard to the State lines, exceptions be only allowed when strong reasons are alleged for their continuance ; and that all lines newly opened be obliged to accept the general classification with only such exceptions as will allow them to compete fairly with other lines.

144. In this way, I believe that a material amount of uniformity could be secured, especially on the East Indian, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, the Bengal and North-Western, the Indian Midland, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways. The union of these with the State and probably with some of the Madras lines would form a very strong body, which would get stronger and stronger with the affiliation of each new railway.

145. *Terminal charges.*—Terminal charges appear to have been recognized on the Indian railways from the very first, although the only lines for which a

maximum charge for terminals would appear to have been definitely fixed are the lines in Bombay, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The maxima there fixed are the following:—

	Per ton. Per maund.	
	Rs. s. p.	Annas.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway, at Bombay . . .	5 0 0	2·94
Ditto ditto at all other stations . . .	2 8 0	1·47
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, at Bombay . . .	5 0 0	2·94
Ditto ditto at all other stations . . .	2 8 0	1·47
Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, at all stations . . .	2 4 0	1·32
South Mahratta Railway, ditto . . .	...	1·00
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway . . .	2 pies per maund.	

146. An attempt was made at the Traffic Conference of 1884 to fix a uniform rate at *all* stations on *all* descriptions of through traffic not carried at special rates without terminals, leaving the different railways free to charge what they liked (within their fixed maximum charge, if any) for local traffic. The rate proposed was 6 pies per maund, or 3 pies for the forwarding and 3 pies for the delivering railways.

147. The proposal was voted against by the East Indian Railway, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and the South Indian and, in my opinion, most properly resisted by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the grounds—
1st, that the rate did not take into consideration the varying cost of handling different descriptions of traffic at different stations; and

2nd, that the attempt to force by the verdict of a majority any rate on any railway without its full consent would be prejudicial to the rights of that railway as secured by its contract.

148. Both pleas are perfectly justifiable. The determination of a uniform terminal charge at *all* stations for *all* descriptions of traffic is contrary to the English Acts of Parliament, and to American law, in which the subject is more definitely dealt with. It also runs counter both to the weight of the evidence taken before the Select Committee on Railways (Rates and Fares) in 1881 and 1882, and to the recommendations of that Committee put forward in 1882. [*Vide* paragraph *ante*.]

149. *Principle V.*—The attitude of Government in respect to this principle is at present somewhat half-hearted and undecided; and it is perhaps difficult to see how this can be otherwise, as Government has to regard the matter not only theoretically from the point of view to the Government of the country, but also from a business point of view as being the proprietor of a number of the railways and directly interested in nearly the whole of them.

150. After accepting the principle that "an equalization of rates from Delhi and Agra to the ports of Calcutta and Bombay must form the basis of consideration of all changes in the through rates of all traffic" (*a*), this principle was modified to "mileage tempered with the proper commercial principle of an even return on the capital expended" (*b*). A week later, "the charges *via* the Rajputana route from Agra and Delhi to Bombay were not to be lower than the charges for similar goods to Howrah" (*c*).

151. In March 1882, the Secretary of State practically disposed of all these principles, and apparently favoured the adoption of principle No. V, pure and simple (*d*).

"3. It would appear from these papers that, recognizing competing interests between Calcutta and Bombay you were in favour of an equalization of rates on the

(a) Letter from Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 1119R. T., dated 20th September 1881.

(b) Letter from Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 1192R. T., dated 19th October 1881.

(c) Letter from Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 1216R. T., dated 25th October 1881.

(d) Despatch from Secretary of State No. 41 R., dated 9th March 1882.

two routes mentioned, but that you subsequently considered that they should be regulated on the principle that the profits on the capital expended on each undertaking should be the same."

"4. I am not aware of the reasons which induced your Government to adopt your views, but I cannot but think that the natural course of traffic on two lines, proceeding from the same place to ports on different sides of the continent of India, should not be interfered with by any idea of adjudicating on the rivalry between them, and that the advantages due either to geographical position or other circumstances should furnish no reason for imposing on either artificial restrictions, in the shape of enhanced rates, in order to produce an equal return of net profits on the capital of both.

152. The Government of India then came "to the conclusion that in fixing the charges for the carriage of the same commodity on different railways, the cost of carriage cannot be neglected, nor can this important element be omitted in arranging the division of through rates between lines working in connection." The equal mileage rate principle was condemned (a). In the meantime, the Government of Bombay had consistently supported the principle of equal mileage rates (b).

153. The Secretary of State again disagreed with the basis proposed. His opinion was that the rates on the Indian Railways should be dealt with as nearly as possible as they would be by independent companies; that Managers of Railways should be left to fix such rates as they might deem most advantageous for their respective lines; that the interests both of the railways and of trade generally would be better served by accepting the legitimate consequences of competition; and that the interposition of Government would be justified only in cases where Companies, under the security of a guarantee, might fix rates below what would cover cost of transport with a margin of profit (c).

154. The Government of India then unreservedly accepted the principles advocated by the Secretary of State; but while accepting them in theory, the Government fixed a minimum rate between Delhi and Bombay, allowing the other competing railways to subsequently decrease their rates as they pleased (d); until it has come about that while the original contention between the two ports of Bombay and Calcutta was whether the difference in rate should be as much as one anna, the rate to Bombay for wheat is now 11 annas per maund, whereas that to Calcutta is 8.48 annas. In other words, there is at this date a difference of over $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas. With a fixed minimum rate on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the North-West Railways, and with the rates on the East Indian Railway directly in the hands of Government, it cannot be said that principle No. V is yet allowed its full development in India. It certainly cannot be said that complete expression has been given to the following views of the Secretary of State:—

"I observe that the chief point on which stress is laid in your Excellency's letters on this subject is the importance of obtaining some means of settling the rates by different routes competing for the traffic which lead to the various seaports. It appears to me that it is beyond the proper scope of the duties of the Government of India to interfere in such matters otherwise than by exercising the influence it possesses whether by reason of its powers under the contracts with various Companies, or as the owner of the State Lines of railway, or as the representative of the general interests of the country" (e).

155. I doubtfully incline to the belief that it would be better for Government to accept Principle V unreservedly, and to leave the Railway Administrations to fix their own rates and fares, within their maxima, and subject to prescribed general principles, as may seem most advantageous for their respective lines. But in doing this, I assume that as between two competitive routes, the Clearing House principle that the shortest and cheapest route between the two points fixes the rate, is accepted.

(a) Letter from the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 472 R. T., dated 10th May 1882.

(b) Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 1476, dated 22nd July 1882.

(c) Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 182 B., dated 19th October 1882.

(d) Letter from the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 182 R. T., dated 2nd March 1882.

(e) Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 18 B., dated 25th February 1886.

156. I also recommend another additional safeguard. At present, I regret to see that a system of what I may term 'jockeying' other Railway Administrations has grown up under the following clause of the conference rules :—

"Advices shall be sent of all changes on or before the 20th of each month, and of alterations consequent thereon by the receiving railway not later than the end of the month. Advices so sent become operative one month after the 1st of the month following the date of advice."

Railway Administrations now appear to try (especially towards other rival Railway Administrations which are somewhat hampered in making changes of rates by having to apply to Government before being allowed to do so) to arrange for sending out their notice of the decrease of rates so late that the other administration has not time to notify their corresponding reduction, and thus to secure a whole month with rates less than the rival company. This should be summarily put a stop to. I think it is essential that every administration before carrying out a reduction in a competitive through rate should have before it full information as to what corresponding reductions the other administrations intend to make if the reduced rate is introduced. This more than anything else would tend to stop the disputes and the ceaseless changes of rates now going on. The length of notice now given is not long enough to allow of the railways interested in the proposed reduction communicating with one another or with Government before notifying the corresponding reduction. In England changes of classification are considered only once a year. In India, I would recommend that all changes of rates come in quarterly on the 1st January, April, July, and October; and that the system be modified so as to compel companies to give much longer notice of proposed changes than they do now; changes to be brought in force otherwise than quarterly as proposed, only with the full consent of all companies concerned.

157. *Principle VI (A).*—The 'undue preference' clause, though introduced in English law in 1554, was not inserted in the Indian Railway Act of 1879, nor in any railway contract previous to the year 1882, when it was entered for the first time in the contract with the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway. Subsequent to this, it has been forgotten in the contracts with the Nizam's Railway; with the East Indian Railway for working State lines; with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for working the Rajputana-Malwa line; and with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for working the Bhopal line. It is probable, however, that any Court would consider it to be part of the common law of the country; and an "undue preference" clause has been inserted in the draft Railway Act.

158. It seems to me that there is a good deal of undue preference shown in India, which the Consulting Engineers should be instructed to stop. As a glaring case, I might mention the salt rates from Sambhar to and *via* Achnera as compared with the rates from Sambhar to and *via* Agra introduced by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway on the 20th October 1886, which were specifically complained of by the Agent of the East Indian Railway in his letter No. 1066G., dated October 30th, 1886. In this case Government apparently did nothing, although it is difficult to imagine a more striking instance of undue preference between the East Indian Railway and the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway; the whole object of the preferential rate to Achnera being to benefit the Cawnpore-Achnera line at the expense of the East Indian. On the other hand, on the East Indian Railway in February 1885, the through rate for salt from Howrah *via* Benares, 475 miles, was Rs. 31 per 100 maunds. The through rate from Howrah *via* Patna, 332 miles, was Rs. 38 per 100 maunds. This was complained of by the Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway in his letter No. 6823, dated February 3rd, 1885.

159. The matter seems to need Government intervention, as these preferential rates on the East Indian Railway show how, in moments of temptation, Railway Administrations slide back from the high principles they have pre-

viously expressed. In the year 1882, the Agent of the East Indian Railway wrote :—

“ This discrimination in favour of traffic *via* Agra to Bombay by means of a lower rate per mile for a shorter distance is directly opposed to the recognized practice ” (a).

• And so late as the year 1884 :—

• “ And since we could not quote this rate from Delhi, and at the same time maintain in force higher rates for stations below Delhi with a shorter lead to Howrah, we had also to consider how the rates for these stations should best be adjusted ” (b).

• 160. *Principle VI (B)*.—No “ traffic facilities ” clause was entered in any of the contracts previous to the year 1879, although it was introduced in England in 1851. Even now, the latest contracts do not give Government the powers of ordering Railway Administrations to accept through rates which were given to the English Railway Commissioners by the Regulation of Railways Act of 1873. Nor does the draft Railway Act contain any provisions to this effect.

161. This is more to be regretted, because our present experience shows that these are the powers which are more specially required by Government in dealing with the disputes now arising between the various Railway Companies. In India, the almost universal practice is to make the through rates the sum of the local rates; in other words, lengths of line belonging to two or more Railway Administrations are *not* worked as if they belonged to a single administration.

162. The disputes between the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and the East Indian Railway, between the Bengal and North-Western Railway and the East Indian Railway, and between the North-Western Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, are all questions of quoting through rates. The matter seems to be one of the very greatest importance for the new Railway Companies, such as the Bengal and North-Western Railway, the Indian Midland Railway, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which have all been floated in England, under the tacit assumption that the Government of India will see to their getting their rights in the same way as the Railway Commissioners would have done at home. They are all cut off from the sea-board by other powerful companies, and unless Government intervenes and insists on these companies quoting through rates, the traffic of all these new companies will be most prejudicially affected. The story of the way the rates of the East Indian Railway have been worked, first to make as much as possible of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway through traffic come on the East Indian Railway at Aligarh instead of Benares, and now to make the traffic which is being competed for between the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and the Bengal and North-Western Railway come on the East Indian Railway at Benares instead of Digha Ghât, is not a very bright page in the history of Indian Railways.

163. I think it is to be regretted that Government did not unreservedly accept the principles for working through traffic put forward by Sir B. Leslie in his letter No. 633G., dated 25th August 1880. They are all that could possibly be required :

“ The various railway systems should, as far as possible, serve the country as if they were under one management, and the dealer in country produce should not be hampered in his operations by the necessity to base his calculations on as many different scales of rates as there may be railways between the starting point and destination. This can only be attained by adopting a uniform scale of rates for special or lower class goods which form the bulk of the country trade, and where there are alternative routes, by sending goods according to sender's option. The adoption of a uniform scale of rates for special class goods for the whole of the district served by East Indian Railway and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway will in my opinion contribute largely to develop traffic.”

“ It will be in my opinion to the material advantage of the two railways and interest of the public to adopt a uniform gradation scale of rates for special class goods both for through and local traffic on both railways, the earnings from through traffic to be divided in the ratio of the mileage.”

(a) Letter from Agent, East Indian Railway, No. 527G., dated 3rd June 1882.

(b) Letter from Agent, East Indian Railway, No. 950G., dated 28th August 1884.

Had Government accepted these principles in the year 1880, it would probably not have been necessary in the year 1885 to recommend to the East Indian Railway Company a return to the principles which their Agent himself had advocated five years previously (a).

161. I strongly recommend that the powers secured under the Regulation of Railways Act of 1873 be secured to Government by the new Railway Act; and that the whole influence of Government be exerted to make the various Railway Administrations in India carry into practice the measures required in the general interests of the public. At the very least, Government should see that the State lines are worked on proper principles.

165. *Principle VII.*—Until the Courts of Law in India give a decision on the legality or otherwise of charging a lower or an equal rate for a longer than for a shorter distance, it would be as well for Government to instruct their Railway Officers as to the view they would wish taken on this subject.

166. The Railway Commissioners in the Denaby Main Colliery case objected to the same rates being charged for a difference of only 17 miles. What they would say to the East Indian Railway in this country charging the same rates to Howrah from Delhi and Cawnpore, a difference of 270 miles, it is almost impossible to conceive, especially as this railway charges higher rates from the intermediate stations. For instance, the present rate for wheat from Delhi to Howrah, 951 miles, is Rs. 53 per 100 maunds; the rate from Cawnpore, 651 miles, is also Rs. 53; on the other hand, the rate from Aligarh, 876 miles, is Rs. 57; and from Phaphund, 735 miles, and a whole group of stations near it, Rs. 60. It seems to me that this difference in rates *does* constitute *undue* preference between merchants residing at Delhi and Phaphund and elsewhere. The rate for salt from Howrah to Cawnpore, 681 miles, is Rs. 45, whereas the rate from Howrah to Fatehpur, 637 miles, is Rs. 51. And many other instances of preferential rates could be mentioned.

167. It may here be noticed that in his letter No. 2357, dated 29th June 1882, the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, actually argues in favour of lower rates for longer distances; but the principle was not admitted by the Government of India, in their reply No. 678R.T., dated 11th July 1882. This is the only indication of any leaning on the part of the Government, either to one side or the other, that I have been able to find on record.

168. It is to be remembered that Mr. Mundella's draft English Railway Bill to a certain extent legalized grouping; but at the same time, clause 25 proposed a radical alteration in the law by throwing upon the Railway Company concerned the burden of proving that any disputed preferential rate did *not* amount to undue preference. This question should be settled in the draft Indian Railway Act.

169. Some of the recommendations I have brought forward cannot obviously be introduced without either the consent of the older companies or legislative action. As regards the consent of the companies, I think the various questions should be kept in mind, and whenever the companies apply for any additional privileges or powers, these privileges or powers should be giving only on the company agreeing to accept such reasonable restrictions as Government may consider are necessary in the interests of the public. For instance, at the present time, I would certainly give the East Indian Railway greater liberty of action in regard to rates on condition of their accepting the general principles approved by Government.

170. And lastly, I think the record of the measures taken by Government in respect to rates and fares shows forcibly the necessity of permanently attaching to the head-quarters of the Government of India an officer intimately acquainted with the detailed railway management, and with the working of railway tariffs generally.

(a) Letter from the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 129R F., dated 15th May 1885.

171. In conclusion, I will briefly recapitulate my recommendations :—

- I.—That a model schedule of maxima rates and fares be drawn up, to be departed from only on due cause being shown :
 - II.—That the maxima rates and fares fixed for each railway be notified, and be available to the public :
 - III.—That a general goods classification be drawn up for acceptance by all new companies :
 - IV.—That the principles under which Railway Agents and Managers may regulate their rates within their maxima be decided upon, and advised to all concerned :
 - V.—That *undue* preference be put a stop to :
 - VI.—That powers be secured to Government in the new Railway Act to order companies to accept through rates :
 - VII.—That a standing Committee of Railway Managers be formed to secure a reasonable amount of uniformity in working :
 - VIII.—That all proper influence be brought by Government to induce the various Railway Companies to accept the principles decided upon, *vide* IV above ; and also the conclusions generally accepted by the standing Committee, *vide* VII above :
 - IX.—That an experienced traffic officer or railway Manager be permanently attached to the head-quarters of the Government of India.
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1887.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Not available.

\$ No sale.

+ N₂ procurable

—

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1

A

* Fall in the price due to recent harvest.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culina 12 seers, and Cutwa and Ranegunge 13 seers.

b At Rampur Haut retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

c In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers, Ghatul 13-4 seers, and Contai 12-3 seers.

d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 12-8 seers, and Jehanabad 13 seers.

d1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Barasat and Dum-Dum 12 seers, Bussirat 13 seers, and Durgamour Kulpital 10-1 seers, and Barackpore 12-12 seers.

e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koshtica 13-5 seers, Meherpore and Chuadan, 2 12-2 seers, and Ranagunge 12-2 seers.

f At Sakhira retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenidia and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongkong 13 seers.

h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 13 seers, and Jungipore and Kandi 12-8 seers.

i In Nattore and Nwagong sub-divisions retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Niphamuri 13 seers, and Kurigram 10-14 seers.

l At Serazungte retail prices of salt 12 seers per rupee.

m At Silliguri retail price of salt 11-5 seers per rupee.

n At Falgoota retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manohzingte 10 12 5 seers, and Naraingunge 11-4 seers.

o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Galundo 12 seers, and Madaripur 12-8 seers.

p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 9-7 seers, Perozeppore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.

q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 12-5 seers, Altea 12 seers, and Netrokoma 10 12 5 seers.

s At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

t At Panchgatchie in the Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

[illegible]

†† Return not received. § No sale in market.

22 In Banka, Mudhepurah and Soorole subdivisions retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

£3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Kishengunge 14 seers and Arrareah at Ranigunge 10 seers.
£4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Dagobur 10 seers Gode 10 seers Dabur 10 seers.

At Bhuddruck retail price of salt .58 seers per rupee.

56 A- Kh-ragdiha in the Gridih sub-division retail price

— **7** — **an** **contingente** **mean** **price** **of** **one** **in** **each** **per** **acre**;

OUNDH.

Sultapur	16	21	0	21	0	9	0	15	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	13	0	16	0
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* No sale.

ers per rupee

and in sub-divisions retail prices of sal. per rupee were :—Madhuhari 11 seers and Tripura 12 seers. In sub-divisions retail prices of sal. per rupee were :—Sasseram 12 seers, butar 12-3 seers.

x In sub-divisions retail prices of sugar were:—Hajipore 12 seers, and S. Tamurhi 11 seers.

At Bettiah retail price of salt 11-50s per rupee.

71 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Bageswar 11 seers and Jamui 11-8 seers

Chanda	16 3	16 3	12 12	12 0	15 0	17 13
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* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, cart-load and not by weight.

† kg per cart-load.

None in market.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No XXXIII OF 1887-88.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

A. B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH NOVEMBER, 1886.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH NOVEMBER, 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 20TH NOVEMBER, 1886.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 10TH NOVEMBER, 1887.		Total Increase in 1887-88.	Total Decrease in 1887-88.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
3rd Dec., 1887	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
3rd ditto	Quidi and Rohilkhand	689	1,15,953	167	603	1,15,541	181	41,32,075	181	35,09,401	171	1,30,998	2 31,051
3rd ditto	Madras	501	1,15,333	150	531	1,13,330	155	50,71,032	156	5,10,033	150		
3rd ditto	South Indian	151	55,333	150	151	56,007	136	3,70,533	136	3,03,318	150		7,505
3rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	85,132	505	1,504	77,433	515	3,34,30,773	497	2,44,37,013	480	8,00,010	
3rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	401	2,70,330	556	401	1,51,000	391	5,61,3,743	541	7,44,03,71	185		10,23,371
	TOTAL	4,141	11,70,011	310	4,143	13,14,40	320	4,13,77,040	319	4,44,57,115	311		1,20,028
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
10th Dec., 1887	East Indian	1,515	9,54,533	630	1,514	9,61,459	635	1,80,25,148	571	2,75,07,641	551		13,28,107
10th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,278	102	57	5,433	147	3,12,714	181	3,20,745	173		4,033
10th ditto	Dildai Nagar-Ghanpur	1	61	53	1	1,031	30	30,27	70	2,50,73	72		1,534
10th ditto	Sindia	75	7,433	90	75	10,38	14	2,35,018	9	2,50,035	113	44 107	
3rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,064	3,11,333	10	1,064	3,03,000	152	1,17,88,701	105	60,39,30	174		17,20,461
10th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	141	1,5,360	125	141	1,5,360	153	7,43,011	10	7,43,011	149		0,572
10th ditto	South Indian Mahatta (b)	4,7	34,05	73	705	0,331	85	10,93,301	101	20,00,781	85	0,07,480	
3rd ditto	Batilly-Pilibhit	30	1,144	43	30	1,651	47	57,305	45	5,360	44		4,305
10th ditto	Indian Midland	42	5,507	13	42	2,471	59	7,3903	55	1,03,012	74	27,100	
3rd ditto	Lucknow-Patna												
	Silima												
	Cuddapah-Nellore												
	TOTAL	4,027	13,14,40	310	4,027	13,52,03	310	4,26,03,356	331	4,09,30,804	275		1,20,552
	State Lines worked by Government.												
26th Nov., 1887	East Indian Bengal (c)	1,00	2,15,157	300	645	2,41,635	375	52,05,12	200	55,50,050	275	6,46,011	
3rd ditto	Nalhati	27	1,111	55	27	1,370	13	5,811	51	5,8175	65	5,4	
3rd ditto	Tuhoor	40	33,17	137	25	33,735	13	9,80,074	121	10,50,53	131	1,00,775	
3rd ditto	Wardha-Coal	45	1,100	25	45	10,035	14	4,07,750	77	4,08,152	73		5,568
3rd ditto	Burma	327	3,00,000	122	37	5,045	151	1,44,87,07	134	18,00,051	107	3,57 741	
26th Nov., 1887	Chitra-Companyganj	7	10	5		241	30	1,11,011	7	8,055	33	7,004	
3rd ditto	North-Western (d)	1,555	4,71,71	227	1,555	4,04,534	100	1,5,3,302	53	1,31,1,505	103		27,517
3rd ditto	Jorhat	20	73	31	0	1,101	40	6,004	50	33,299	4	9,205	
3rd ditto	Bilaspur-Itawa (Katni-Umana Section)	37	045	10	37	1,635	44	(f) 1,631	10	47,572	39	4,133	
	TOTAL	3,000	7,50,151	227	3,000	7,47,47	100	2,40,5,713	227	2,44,60,377	175		10,15,860
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,402	37,50,157	314	11,429	34,56,16	278	11,13,66,545	207	10,74,55,090	261		3,11,446
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES							5,57,511 526	115	25,30,73,154	130		
	NET RECEIPTS							5,56,14,701	141	5,37,24,935	131		15 3,794
	Assisted Companies.												
26th Nov., 1887	Bengal Central	125	11,44	90	125	11,32	00	3,63,434	55	4,06,297	95	4,503	
3rd Dec., 1887	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	07	3,555	53	07	3,6	105	2,13,279	00	2,13,279	00	1,07	
26th Nov., 1887	Dibru-Sadiya	75	5,911	11	75	5,311	107	2,15,575	84	2,65,520	103	50,551	
3rd Dec., 1887	Bengal and North-Western	303	33,714	111	370	35,330	91	1,15,352	120	12,50,318	101	70,000	
10th ditto	Tarakassu	22	4,12	151	22	4,30	100	1,55,450	12	1,66,400	227	11,03	
	TOTAL	593	55,530	99	605	60,350	99	1,61,133	100	23,41,189	105	1,70,000	
	Native States.												
3rd Dec., 1887	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	24,671	125	193	16,61	84	0,24,137	97	6,20,783	97		3,354
3rd ditto	Jodhpur	04	4,3	66	124	6,000	50	1,27,457	60	2,10,183	51	82,760	
3rd ditto	His Highness the Nizam's	208	20,857	144	208	30,706	145	0,4,057	135	0,73,230	141	33,141	
26th Nov., 1887	Mysore	140	9,17	60	140	9,07	63	3,05,315	60	3,29,020	71	20,034	
3rd Dec., 1887	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	2,521	48	59	2,420	41	1,01,135	51	97,352	50		3,773
3rd ditto	Morvi	24	930	39	68	1,332	27	4,865	31	90,645	42	65,753	
3rd ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's												
	Mehsana-Vadnagar												
	TOTAL	635	71,700	104	613	67,860	84	21,20,000	93	23,43,044	87	2,17,028	

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Archna State Railway.

(b) Includes the Dillary-Kistna State Railway.

(c) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaimia-Dharila and Assam-Bihar State Railways.

(d) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rappura-Patala State Railways.

(e) Total receipts from 15th September to 10th November, 1887.

(f) Total receipts from 2nd November to 20th November, 1886.

(g) Total receipts from 10th June to 20th November, 1886.

(h) Calculate 1 on the percentages for the corresponding period of 1886.

M. C. BRACKENBURY,

Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 21st December, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eight months of the official year 1887-88, and of the sixteen preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER.

YEAR.	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BURMA.			TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			YEAR.
	On Imports	On Exports	Total Revenue	On Imports	On Exports	Total Revenue	On Imports	On Exports	Total Revenue	On Imports	On Exports	Total Revenue	On Imports	On Exports	Total Revenue	On Imports	On Exports	Total Revenue	
1871-72.	6,71	4,200	13,13	68,84	4,77	27,86	2,58	37,23	86	1,17	2,82	2,23	8,15	9,11	1,44	1,06	2,71	16,02	1871-72.
1872-73.	8,38	48,46	14,63	71,47	3,52	28,03	2,21	33,76	73	1,41	3,02	2,54	7,85	7,8	1,76	1,8	3,13	27,47	1872-73.
1873-74.	6,78	46,47	10,59	63,84	4,18	24,41	2,19	35,79	78	77	2,22	2,07	8,41	8,74	20,07	3,16	3,4	21,07	1873-74.
1874-75.	7,61	52,61	8,00	68,22	4,21	30,46	2,43	36,7	75	87	2,0	2,21	9,66	9,66	20,02	2,67	4,42	21,88	1874-75.
1875-76.	8,18	50,73	9,06	67,07	4,41	25,52	3,56	33,77	53	67	2,45	2,71	8,58	8,58	20,52	2,41	3,23	24,52	1875-76.
1876-77.	8,39	44,31	8,51	61,21	5,42	26,64	4,8	32,74	1,21	50	1,77	2,54	5,48	5,48	17,73	2,57	3,41	18,11	1876-77.
1877-78.	9,55	54,56	10,34	74,45	5,64	31,43	6,2	37,63	1,24	60	2,21	3,5	5,60	5,60	16,74	3,21	4,10	17,14	1877-78.
1878-79.	8,07	45,10	9,11	62,88	5,72	29,17	1,37	36,16	1,26	31	1,81	3,72	4,20	4,20	12,57	4,60	4,48	17,14	1878-79.
1879-80.	7,83	42,20	5,93	55,97	6,15	24,73	1,17	31,45	2,05	47	2,61	3,31	6,18	4,53	14,17	4,42	4,14	24,31	1879-80.
1880-81.	8,54	40,52	7,27	56,33	5,61	35,12	1,26	41,09	3,09	75	3,7	3,51	7,17	5,52	16,00	5,72	5,24	29,72	1880-81.
1881-82.	8,55	37,49	9,88	55,92	6,65	36,52	1,01	39,45	2,56	91	3,7	3,21	6,71	3,41	13,31	4,54	5,74	34,21	1881-82.
1882-83.	9,28	5	10,02	19,15	6,57	1,05*	9,2	6,44	2,27	3	2,67	3,51	2	2,75	7,27	5,23	5	34,70	1882-83.
1883-84.	9,28	17	11,48	20,93	7,10	30	8,7	8,21	2,42	2	2,77	3,33	8	3,48	6,71	5,18	11	27,71	1883-84.
1884-85.	7,98	22	6,54	14,74	6,91	28	1,16	8,25	2,56	4	2,44	3,74	3	3,60	6,72	5,12	7	27,75	1884-85.
1885-86.	8,51	16	8,62	17,59	7,75	35	7,2	8,52	2,14	3	3,46	3,17	8	2,44	5,71	4,15	5	28,62	1885-86.
1886-87.	8,52	31	6,52	15,65	7,92	36	7,9	0,07	3,20	8	3,11	3,47	12	3,54	7,15	5,77	10	26,76	1886-87.
1887-88.	8,12	34	8,55	17,31	9,57	34	1,07	10,68	3,32	5	3,87	6,51	7	3,07	9,65	6,05	1	27,83	1887-88.

* TP's amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 19th December 1887.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

Madras.—*For week ending 17th December 1887.*—Rainfall generally sufficient, but more is wanted in parts of Bellary, Madura and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing as usual but impeded in parts of Tinnevely by rain. Crops slightly damaged here and there by excessive rain, insects or disease. Pasture sufficient except in parts of Anantapur. Prices improving. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 21st December 1887.*—Reaping of early crops completed in the Upper Sind Frontier and in progress in Karachi, Hyderabad, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. Sowing of late crops continues in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Ratnagiri and Rajkot. Wheat and *jowari* in two talukas of Poona, exotic cotton in two talukas of Dharwar, and *jowari*, linseed and cotton in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur suffering from blight. Crops also damaged by cloudy weather in three talukas of Ahmednagar and by adverse winds in parts of Bijapur, and wheat by excessive moisture in parts of Dharwar. Standing crops otherwise good in the Presidency Proper and in Sind. Opium crop in Baroda is in good condition. Probable outturn of early crops twelve annas in the rupee in the Upper Sind Frontier and in other districts as already reported. Probable outturn of late crops from eight to ten annas in the Panch Mahals. Agricultural stock in poor condition in a few talukas of Hyderabad, good elsewhere.

Bengal.—*For week ending 20th December 1887.*—No rain during the week. Weather fine and cold. Rice harvest is progressing with good outturn in most districts, but in Chota Nagpore and in parts of the Burdwan, Patna and Orissa Divisions and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs District, the outturn is below the average. *Rabi* and poppy are generally reported on favourably, but rain is wanted in Chota Nagpore and in South Behar. Sugarcane is generally doing well. No marked change in the price of common rice which is dearer in Behar, Chota Nagpore and Western Bengal than last year, but cheaper in the central and eastern districts.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 21st December 1887.*—There was no rain during the week and the weather is clear and cold. Rain is, however, needed for the *rabi* sowings in a few districts. The *rabi* crops are in good condition and prospects are promising, except in Kumaun where the *rabi* has not germinated for want of rain. Poppy sowings are thriving. Supplies are ample. Prices of food grains, however, continue to rise in many districts. Fodder is reported scarce in Partabgarh and Meerut. The condition of cattle is generally satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st December 1887.*—No rainfall during the week except a shower at Peshawar. Prices generally rising. *Kharif* crops harvested. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. *Kharif* outturn average. *Rabi* prospects good. Rain is wanted generally in the Province. No damage to crops. Cattle are generally in good condition. There is a scarcity of fodder in many districts. Poppy sowings completed.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st December 1887.*—Weather cool and clear. Rain required in Chhattisgarh. Prospects of winter crops in all other districts good. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Fodder is below average yield in Raipur, elsewhere sufficient. Cattle in good condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 10th December 1887.*—Reaping of rice continues throughout the country. Dry-weather crops are being planted. The condition of agricultural stock is good. No rain fell anywhere during the week except in Rangoon town, where there was a slight shower. Estimates of probable outturn of harvest in the districts of both Upper and Lower Burma remain much the same as those reported in last week's telegram. Slightly reduced estimate of crops owing to want of rain reported in parts of the Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Prome and Tharrawaddy districts of Lower Burma. Probable outturn in Tharrawaddy and Bassein is now given as twelve annas. In Thayetmyo crop prospects very unfavourable owing to drought. Crops in the Myingyan, Minbu and Shwebo districts of Upper Burma are also short from same cause. In the Pegu, Thayetmyo and Shwegyin districts of Lower Burma the local price of rice has risen by 8, 6 and 5 rupees, respectively. The price of rice in the Myingyan district of Upper Burma has risen by 10 rupees. In no districts of the Province except the four above-mentioned, has there been any marked fluctuations in the prices of food grain.

For week ending 17th December 1887.—Reaping of rice is progressing. The condition of agricultural stock is good. No rain fell anywhere throughout the Province during the week. Crops in eight districts of Lower Burma, namely, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Amherst and Shwegyin, have suffered slightly from drought. Prospects have not improved in Thayetmyo. Partial failure of crops on account of drought reported from the Upper Burma districts of Mandalay, Shwebo, Yau,

Miubu, Meiktila, Yimithan and Pyinmana. Estimate of the paddy crop remains much as before; the other food crops, chiefly millet, in Upper Burma, have not suffered to the same extent as paddy. Local price of paddy has risen in Akyab by rupees 5, in Tavoy by rupees 10, in Shwebo by rupees 5, in Sagaing by rupees 15, in Kyauxsi by rupees 5, in Myingyan by rupees 5, and in Pagan by rupees 10. Price of rice has decreased in Tharrawaddy by rupees 11, in Thongwa by rupees 5, in Henzada by rupees 8, in Thayetmyo by rupees 11, and in Shwegyan by rupees 5.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st December 1887.*—Weather cold and dry. No rain. Gathering of winter rice and pulses in progress. Outturn good. Prospects of standing crops good, except of mustard in Tezpur and Nowgong where it is suffering for want of rain. Grass is being burnt and land broken up for cultivation in hill districts. Tea pruning continues. No report from the Naga Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 21st December 1887.*—There has been a little rain in three districts in Mysore which is not likely to affect the crops in any way. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops nearly completed throughout the country. Sowing operations in progress in parts. Prospects and probable outturn of harvests fair. Condition of agricultural stock good.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Rice crops ripening. Picking of coffee in progress.

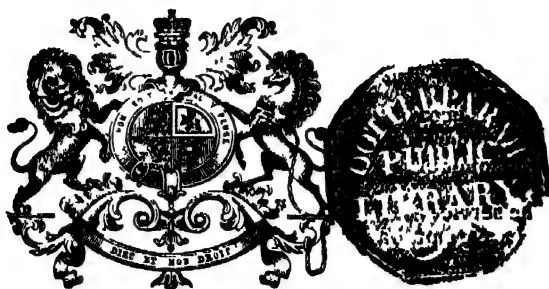
Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 21st December 1887.*—No rain, during the week in Berar. *Kharif* crops being cut and stacked for threshing. Average outturn expected of these crops, annas twelve. Second picking of cotton progressing. Cattle healthy.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects good.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st December 1887.*—No rain. Agricultural operations completed except in Baghelkhand, Western Malwa and Bhopal. State of standing crops and prospects and probable outturn of harvests good. Condition of agricultural stock good except in parts of Bhopal. Pasturage and fodder good. Prices of food grains rising throughout Central India, except in Gwalior where they are steady. Opium sowings in progress. Prospects fair.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st December 1887.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops in fair condition generally, harvests average, on the whole no serious damage. Agricultural stock fair generally. Pasturage and fodder fairly sufficient. Prices high and rising in some States.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 53. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General —

Nothing for Publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 or Rule 25.—

Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations —

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 53.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 24th December, 1887.

No. 37.—His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate Mr. F. M. Halliday, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 29th December, 1887.

No. 231.—The services of Lieutenant F. T. Williams, 26th Madras Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, on probation, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 23rd December, 1887.

No. 556.—In continuation of Home Department Notification No. 498, dated the 23rd November, 1887, it is hereby notified that the Hon'ble Mr. J. Westland has, on the forenoon of this day, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council.

The 28th December, 1887.

No. 558.—The Honourable Sir Theodore Cra-craft Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., resigned his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, on the 23rd instant.

The 30th December, 1887.

No. 565.—In Home Department Notification No. 549, dated the 16th instant, permitting Mr. C. A. Kelly to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, for 7th read 6th January, 1888.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 29th December 1887.

No. 2919.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Pandit Rama Shankar to be a Member of the Statutory Civil Service in the Bengal Presidency, in accordance with the rules issued under Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, and to attach him as Assistant Magistrate and Collector to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

MEDICAL.

The 27th December, 1887.

No. 699.—The services of Surgeon A. Silcock, M.B., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 701.—The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab :—

Surgeon C. J. Bamber, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, 5th Bengal Infantry.

Surgeon H. Hendley, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th December, 1887.

No. 2057.—The Honourable Romesh Chunder Mitter, B.L., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for eight months and twenty days, with effect from the 3rd January, 1888, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

PATENTS.

The 29th December, 1887.

No. 1685.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :

No. 94 of 1887.—Robert Albert Townsend of Sibi, Beloochistan in India, for improvements in the manufacture of wheels for all kinds of vehicles.

No. 98 of 1887.—Hamilton Lindsay Bucknall of No. 7, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in securing rails or chairs and tie bars to railway and tramway sleepers made of glass, stone, slag and other hard materials.

No. 197 of 1887.—Edward William Serrell, Junior, Civil Engineer of New York, United States, temporarily residing in Chabeuil, Department of the Drôme, France, and Edouard Fougeirol, Civil Engineer, Member of the French Chamber of Deputies, residing at Paris, 125 Boulevard Saint Germain, for Process and machinery for preparing silk cocoons for reeling.

No. 202 of 1887.—Edward William Serrell, Junior, Civil Engineer of New York, United States temporarily residing in Chabeuil, Department of the Drôme, France, for improvements in machinery for reeling silk from the cocoon.

No. 205 of 1887.—Edward William Serrell, Junior, Civil Engineer of New York, United States, temporarily residing in Chabeuil, Department of the Drôme, France, for process and machinery for the mechanical "debavage" or cleaning of cocoons after brushing.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 29th December, 1887.

No. 169—71-3 P.—With reference to Notification No. 143, dated the 24th November 1887, the following amendment in the Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, is published under Section 81 (4) of that Act for general information :—

In Colonial Emigration Form No. 40 (Form of Certificate of Steam Tug) appended to Rule 123 (a), for the words "*the first class Steam Tug*," substitute "*the steam tug*—which has been declared competent to tow emigrant vessels and."

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 27th December, 1887.

No. 2336-G.—Mr. H. Harrison, Commandant of His Highness the Gaekwar's Local Battalion at Dhari, held the appointment of Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda in charge of Okhamandal, and Commandant of the Wagheer Corps, substantive *pro tempore*, from the 15th October to the 7th November, 1887, both days inclusive.

The 28th December, 1887.

No. 2345-G.—Mr. F. L. Petre, C.S., Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, and First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, is granted furlough for one year, under Section 50, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st February, 1888, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 29th December, 1887.

No. 2360-G.—The following promotion and appointment are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the death of Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Thompson, lately an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—

Saiyid Shams-ud-Din Ali Khan Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, with effect from the 18th August, 1887.

Lieutenant R. D. C. Davies, B.S.C., Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th November, 1887.

No. 2362-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1186-G., dated the 30th June, 1887, Mr. J. Woodtli, Consul for Germany at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 14th November, 1887.

No. 2368-G.—Captain E. R. Penrose, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is posted as Assistant to the Resident, and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, at Hyderabad.

No. 2371-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1728-G., dated the 20th September, 1887, Mr. J. Woodtli, Consul for the Netherlands at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 14th November, 1887.

No. 2376-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1624-G., dated the 31st of August, 1887, Mr. F. Masotti, Consul for Belgium at Bombay, has resumed charge of his office.

The 30th December, 1887.

No. 2381-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Smyth, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 31st Regiment, Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from date of joining, and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Peart, or until further orders.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CODES.

Calcutta, the 30th December, 1887.

No. 6902.

PAY AND ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Page 276.

Add the following to the list under the heading of Chapter IV:—

*"And officers of the Telegraph Department."
Strike out the word "and" before "Superior officers of Accounts Branch."*

Page 281.

Section 36 (b).

Strike out the words "and except Superintendents in the Telegraph Department" in the 6th line of this section.

Section 36 (b).

Explanation.

Strike out the words "nor to Superintendents in the Telegraph Department" in the note under this Explanation.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

INCOME TAX.

The 30th December, 1887.

No. 6911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 38 of Act II of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel, with effect from the date of this Notification, the ruling in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 2210, dated the 29th April, 1887, directing that Officers and men of the Indian Marine Service employed on board sea-going vessels of the Indian Marine should, for the purposes of Section 5 (1) (i) of the said Act, be treated as belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Forces.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 30th December, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1003.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

6th Infantry.

Lieutenant F. W. C. Turner, Middlesex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 11th December, 1887.

No. 1004.—NATIVE ARMY—

11th Bengal Lancers.

Jemadar Natthu Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 87 of 1886, is confirmed in that rank.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1005.—Lieutenant George Henry Cooper Colomb, Liverpool Regiment, Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 4th Goorkha Regiment, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 16th August, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

No. 1006.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Charnock Ingleby Harrison Williamson, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Wing Officer, 26th Bengal Infantry,—22nd March, 1886.

Lieutenant Charles Gordon Prendergast, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—29th April, 1886.

Lieutenant James Fearnley Stewart, Scottish Rifles, officiating Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry,—11th May, 1886.

Lieutenant Sylvester Bertram Grimston, Liverpool Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 18th Bengal Lancers,—12th May, 1886.

No. 1007.—With reference to G. G. O. Nos. 913 and 961 of 1887, Lieutenants N. J. H. Powell, East Surrey Regiment, and W. C. Blair, Suffolk Regiment, have been posted to the Bengal, instead of to the Madras and Bombay Staff Corps, respectively, as therein notified.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1008.—Mr. Thomas Henry Stephens to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant T. S. Bean, promoted.—Dated 20th October, 1887.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1009.—Mr. James Dalrymple Watson, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant J. C. Murray, become supernumerary.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1010.—In G. G. O. No. 917 of 1887, for "Captain E. S. Bellingham," read "Captain S. E. Bellingham."

No. 1011.—Lieutenant George Kempthorne Watts, to be Captain, *vice* Captain T. H. S. Biddulph, resigned.—Dated 1st December, 1887.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1012.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Surgeon-Major A. Barclay, M.B., Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India (m.c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 1013.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Lieutenant M. T. Thomson, Bengal S.C., 1st Battalion, 4th Goorkha Regiment, (p.a.) for one year. Pension service,—10th year, commenced 11th May, 1887.

Lieutenant C. Jackson, Bengal S.C., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, (p.a.) for one year. Pension service,—8th year, commenced 11th August, 1887.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1014.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," dated the 29th November, 1887, page 6606.

War Office, Pall Mall,
21st November, 1887.

MEMORANDA.

Honorary Major John Robertson, C.I.E., Bengal Establishment, Assistant Accountant-General in the Military Department of India, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 30th November, 1887.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1015.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Thornton Davis, General List, Infantry,—10th February, 1888.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Higginson, General List, Cavalry,—31st December, 1887.

No. 1016.—Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Commissary John Robertson, C.I.E., Miscellaneous List, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st December, 1887.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.**FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

No. 67.—Mr. A. M. Joseph, Assistant Engineer, Indian Marine, is granted 9 months' furlough in India, (m.c.) with effect from the 16th July, 1887, under clause 1, paragraph 560, Marine Regulations, Volume 1.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 30th December, 1887.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 16th and the 30th December, 1887.

On whose account	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Guy Campbell Glenure Beaver.	Lieutenant.	2nd Battn., Lincolnshire Regiment.	21st July, 1886.	Intestate	R. 285 a. 0 p. 0	.	.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 27th December, 1887.

No. 400.—The services of Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, employed under the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Gwalior State.

No. 401.—Mr. T. W. Grant, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is granted special leave for one year, under the terms of Public Works Department letter No. 1940-41 G., dated 3rd October, 1887, in continuation of the furlough granted him by the Director-General of Railways in Notification No. 27, dated 1st March, 1887.

No. 402.—Major A. S. W. Connor, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is temporarily transferred to Central India.

The 28th December, 1887.

No. 403.—Public Works Department Notification No. 367, dated 22nd November, 1887, for Mr. A. C. Evans, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, read Mr. C. T. Evans, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.

No. 404.—Mr. C. T. Evans, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, temporarily employed in Baluchistan, is retransferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 405.—Lieutenant Alain Chartier de Lotbinière Joly, R.E., is appointed to the Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, but

will remain at the disposal of the Military Department till such time as his services can be made available.

No. 406.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 66, dated 3rd March, 1887, Lieutenant E. Houston, R.E., is appointed to the Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st January, 1886.

No. 407.—Colonel C. H. Luard, R.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, is granted special leave for two months under the terms of Public Works Department No. 1940-41 G., dated 3rd October, 1887, in extension of the furlough already granted him.

No. 408.—The services of the undermentioned officers attached to State Railways are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment in the Military Works Department:—

Major W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant S. L. Craster, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant E. W. Walton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

The 29th December, 1887.

No. 409.—Captain W. A. Tyndall has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to be Commander of the Indo-European Telegraph Department Steamer *Patrick Stewart*. He reported his arrival in India on the 17th October, 1887.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 4th October, 1887.

From the 12th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 5th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th December, 1887.

No. 46.—The services of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons of the Imperial List are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma:—

Kissory Lall Banerjee.
Romanath De.
Ganes Chandra Mitra.
Sris Chandra Sarkar.
Gopala Lala Haldara.
Lolit Mohun Laha.
Chuni Lal Bose.
Dina Nath Sanyal, B.A., M.B.
Kaliprasanna Kumar.
Mohendra Nath Dutt.
Kali Prasanna Banerjee.
Mr. F. X. deAttalides.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

No. 1900.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first

N.B.—Amounts are converted into sterling at Rs 10 to the pound

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1887-88.	April 1886 to August 1886.	April 1887 to August 1887	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue*	23,514,100	7,507,200	7,752,700	...	54,500
II	Opium	8,893,300	3,805,700	3,569,800	...	235,900
III	Salt	6,604,000	2,620,000	2,725,200	105,200	...
IV	Stamps	3,716,200	1,660,400	1,681,400	21,000	...
V	Excise	4,225,400	1,797,700	1,848,100	50,400	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,057,500	1,083,200	1,008,700	15,500	...
VII	Customs	1,232,700	453,600	480,900	36,300	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,406,000	518,400	616,000	97,600	...
IX	Forest	1,130,700	326,700	319,000	...	7,700
X	Registration	302,700	138,000	110,400	2,600	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	722,000	179,600	180,800	1,200	...
XII	Interest	672,800	327,000	359,200	32,200	...
XIII	Post Office	1,216,500	426,400	498,000	12,500	...
XIV	Telegraph	629,000	250,200	303,400	53,200	...
XV	Mint	173,400	47,700	48,700	1,000	...
XVI	Law and Justice { Courts of Law Jails	207,000	266,600	135,500	4,100	...
		293,500		75,200		
XVII	Police	323,900	135,300	120,600	...	5,700
XVIII	Marine	173,300	50,000	63,600	13,600	...
XIX	Education	198,700	76,400	85,700	9,300	...
XX	Medical	53,500	19,400	17,200	...	2,200
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	79,700	47,600	22,700	...	4,900
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	260,200	79,300	74,900	...	4,400
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	97,200	24,500	25,700	1,200	...
XXIV	Exchange	365,400	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	315,600	123,800	100,400	...	23,400
		59,825,000	22,244,700	22,302,700	115,000	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	11,318,500	4,429,200	4,227,900	...	201,300
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,515,000	2,105,400	2,078,900	...	26,500
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	58,700	...	31,500	31,800	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works Direct Receipts	950,200	421,000	377,900	...	43,100
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	152,300	56,400	55,400	...	1,000
XXXI	Military Works	36,400	10,400	12,100	1,700	...
XXXII	Civil Works	472,000	176,000	168,800	...	7,200
XXXIII	Army : Effective	800,900	315,200	353,300	38,100	...
	Non-effective	49,100	15,100	16,600	1,500	...
		77,217,700	29,773,400	29,685,400	...	88,000
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	176,800	91,700	94,400	2,700	...
	Exchange added to Revenue	65,700	37,000	39,500	2,500	...
	GRAND TOTAL	77,460,200	29,902,100	29,819,300	...	82,800

* Includes Land Revenue due to irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

five months of the year 1887-88, as compared with the corresponding period of 1886-87.

sterling omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1887-88.	April 1886 to August 1886.	April 1887 to August 1887.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1 Refunds and Drawbacks	202,200	91,600	97,000	400	...
2 Assignments and Compensations	1,367,000	353,700	396,500	42,800	...
3 Land Revenue	3,667,800	1,371,300	1,487,400	16,100	...
4 Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,504,000	2,014,500	1,753,100	...	201,100
5 Salt (do. do.)	409,000	220,400	201,800	...	10,500
6 Stamps	85,000	37,400	37,400	...	300
7 Excise	115,000	39,300	40,300	4,400	...
8 Provincial Rates	47,200	16,300	25,700	6,400	...
9 Customs	135,100	54,700	55,700	1,000	...
10 Assessed Taxes	33,600	19,900	13,100	...	6,300
11 Forest	735,000	241,400	251,000	9,200	...
12 Registration	180,600	84,100	82,100	1,700	...
13 Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,003,700	1,574,300	1,621,500	46,200	...
14 Do. on other Obligations	386,400	44,400	40,300	...	100
15 Post Office	1,212,500	500,100	500,000	6,400	...
16 Telegraph	623,400	209,300	233,600	24,300	...
17 Mint	79,000	29,000	37,500	7,900	...
18 General Administration	1,372,000	544,400	544,000	1,200	...
19 Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,600,800	1,306,300	1,055,000	...	8,900
{ Jails	815,000				
20 Police	3,715,300	1,739,500	1,421,200	181,700	...
21 Marine (including River Navigation)	410,500	102,200	170,100	7,900	...
22 Education	1,318,100	483,400	402,500	...	22,000
23 Ecclesiastical	171,500	64,300	65,000	1,600	...
24 Medical	793,000	299,900	291,200	...	5,700
25 Political	503,200	208,300	200,500	...	83,700
26 Scientific and other Minor Departments	422,700	204,100	194,800	...	9,300
27 Territorial and Political Pensions	638,200	208,400	20,600	...	4,800
28 Civil Prolongation and Absentee Allowances	5,400	300	1,600	1,300	...
29 Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	713,000	282,100	288,000	6,100	...
30 Stationery and Printing	442,700	168,600	174,700	6,100	...
31 Exchange . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
32 Miscellaneous	327,200	127,600	110,500	...	10,800
33 Famine Relief	2,000	700	300	...	400
34 Construction of Protective Railways . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
35 Do. do. Irrigation Works	92,500	34,400	30,800	...	3,600
36 Reduction of Debt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
37 Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	30,392,400	12,470,000	12,410,100	...	66,500
38 State Railways (Working Expenses)	75,000	116,100	59,300	...	57,800
39 Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	5,831,300	2,244,700	2,217,100	...	27,000
40 Unincorporated Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	400	...	...	...	...
41 Interest	57,500	65,800	110,500	53,700	...
42 Subsidized Companies: Land, &c	29,400	1,900	1,900	...	...
43 Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	6,100	16,500	15,200	...	1,000
44 Irrigation Major Works: Working Expenses	73,600	45,900	27,300	...	21,000
45 Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	645,000	240,500	262,600	16,100	...
46 Military Works	779,200	250,500	303,100	52,300	...
47 Civil Works	1,208,100	319,500	512,400	222,000	...
48 Army: Effective	4,134,400	1,207,100	1,317,000	110,500	...
49 Army: Ineffective	13,133,700	5,133,100	5,763,000	629,900	...
50 Non-effective	800,500	377,700	373,000	...	100
England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c	57,893,700	22,500,200	23,416,700	910,500	...
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	14,838,000	6,105,000	7,451,200	1,046,200	...
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	5,501,500	2,557,000	3,116,600	529,000	...
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—	78,203,100	31,499,800	33,084,500	2,485,700	...
In India—	...	...	...	...	...
47 State Railways	2,939,200	1,579,100	1,490,200	...	2,068,000
48 Irrigation Works	700,000	179,700	214,300	34,600	...
49 Special Defence Works	353,700	39,100	115,500	76,400	...
In England—	...	...	...	...	...
47 State Railways	1,355,000	734,700	423,200	...	311,500
48 Irrigation Works . . . . .	...	...	2,700	2,100	...
49 Special Defence Works	60,300	2,000	9,100	7,100	...
50 Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities . . . . .	...	2,900	...	...	2,900
Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	24,600	297,000	181,900	...	116,000
GRAND TOTAL	83,671,900	34,335,100	34,442,000	106,900	...
	5,463,800	2,836,300	457,500	...	2,378,800

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. GAY,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th December, 1887.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	77,39,875	12	0
Reserve Fund	48,52,759	15	0	Other authorized Investments	61,27,108	5	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	85,75,831	5	3	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	76,98,966	6	7
Public Deposits at Branches	68,79,116	1	7	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	70,92,787	14	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,91,80,938	15	2	Bills discounted and purchased	2,03,07,045	7	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,02,064	8	9	Balances with other Banks	7,04,474	9	3
Sundries	18,40,127	3	5	Bullion	1,727	0	6
				Dead Stock	11,20,319	9	10
				Stamps	12,451	6	0
				Sundries	7,90,749	4	0
					5,15,95,566	4	9
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,09,22,682	0	2
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,91,12,589	12	3
					3,00,35,271	12	5
RUPRES	8,16,30,838	1	2	RUPRES	8,16,30,838	1	2

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 29th December, 1887.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 52·8.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.			Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
			R	a.	p.		
	<i>Found in the Tipperah District.</i>						
67	Emperor Shah Allam	Silver .	1	0	0	89	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 1st Feb., 1888.
	<i>Found in the Hooghly District.</i>						
69	Shah Allam Rupces	Do. .	1	0	0	3	Do. do. 17th Feb., 1888.
	<i>Found in the Maldah District.</i>						
75	Alamgir Zani	Do. .	1	1	0	41	
76	Shah Allam	Do. .	1	1	0	236	Do. do. 11th Oct., 1888.
	<i>Found in the Saugor District.</i>						
78	Emperor Shah Jehan	Do. .	1	2	0	3	
	<i>Found in the Mozaffarpur District.</i>						
79	Emperor Shah Jehan	Do. .	1	8	0	20	Do. do. 12th Dec., 1888.
80	Emperor Aurangzib	Do. .	1	8	0	36	
82	Emperor Farukhsir	Do. .	1	8	0	11	
	<i>Found in the Gujrat District.</i>						
84	Aurangzib, Type I.	Do. .	1	0	0	8	Do. do. 12th Dec., 1888.
85	Muhammad Shah	Do. .	1	0	0	3	
	<i>Found in the Sialkot District.</i>						
87&88	Old Hindu punched coins	Do. .	c	5	0	103	

R. V. RIDDELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 28th December, 1887.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 28th December, 1887.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 1st December, 1887	17,97,029	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	11,17,009	29,14,038
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week, on account of the Currency Department	68	
• Ditto ditto Government	3,35,396	3,35,464
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve		32,49,502
• Treasury during the week	46,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	46,000
Balance on the evening of the 28th December, 1887		32,03,502
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	17,83,613	
Ditto ditto Government	14,19,889	32,03,502
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	2,75,334	
• Ditto ditto Government	...	2,75,334

R. V. RIDDELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 29th December, 1887.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
36	E 25—54100*	50	T. Clarke, Esq., Muir Mills
	„ —47803*	50	Company, Cawnpore.

* Belonging to Agency No. 1, Rawalpindi.

W. H. EGERTON,
for Deputy Commissioner of Currency.

LAHORE,
The 24th December, 1887.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
27	T 2—00626	500	J. Carr, Esq., Solicitor, Madras, for Messrs. C. Lakshminarasu Chetty and S. Akki Chetty.

R. A. STERNDALÉ,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 23rd December, 1887.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th December, 1887.

No. 654.—Mr. S. F. Norman, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Chapter X, Section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 4th December, 1887.

No. 655.—Mr. C. G. S. Wood, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted an extension of extraordinary leave without allowances, under Section 134, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, for nine months, with effect from the date of expiry of the twenty months' leave granted to him in Notification No. 555, dated 6th May, 1886.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

**SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—
TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.**

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 23rd December, 1887.

No. 20.—Mr. J. Keating, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, Survey of India, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of this date, the unexpired portion (three days) of the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 17 of the 19th September, 1887, is hereby cancelled.

C. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Depy. Surveyor General,
In charge Trigonometrical Surveys.

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL FOR BALUCHISTAN,
P. W. D.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 22nd December, 1887.

No. 162.—Mr. R. T. Denne, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, temporarily transferred to Baluchistan, reported his arrival at Quetta on the 26th November, 1887, and is posted to the 1st Division, Frontier Road.

No. 163.—Mr. W. H. Rushton, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Division, Frontier Road.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,
Joint Secy. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Baluchistan P. W. Dept.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Indore Residency the 23rd December, 1887

No 4786—Lieutenant H L Goodenough, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse returned on the 11th December 1887 from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No 3515, dated the 1st October, 1887.

The 24th December, 1887.

No 4810—Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Peart Commandant Bhopal Battalion held charge of the Bhopal Schore Treasury in addition to his other duties from the forenoon of the 18th October to the afternoon of the 14th December, 1887, during the absence of the Political Agent on tour in the district

By Order,
I I PHIRI,
First Asst Agent to the Governor-General
Central India

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION

Abu, the 24th December, 1887

No. 3891 G—Second Class Hospital Assistant No 241, Gopal Dass, returned from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No 3180 G, dated 19th October 1887, on the 11th December, 1887

By order,
I. A. IKASIR, Major,
First Asst Agent to the Governor-General
in Rajputana

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE, MERWARA IN THE P. W. DEPT.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Jhalrajan, the 24th December 1887

No 25 C—Under the provisions of Section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that the following gentlemen have been duly returned as members for the new Municipal Committees of Ajmere and Beawar at the elections respectively held at those places on the 24th November and 10th September, 1887—

AJMERE MUNICIPALITY

I—The City Proper including Indarkot

1. Rao Seth Sammi Mall
2. Lala Shydas (Master).
3. Seth Ghisu Lal.
4. Rao Seth Chand Mall.
5. Seth Ram Bulab, son of Gordhandas.
6. Rao Bahadur Seth Mulchund
7. Babu Panchanan Chatterji
8. Rao Bansi Lal
9. M. Allanoor Khan.

10. Sheik Elahi Buksh, Hospital Assistant.
11. Mir Nizam Ali, Wakil.
12. M. Saaduddin.

II—The Kaisarganj, including Cavendishpura.

1. M. Sikandar Khan wald Allah Beli
2. M. Wazir Baksha
3. Babu Anna Swami
4. Babu Puran Chund.

III—The Railway.

1. Mr J Bell.
2. Babu Sukhray Singh.
3. Mr L. N. Gutersloh.
4. Mr J Conder

IV—The Suburbs.

1. The Revd. J. Husband, M.D.
2. Major W. Loch A.D.C. to H.I. the Viceroy and Governor-General
3. Mr D. Jocelyn, C.E.
4. Mr T. Harris, B.A.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY

Hindus

1. Seth Girdhari Mull
2. Sah Kundan Mal
3. Seth Ram Deo
4. Seth Chimpalal.
5. Seth Futeh Chund Kankaria
6. M. Punna Lal, Ichsildar
7. Lala Ram Naram Vakeel.
8. Seth Ram Chunder
9. Pundit Ram Partap

Musalman.

10. M. Ramzan Khan, Pensioner.
11. Ramzan Chowdhry Chhupa
12. M. Mahomed Kasim
13. M. Anwar Khan, Pensioner

Christians.

14. The Revd Dr W. Shoolbred.
15. Babu Chintoo Ram

The Chief Commissioner is further pleased to notify the appointment under Section 6, Clause (b) of the said Regulation of the undermentioned gentlemen as members of the new Municipal Committees of Ajmere and Beawar—

Ajmere Municipal Committee.

1. The Civil Surgeon of Ajmere
2. The Principal Government College, Ajmere.
3. Mr Wm Harvey, C.I.
4. The Revd B. H. Skelton
5. Munsif Balmokand Das
6. Munsif Binsidhar.

Beawar Municipal Committee

1. The Assistant Commissioner, Merwara
2. Mr H. G. Arnott, Assistant Engineer, R. M. Railway.
3. Police Inspector Abdulla Khan.
4. Babu Amar Singh, Native Christian.
5. Seth Phulchand Sarogi.

Under Section 16 of the Ajmere Municipal Regulations the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to declare that the Municipal Committees of Ajmere and Beawar, newly formed under Section 6 of the said Regulation, shall come into existence on the 2nd day of January, 1888

By Order,

G. F. L. MARSHALL, Major, R.E.,
Offg Secy to Chief Commr, Ajmere-Merwara,
in the P. W. Dept

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th December, 1887

No. 3506-19011.—Pundit Jia Lal, 1st Clerk in the Commissioner's Office, Ajmere, is appointed, with effect from the 29th of November, 1887, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer during the absence of Mr H. L. J. Fitzpatrick, or until further orders.

With effect from the same date, Pundit Jia Lal is under Section 12 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code) appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd class within the Ajmere district, and is specially empowered, under the last clause of Section 32 of the said Act, to pass a sentence of whipping.

By Order,

E A FRASER, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Government, Rajputana, & Chief Commr, Ajmere-Merwara

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Bangalore, the 17th December, 1887

No. 4051-7496.—Mr L. White King, C S, made over, and (pending the arrival of Major Donald Robertson) Lieutenant-Colonel H M. S. McGrath assumed charge of the offices of the Inspector General of Registration and Registrar of Companies in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the afternoon of the 16th December, 1887

By Order,

H M S. MAGRATH,

Offg Assistant to the Resident.

The 20th December, 1887

No. 4068-7496.—Lieutenant Colonel H. M. S. Magrath made over, and Major Donald Robertson assumed charge of the offices of the Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Companies in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 20th instant.

By Order,

DONALD ROBERTSON, Major,

Assistant to the Resident

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS—LAFABI SHMENS.

Calcutta, the 27th December 1887

No. 118.—Rai Bahadur Kali Podo Sen, Executive Engineer 3rd grade, sub *pro tem*, is granted, under Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, three months leave on medical certificate, with effect from the afternoon of 7th December, 1887.

Director General's Notification No. 105, dated 23rd November, 1887, is hereby cancelled.

No. 119.—Rai Sahib Sivadatta Pande, Assistant Engineer 1st grade is granted, under Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code leave on medical certificate for three months and twenty-two days, with effect from 8th December, 1887

The 30th December, 1887.

No. 119.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 401 dated 27th December, 1887, Director General of Railways Notification No. 114, dated 14th December, 1887 posting Mr I W. Grant Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem* to the Lounghoo-Mandaly Extension of the Burma State Railway, is hereby cancelled

H G KUNIHARDT, Captain, R F,

for Director-General.

Report of a Deserter from the 7th Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Barrackpore, this 20th day of December, 1887

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. R A—1585, Gun- ner Patrick Evans	At what Place Enlisted,— London
Age—25 years 7 months	Parish and County in which Born—Coughlin, Omagh, Ireland
Height—5 feet 7½ inches	Place of residence for last 12 months before Enlist- ment—Not known
Colour of— Complexion, fair, Hair brown, Eyes hazel	Marks,—Scar, front of chest.
Date of Desertion,—22nd December, 1887	Trade,—Carpenter
Place of Desertion,— Barrackpore	Regimental, or plain clothes,—Regimental
Date of Enlistment,—4th June, 1877	REMARKS— Under 11 years' service

F F KING, Captain, R A,

Comd. 1st Northern Divn, R A

Report of a Deserter from the 7th Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Barrackpore, this 28th day of December, 1887

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. R A—1805, Gun- ner Patrick Evans	At what Place Enlisted,— Cork
Age—30 years 2 months	Parish and County in which Born,—Ternin, Cork
Height,—5 feet 7½ inches	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlist- ment,—Not known
Colour of— Complexion fair, Hair, fair, Eyes brown	Marks,—Nil
Date of Desertion,—22nd December, 1887	Trade,—Plasterer
Place of Desertion,— Barrackpore	Regimental or plain clothes, —Regimental
Date of Enlistment,—4th October, 1877	REMARKS— Under 12 years' service.

F L KING, Captain, R A,

Comd. 7th Northern Divn, R A

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office
on 27th December, 1887*

Bailton, Madame M	Bowers, R A	Secy, Civil Service
de	Cassell & Co	Private Union
Baldwin, J	Gannon, R H	Smith & Manners.
Buckley, Messrs C	Lawler, Miss O B	Stacy H L
& Co	Mullett H	Thompson I G
Brooks, Mrs H G	I Rowell, Dr Chester	Watling, Rev G

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alexander, C.	Fry, H. W.	Millicent, C. P.
Alcock, A. C.	"Gasture."	Mitchell, Thos.
Barnsley, Milne.	George, A. B.	Mylno, Frank.
Barry, F.	Gerard, Mon. A.	Naylor, C. G. R.
Bartholomew, R.	Giles, F.	Noble, J. D'Oyly.
Barton, Captain F.	Gimond, A. De.	Parad, E.
Bates, F.	Godfrey, Jack.	Parkin, Mrs. H.
Beasley, George.	Goodman, R. N.	Pauncelote, Mrs. B.
"Bet."	Greenfield, W.	Peddie, John.
Billings, Mrs. D.	Grey, Sir E.	Penn, Mrs. G.
Bingham, J. M.	Hall, D.	Phillips, H. S.
Black, Mrs.	Hamilton, G. H.	Phillips, C. I.
Bohninger, Herr.	Harrison, J. E. O.	Poteput, Mrs.
Bondie, J. O.	Hay, W.	Remington, Captain
Brooke, E. P.	Heard, Chas.	F. A.
Brooks, Alfred.	Hick, Hugh.	Rosario, G. B.
Brooks, Mrs.	Higgins, J. W.	Rustomjee, C. H. J.
Brutley, C. W.	Hilton, E. H.	Sander, Angela.
Bryan, R.	Hogg, M.	Sanderson, C. S.
Burton, Henry.	House, F. W.	Santos, M.
C. W. E.	Hughe, G.	Sevenoaks, Leon M.
Caldecot, Dr. T.	Jacob, S.	Shaw, Dr. F. C.
Carpenter, Mrs. W.	Jelliffe, J. T.	Sim, R. B.
"C."	Johnson, R.	Smit, Robert.
Cavanagh, J.	Jones, L. E.	Smith, J. M.
Cecil, Evelyn.	Joseph, Symon.	Southerton, F. W.
Chodette, A.	Kaiser, Dr. F. L.	Sparling, A. H.
"Commodore."	Lamontland, J. R.	Storey, H.
Conway, J. A.	Langley, Mrs. C.	Strauss, W. M.
Cuddock, Mrs. J.	Lawcock, David.	Strond, Mrs. L.
Cotton, Hughes.	Lawrence, Miss J.	Stuart, Mrs. K. B.
D'Arcy, J. M.	LaClery, J. P.	Stuart, Mrs.
Delchet, A.	Leonard, Major G.	Sutton, H. T.
Demomet, F.	Lester, J. H.	Taylor, C. W.
Durkin, A. E.	Lillingston, C. A. G.	"Temple."
Disbush, L.	Landman, I. K.	Thin, H. M.
Doyle, J. J.	Lockwood, T. P.	Thomson, J. A.
Earl, J. S.	Londor, R.	Tighe, James.
Ethort, J. M.	Lucien, Mon. L.	Vyall, Mrs. C. H.
Element, Mrs. E. J.	Lucus, Mrs. C.	Wheatley, Col. M. J.
Fenn, Edward.	Marshall, Mrs. E. A.	White, Miss.
Fife, Allan.	Martin, R.	Williams, George.
Fitzgerald, Dr.	Massey, P. S.	Willard, W.
Foster, F. W.	McCune, R. M.	Wood, H. de R. P.
Forster, G. R. C.	McMurtree, A.	Woolfield, E.
Fraser, Mrs. L.	"Mia cara."	X. Y. Z.
Moore, G.	Registered Letters.	
	Nelson, Harry.	Nuen, Onste.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 26th December, 1887.

Bose, Krishnath.	Mozumdar, Nobin	Solomon, F.
Harrington, Mr.	Chunder.	Tweedy, Mrs. B.
Korai Nath Chatter-	Pillet, P.	Walker, H.
jee.	Seaman, A. J.	Williamson, Mrs.
	Shukla, S. M.	

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 31st December, 1887.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1888.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	3rd Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	2nd "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	3rd "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	3rd "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	7th "	Per P. & O. Steamer <i>Rovetta</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong	6th "	Per Steamer <i>Japan</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	4th "	Per Steamer <i>Seindra</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpaya, Sandoway and Rangoon.	4th "	Per Steamer <i>Madras</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	6th "	Per Steamer <i>Colaba</i> .

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 5-30 P.M., and late letters will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

NEW CEMETERY, HYDERABAD, SIND.

The following monuments being in a ruinous condition, notice is hereby given, in accordance with Notification No. 03 Ecclesiastical, dated 20th June, 1885, Part 1 Rule XIX, that if the said monuments be not repaired by some interested person or persons, they will be levelled and the slabs they contain built into the nearest wall of the cemetery:—

Person to whom Monument was erected.	Date of burial.
Annie Parkes Rigg, the wife of Sergeant W. Rigg of Her Majesty's 66th Regiment.	1872
Ruth Rigg, child of Sergeant W. Rigg of Her Majesty's 66th Regiment.	1871

F. B. SANDBERG,

Chaplain of Hyderabad.

HYDERABAD,

The 14th December, 1887.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوائیک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور غیرت کے اور سوائے ان کے جو کوئی ایک مشیت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ۔

اور عوام الناس ہوائیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ۔

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دوائتی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں بکتی ہے ماسوائے قیہ مذکورہ بالا کے محض ذاک چار رو آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ؛ اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا پانچ روپیہ۔

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- Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator, shewing the specific gravity temperature and currents of the sea surface.** Rs-8.

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

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PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

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" Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Orders and subscriptions for 1885 should be at once remitted

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" twelve "	Rs 180	Rs 120	Rs 80

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rectors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA,

The 29th December, 1887.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 53.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1887.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending Dec. 14th 1887.

The daily weather charts for the period December 8th to 14th show that while from day to day the barometer has oscillated considerably, the general distribution of pressure and the general circulation of the winds have remained constant throughout, and have not been far removed from the distribution and circulation which is characteristic of this season of the year. During the entire week the barometer has been highest over Northern and Central India, and lowest over Ceylon. At times the apex of the high-pressure area was reported from the Punjab, at others from the Central Provinces while on some days the lowest readings were reported from the Malabar Coast, and on others from Ceylon. These were practically the only variations in pressure which occurred during the month.

As a rule, the wind has been north-westerly and westerly down the Gangetic plain, northerly over Bengal, north-easterly over Assam and Burma and easterly (north-easterly and south-easterly) over the Peninsula, but on some days a south-easterly current appeared in the North-West, bringing with it a considerable increase of cloud and of moisture and occasioning raw disagreeable weather over North-Western India. These conditions were reported on the 8th, the 11th and the 12th. On the 12th slight rain fell at Bareilly and Roorkee and on the 13th slight snow on the hills around Simla.

Rain was falling at the beginning of the period all over the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon, but as the week progressed both the amount and area of rainfall steadily decreased, and on the 15th no rain fell in any part of the Indian region. With the exception of the slight showers at Roorkee and Bareilly, noticed above, the rainfall of the week was entirely confined to Southern India.

Compared with the average of the month, the mean pressure of the week was below the normal in the Irrawaddy Valley, over the greater part of the North-

Western Provinces and the Punjab, and over the Peninsula and central parts of the country generally, but was above the normal over Arakan, Bengal, Assam and at the hill stations in the North-West Himalaya. The greatest excess was at Purneah.

The mean temperature of the week was much above the monthly average in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Central India, Guzerat, Sind and Rajputana. Elsewhere the variations were irregular.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the week according to the different Provinces.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Stations.	TOTAL RAINFALL.
Burma . . . . .	...	...
Bengal and Assam . . . . .	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2	0 07
Punjab . . . . .	...	...
Hill stations . . . . .	...	...
Ceylon	2	4'51
Malabar Coast	4	5'26
Bombay . . . . .	...	...
Berars and Central Provinces . . . . .	...	...
Guzerat and Central India . . . . .	...	...
Sind—Rajputana . . . . .	...	...
Madras	8	14'96

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India

Simla, 20th December 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending 21st Dec. 1887.

During the past week the main features of the pressure distribution have been such as are characteristic of the time of year, that is to say, readings have been steadily high over North-Western and Central India and low over the south-west corner of the Bay. Though the geographical positions of the areas of high and low pressure were thus approximately normal, the mean pressure differences between North-Western India and Ceylon were much greater than is usually the case, and this difference increased as the week progressed. The normal mean difference between Rawalpindi and Colombo during the month of December is 0'165". On the 15th of the present month the actual difference between these two places was 0'196", and on the 20th was 0'315". Most of this excessive difference was due to the presence of a large area of deficient pressure over Ceylon and the south-west corner of the Bay. On the 15th a strong northerly wind suddenly sprang up at Colombo and the chart showed a rather large area within which pressure was below the normal lying over and to the eastward of Ceylon. On the 16th the barometer was steady at the Ceylon stations and the northerly wind had fallen somewhat lighter, but on the following day the barometer again fell and the force of the wind rose. On the 18th pressure, which was still decreasing, fell below 29 inches at the Ceylon stations, and the barometric gradient over the south-west corner of the Bay became very steep. On the 19th there occurred a slight recovery, but on the 20th the barometer again fell below 29 inches and so continued during the 21st, while the wind

remained strong from the northward. During nearly the whole of the week the effects of this depression of the barometer were confined to Ceylon where slight rain fell daily, but on the 21st the influence of the disturbance extended to the Indian Peninsula, and rain, generally in small amounts, fell at all the most southern stations.

In North-Western India, though the barometer has been relatively high, it has been far from steady, upward and downward oscillations succeeding each other quickly during the week. With each change of pressure the weather also changed, clouds accompanying or succeeding the barometric descent and clear skies its ascent. On one or two occasions the sky became so cloudy as to threaten rain, and on the afternoon of the 19th a few drops fell at Murree Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

The weather in other parts of the country calls for no remark, as it has been steadily fair throughout.

Compared with the mean of the month, pressure has been above the normal in Behar, the west of the North-Western Provinces, parts of the Punjab and in Bombay and the Central Provinces, but below it elsewhere. The defect was greatest at Colombo, but at Ranikhet and Quetta it was nearly as large, while the excess was greatest in the North-Western Provinces.

Temperature variations were rather irregular, but the weather was several degrees colder than usual in Bengal, the south of the Peninsula, and at the hill stations.

Rain has been confined to the extreme north-west and extreme south and has been everywhere light.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the week according to the different Provinces :—

DIVISIONS.	Number of Stations.	TOTAL RAINFALL.
Burma . . . . .	...	...
Bengal and Assam . . . . .	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	...	...
Punjab	2	0'09
Hill stations	2	0'42
Ceylon	2	2'98
Malabar Coast	1	0 30
Bombay . . . . .	...	...
Berars and Central Provinces . . . . .	...	...
Guzerat and Central India . . . . .	..	...
Sind—Rajputana . . . . .	...	...
Madras	5	1'55

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Simla, 23rd December 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

Madras.—For week ending 24th December 1887.—Rainfall generally sufficient, but more is wanted in parts of Bellary, Madura and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing as usual. Crops slightly damaged here and there by excessive rain, insects or blight. Pasture sufficient except in parts of Anantapur. Prices improving. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 28th December 1887.*—Slight rain in Bombay City on 27th. Rain still required in one taluka of Sholapur. Harvesting of early crops continues in Karachi, Hyderabad, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgatm and Dharwar, and sowing of late crops in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik and Ratnagiri. Certain crops in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar are still suffering from blight or other causes. Condition and prospects of standing crops otherwise good in the Presidency Proper and in Sind. Opium crop in Baroda good. Agricultural stock in good condition except in a few talukas of Hyderabad.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th December 1887.*—No rain during the week. Sky is now cloudy and rain is expected. Rice harvest is yielding a good outturn in most parts of the Lower Provinces, but in Chota Nagpore and in the Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly and Santal Parganas districts the outturn is estimated at eight to ten annas only, and in parts of the Patna and Orissa Divisions it is also below the average. *Rabi* and poppy crops are generally doing well, but Chota Nagpore and Behar want rain.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 28th December 1887.*—No rain has fallen and the weather is cold and clear. *Rabi* crops are doing well, though in Banda, Moradabad, Kumaun and Jhansi rain for them is now needed. Sugarcane is being pressed. Poppy crops are thriving except in a few villages of Partabgarh. Supplies are sufficient, but prices of food-grains continue to rise. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th December 1887.*—Some rain fell in Rawalpindi and a few showers in other districts. Prices are rising. *Rabi* sowings are being completed. *Kharif* outturn below average. *Rabi* prospects good. Rain is wanted throughout the Province for the *rabi* crops. A slight fall of hail in Sialkot; no damage done to crops. Cattle are healthy. Scarcity of fodder in many districts. Poppy sowings completed.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 28th December 1887.*—Weather rather cloudy with slight rain in places. Prospects of winter crops continue good, except in Chhattisgarh where they are suffering from want of rain. Cattle in fair condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 24th December 1887.*—The rice harvest is progressing. *Sesamum* is being reaped. The condition of agricultural stock continues good. In Lower Burma the estimates of the paddy crop remain as before, except that the estimate has fallen in Shwegyin from 16 annas to 15 annas, and in Akyab from 16 annas to 14 annas. On the other hand, the estimated outturn in Bassein may be put at 13 annas. In Upper Burma the estimates of the crops remain as before. A good gram crop is expected in Meiktila. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has slightly risen in Tharrawaddy and fallen in Thonegwa. A large advance in price is reported in Mergui. In Upper Burma, the price of paddy has fallen considerably in Myingyan and Meiktila, and is stationary elsewhere.

Assam.—*For week ending 28th December 1887.*—Weather cold and dry. No rain. Winter rice and pulses are being gathered. Outturn good. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Pressing of sugarcane commenced. A slight earthquake occurred on the 23rd instant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 28th December 1887.*—No rain in Mysore. Weather fine and cold. Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing operations continue, and harvesting completed in parts. Outturn of crops generally favourable. Stock cattle are reported to be healthy.

Slight rain in Coorg during the week. Standing crops in good condition.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 28th December 1887.*—In Berar the weather is cold and cloudy. Picking of cotton and cutting of *jowari* and *tur* are in progress. Average outturn of these crops estimated at annas 12. The young *rabi* crops are thriving well and seem to have good prospects.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects continued good.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th December 1887.*—No rain. Agricultural operations in progress, except in Gwalior and Bhopawar where they have been completed. Standing crops good. Probable outturn of harvest good. Pasturage and fodder good. *Mucca* and *jowar* have failed in Bhopawar. Prices of food-grains high. Opium sowings in progress, except in Bhopawar where they are completed.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 28th December 1887.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops fair on the whole. Average harvest at places, but below average generally. Agricultural stock fairly good. Pasturage or fodder pretty sufficient generally. Prices steady, but high in some States.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1887.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	DYMMERARA				TRINIDAD.				MAURITIUS.				NATAL				FIJI				SURINAM				GUADELOUPPE.				TOTAL.			
	Male	Female	Total	Proportion of women to men	Male	Female.	Total	Proportion of women to men	Male	Female	Total	Proportion of women to men	Male	Female	Total	Proportion of women to men	Male	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men	Male	Female	Total	Proportion of women to men	Male.	Female	Total	Proportion of women to men				
Under 2 years					17	8	25																		17	8	25					
From 2 to 10 years					37	34	71																		37	34	71					
10 „ 20 „					90	41	131																		90	41	131					
20 „ 30 „					206	94	300																		206	94	300					
30 „ 40 „					9	5	14																		9	5	14					
40 „ 50 „					3		3																		3		3					
Above 50 „																																
GRAND TOTAL					382	182	564																		382	182	564					

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation

Orissa			1	1																									1	1
Western Bengal			1	1																									1	1
Central „			2	2																									2	2
East „																														
Behar			94	53	147																							94	53	147
N. & W. Provinces			186	91	277																							186	91	277
Oudh			93	28	121																							93	28	121
Central India			3	3	6																							3	3	6
Punjab			2	2	4																							2	2	4
Nepal and Native States			8	5	13																							8	5	13
Mixed, Bombay and Madras																													2	
GRAND TOTAL			382	182	564																							382	182	564

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion

Brahmins and high castes	62	36	98																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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MEMORANDUM.	Male	Female	TOTAL.
1. Hindus	319	145	464
2. Muslimans	63	37	100
3. Christians			
TOTAL	382	182	564

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIV of 1887-88.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures on column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH NOVEMBER, 1880.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH NOVEMBER, 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 27TH NOVEMBER, 1880.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 20TH NOVEMBER, 1887.		Total for 188/88.	Total for 1887-88.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			R.	R.		R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
10th Dec., 1887	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
10th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,19,752	175	693	1,15,707	167	42,52,427	184	40,18,656	171	1,15,865	2,33,271
10th ditto	Madras	801	1,09,511	147	83	1,40,641	176	52,49,443	177	53,95,408	188	1,15,865	
10th ditto	South Indian	654	84,074	129	654	95,074	147	33,58,497	149	33,00,500	150	5,003	
10th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	9,00,343	599	1,504	8,02,308	534	2,43,31,110	471	2,50,42,427	437	7,11,311	
10th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,73,409	593	461	2,22,000	482	87,37,152	550	76,54,222	494		10,52,030
	TOTAL	4,100	15,47,609	372	4,143	13,64,500	334	4,50,25,635	341	4,44,41,213	320		4,54,400
10th Dec., 1887	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>												
10th ditto	East Indian	1,515	9,83,248	649	1,514	9,04,765	596	2,99,08,306	581	2,85,01,806	552		14,00,500
10th ditto	Patna-Lyga	57	8,000	140	57	8,002	141	3,50,742	185	3,34,517	172		4,005
10th ditto	Dudhara-Ghazipur	12	620	52	12	2,300	134	10,827	70	30,000	70	171	
10th ditto	Sindia	75	8,013	110	75	9,204	123	2,44,131	96	2,80,284	114	45,150	
10th ditto	Kajputana-Malwa (a)	1,604	3,33,543	200	1,604	3,40,000	204	1,17,4,314	205	1,00,14,002	196		17,00,230
10th ditto	Bikaner-Nagpur	149	18,000	121	149	27,007	180	7,10,104	140	7,60,432	141		3,700
10th ditto	South in Malharra (b)	177	39,307	62	177	62,043	61	11,11,407	100	10,62,844	65	9,20,358	
10th ditto	Bareilly-Lahit	30	2,115	59	30	1,710	46	50,480	42	54,274	44		5,201
10th ditto	Indian Midland	42	2,649	63	42	2,730	65	78,522	55	1,05,747	74	27,105	
10th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur												
10th ditto	Sihima				85	3,928	46			1,26,309	45	1,26,300	
10th ditto	Cuddapah Nellore				83	2,702	33			() 4,300	20	24,300	
	TOTAL	4,177	13,95,799	347	4,452	13,64,620	314	4,43,01,011	333	4,30,16,750	276		1,10,000
10th Dec., 1887	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
10th ditto	East Bengal (c)	600	2,09,124	345	645	2,57,146	390	54,14,253	263	61,00,196	279	6,04,943	
10th ditto	Nalhati	47	1,400	55	27	1,501	50	54,190	59	59,704	64	5,303	
10th ditto	Barh	40	34,500	141	250	34,304	111	10,14,040	121	11,00,104	132	1,00,000	
10th ditto	Wardha-Coal	45	11,828	307	45	13,100	293	4,30,579	275	4,20,401	274		2,157
10th ditto	Barma	3-7	4,000	130	3-7	51,888	159	4,00,757	134	18,59,308	107	3,60,571	
10th ditto	Chitragoonpangany	7	2,000	3	8	104	24	(R) 1,045	7	8,500	3	7,000	
10th ditto	North-Western (d)	1,885	2,60,115	141	2,433	4,20,802	177	1,62,5,137	253	1,35,00,307	104		20,00,700
10th ditto	Joihat	25	600	2	28	737	26	20,000	30	30,000	41	9,413	
10th ditto	Bilaspur-Etawah (Katni-Umari Section)	37	2,743	74	37	1,307	35	(r) 1,092	32	49,003	34	44,881	
	TOTAL	3,000	5,72,555	176	3,800	7,90,298	277	2,40,57,001	223	2,32,50,000	175		13,00,700
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,301	35,16,043	300	12,434	31,74,425	284	11,48,84,447	207	11,00,05,065	202		18,70,382
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES							5,76,40,910	140	5,55,79,515	131		
	NET RECEIPTS							5,72,43,495	145	5,44,25,550	131		1,10,000
10th Dec., 1887	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
10th ditto	Bengal Central	125	10,817	87	125	11,705	94	3,74,311	88	4,18,002	98	43,691	
10th ditto	Rohilkhand-Banmala	67	4,300	60	67	3,421	61	2,10,042	95	2,19,181	96	2,500	
10th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,000	93	78	8,140	104	2,25,857	84	2,70,974	104	81,115	
10th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	53,035	177	370	37,570	100	12,08,087	122	13,20,501	103	57,314	
10th ditto	Larakkur	22	4,070	193		4,120	199	1,59,520	211	1,70,805	226	11,369	
	TOTAL	595	80,194	135	600	67,268	101	22,45,343	110	24,11,331	105	1,60,226	
10th Dec., 1887	<i>Native States.</i>												
10th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	23,657	122	193	16,077	80	6,47,704	97	6,38,025	97		8,500
10th ditto	Jodhpur	64	4,170	65	124	7,000	61	1,31,635	60	2,17,500	51	85,874	
10th ditto	His Highness the Nizam's	208	25,327	122	208	22,794	159	9,65,414	135	10,06,030	141	40,616	
10th ditto	Mysore	140	8,037	60	140	6,707	60	3,17,552	66	3,17,730	70	20,184	
10th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	4,148	37	59	2,420	48	1,03,273	51	1,00,130	49		3,177
10th ditto	Morvi	51	1,417	28	68	2,291	34	26,282	31	92,939	40	66,570	
10th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's				21	700	33			22,700	32	2,900	
	TOTAL	715	65,304	91	813	71,589	88	21,91,050	98	24,15,984	87	2,44,034	

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Acharya State Railway.

(b) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(c) Includes the Northern Bengal, Orissa, Kaimur-Dharwad and Assam-Bihar State Railways.

(d) Includes the Amritsar-Patankot and Jaipur-Palika State Railways.

(e) Total receipts from 2nd November to 27th November, 1880.

(f) Total receipts from 13th September to 26th November, 1887.

(g) Total receipts from 10th June to 27th November, 1886.

(h) Calculated on the percentage for the corresponding period of 1886.

